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MASONIC LITERATURE.

MORE than once have we drawn attention to the question whether a periodical literature is, or is not beneficial to the Craft. We return to it now, because it has been brought somewhat conspicuously before us in a work of the late Dr. Oliver, recently published, and a review of which will be found in another part of our columns. Now, there are few men to whose opinions on matters of interest to the Craft we attach greater value. We are very far from accepting all his theories, but no one ever doubted his enthusiasm, and in the case now before us, whether a Masonic press is or is not desirable, his views are entitled to the greatest respect. He, himself, was a most voluminous author, and as his love for Masonry was undoubted, it is in the last degree improbable that he would have issued any Masonic publication, had he imagined there was the slightest danger from publicity. Nor must we overlook the fact that when the Lincoln Testimonial was presented to him, the numerous works he had written were pointedly referred to as establishing his claims to the respect and love of all Freemasons. But though the most enlightened members of our Order are in favour of a Masonic press, there is, unfortunately, an immense amount of apathy on the subject among the general body of Masons, and not a few who are bigoted enough to oppose anything like the printing and publication of the most ordinary Masonic news. It is within our own experience that there are still among us brethren who follow the example, quoted in one of the works of this very Dr. Oliver, of the Mason who declared himself opposed to Masonic literature, though he confessed to never having read a single line of any Masonic work, and was, therefore, incompetent to say whether they were beneficial or baneful. Now, let us hear what Dr. Oliver says in his posthumous work, *The Discrepancies of Freemasonry*, on the subject of Masonic literature generally, and a Masonic press in particular. The work is written in the form of a dialogue. As in the well known work *Friends in Council*, by the late Sir Arthur Help, so here, a number of Masonic friends meet together at the house of one of their number, and spend a week in discussing Masonry in all its bearings, its government, organisation, and dissemination, whether any, and if so, what improvements can be safely made in its ritual, and generally by what means the cause of Masonry may be most effectually promoted. In comparing Masonry in the United States and in England, one of these "Masonic Friends in Council," Bro. Nis Petersen, known also as "The Skipper," in explaining how Masonry has made such rapid strides in the former country, mentions, among other reasons, that "their Grand Lodges encourage the dissemination from the press of general philosophy of the craft, provided the recondite secrets be not profaned," adding further, "Formal treatises, periodical works, and prize essays, abound in every State in which the genuine principles of Masonry are embodied and unfolded; and thus it becomes an accessible pursuit, and, in common with all other sciences, sustains a rank commensurate with its real value, even amongst those who have not been initiated, or who, by sex or age, are excluded from a participation in its mysteries." "The Vicar," taking up the conversation, expresses an opinion, that if the example of our American brethren were followed in this country, the Order would be doubled as regards numbers, in a quarter of a century, while its character would be raised "by the

adhesion of men whose talents have already distinguished them in the walks of learning and science, and who would thus be induced to make Freemasonry their study, for the pleasure such a pursuit is certain to convey to their minds." Thereupon Bro. Gilkes, another of the friends, pursues the theme and gives utterance to the following: "Mankind now entertain a more favourable opinion of our pursuits, because the general principles of the Order are no longer a sealed book, but have been explained over and over again on scientific principles. If this course had not been pursued, it is doubtful whether Freemasonry would have been able to maintain its position. We hear no more of 'the devil dancing in a circle' during our celebrations, nor of the red-hot poker, or any other of the absurdities bequeathed to us by the cowans of the last century; and the ridicule formerly attached to the character of a Freemason is now entirely forgotten." A few pages further on we read: "And I have often wondered," said the Rector, "why Freemasonry has no authorised periodical, as an organ of the Craft, and a medium of communication for the brethren. While every other class, into which Society is divided, has its magazine, whether literary, scientific, peaceful, or warlike, how does it happen that Freemasonry should be without some such useful vehicle for the record of Masonic intelligence?" And then is, quoted in a foot-note to this passage, the following announcement, which appeared in the "Freemason's Quarterly Review," 1839, which had then been established only five years: "This publication will continue to issue, in its quarterly form, *provided its circulation be doubled*. The manner in which this can be done is not difficult. Let every subscriber take two copies, and find a friend to take one off his hands; let every Lodge take one copy. This, however, we must know beforehand. We, therefore, suggest that a note should be addressed to us, or to our publishers, stating additional subscribers, and this will finally determine our course. Should we, unfortunately, be deceived in this matter, the number for December 1840, may issue if we live, but our editorial labours will then close; and even this extension of time is only permitted in justice to our brethren in the East and West Indies, who might otherwise justly complain of a want of courtesy." However, we need hardly pursue the subject much further. Suffice it that all the guests who are assembled under the hospitable roof of "The Surgeon," and take part in this dialogue, concur in the view that a Masonic press must be beneficial to the Order, and that it should receive the hearty support of members. When this was written, the *Freemason's Quarterly Review* was in existence, but the support it received was evidently not such as it deserved, or we should not have had the announcement we have just quoted from its editor. That it did good service, however, admits of no doubt whatever. Many years have passed since Dr. Oliver wrote these *Discrepancies of Freemasonry*. The Order has vastly increased in point of numbers, and is almost universally popular. Yet the Masons in the United Kingdom, as compared with those in the United States, are hardly less apathetic in supporting the Masonic periodicals of the day now than formerly. It is estimated there are over a hundred thousand Masons ranged under the banners of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Three periodicals exist, viz., a monthly and two weeklies, which contain the Masonic news of the day, and in which are discussed those questions principally interesting to the Craft. In the United States there are more than half a million of the brethren and, Masonically speak-

ing, there is hardly a district presided over by a Grand Lodge, which does not support one or more Masonic magazines or newspapers, while many other papers, of general interest devote a portion of their space to Masonic intelligence. This contrast between the support accorded there and here to Masonic journalism is certainly not flattering to British Freemasonry. Our Lodges are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it is well nigh impossible but some interest must be awakened as to what is going on around us. We in London must delight to hear of what is done in the provinces; those in the provinces must feel an interest in the proceedings of London Lodges. Here then is one reason why our publications should receive encouragement. Then there are innumerable questions which may safely be discussed in the columns of a newspaper or magazine. The philosophy of the Craft will be disseminated, nor is there the slightest ground for imagining that the "recondite secrets of the Order" will be "profained." Nothing of the kind has happened in America, why should there be the slightest fear that English Masons will be less mindful of their obligations, and make public what should not be revealed? Speaking generally, and without regard to any interests of our own, we say the apathetic support accorded to English Masonic literature is not creditable to English Masons.

MASONIC PORTRAITS (No. 5).

A CORNER STONE.

WE have have had occasion, in the course of our busy career, to notice the effect of popularity upon a man of ordinary mental calibre. We have watched some unknown person struggling to lift his head above the crowd around him. We have heard his strongly expressed opinion that those who are high in office in the world are puffed up with pride, too conceited to recognise an old friend, and too big to know anybody who could not in some indirect way add to their importance. We have heard, with a secret smile, the aspirant for popularity speak thus, for we were fully assured that when the time came for him to mount the ladder of fame, he would kick away those who had given him a "leg up," and act like any of the big snobs whose daily doings afford us a cheap and harmless amusement. It is only brains of the strongest fibre which can stand the fascinations of so called fame, or value at its true worth the hollow applause of the multitude. Such brains are rare. The heads of most men are turned by trifles, and he who has once been "high and lifted up," always feels that he is walking on stilts, even when cruel fate has pulled him down again to the level of common humanity. How bitterly we might laugh at these foibles if we were inclined to be cynical! What cruel but true things we might say of those "servants of the public," who are servile enough to the people *en masse*, but arrogant, indeed, to individuals. It is, however, useless to laugh at failings which are as old as the human race itself. The savage who is tattooed more handsomely than his followers, or who can show a larger collection of the scalps of his enemies, is doubtless just as arrogant as the civilized man who is privileged to wear a glittering bauble or a bit of ribbon, or who, for a brief period, struts across the stage of life in the character of a petty king. The day may, indeed, come when men will discard baubles, and all the outward symbols of power, but while they remain as they are, power itself, or the semblance of it, will always have its fascinations, and few will be able to resist the intoxication of its subtle influence.

The gentleman whose lineaments we are about to trace upon our canvas has known what it is to be famous; he has been a leader of his fellow men, and a Corner Stone of that great edifice which contains within it all that is best and brightest of civic life and civic tradition; he has been called by his fellow citizens to occupy that chair of state which, from the Conqueror downward, has been filled by a long list of illustrious merchants and traders; he has entertained princes and kings, and has carried the stately symbols of his office into a land where the love of state trappings is more deeply rooted than the love of democratic institutions. He has played his part well and wisely. The dignity of his great office has been nobly upheld, and he has displayed a stately courtesy to the meanest of those

with whom he has been brought into contact. As a host, he has had few equals; as a magistrate, he has administered justice with rigid impartiality and as a man of business, he was and is still unrivalled. A long and honourable professional career had indeed prepared him for useful public work; and when his fellow citizens bestowed upon him the first mark of their confidence, and started him upon a career which ended in the chair of state, his modest demeanour won all hearts and captivated every eye. It was evident that there was sterling stuff in this man, who when honoured and rewarded with such distinctions as his fellow men could bestow, was content to carry himself as quietly as of old. He speedily mastered the duties of the office he was called upon to fill, and played an important and conspicuous part in the dry practical business of the great Corporation of which he was member. For years he was Chairman of the Police Committee, a body which has steadily kept the City police force at the head of all similar forces in the country. He was Sheriff at a time when no public event of any importance could have justified the sovereign in awarding special honours to the chiefs of the Corporation, but when his time came to fill the Civic chair, every one hoped he would be added to the long roll of Civic magnates who have founded great families upon the letters patent of a baronetcy. Perhaps he himself thought so. The sovereign had rewarded lesser men, for work less useful and lasting than his, and it has been admitted on all hands that his Mayoralty was magnificent beyond precedent. Right royally did he maintain the state of a Civic king in the eyes of the critical Parisians; nobly did he revive all the best traditions of Mansion House hospitality, and under his sway a brilliant and unprecedented entertainment was given at the Guildhall to the chief representatives of home and foreign municipalities. Yet our Corner Stone of civic life retires to comparative obscurity without a handle to his name, and although it is impossible not to regret the fact, we are assured that our illustrious brother is not the man to indulge in vain regrets over the proverbial fickleness of fortune. He has still a prominent career before him, and his talents will be again devoted to the service of his fellow citizens. Honours and rewards do not always fall to the lot of the worthiest, and perhaps he is better pleased with the approbation of his fellow citizens, and with the stately but cordial language in which the City has expressed its thanks than he would have been with the mere tinsel of an empty title.

His year of office was a memorable one in the annals of Masonry, and he, as a Mason, was called upon to play an important part in the ceremony of the Installation of the Prince of Wales. As a Corner Stone of the Order he has yet his reputation to win, but if he carries into the work the same capacity for business which has marked his public career, we do not doubt that he will win golden opinions from the brethren. The calls upon a public man are numerous and exacting, and our hero has had to confess that he has not hitherto devoted as much time and attention to Masonry as its importance deserves. The apology was not needed, and his election as one of the officers of Grand Lodge was received with acclamation by the brethren. His visit to the Great City Lodge was in itself an event of some importance, and marks a new point of departure in Masonic history. Henceforward distinguished public men will seek admission to our ranks, fully assured that the claims of Masonry are too important to be ignored by the busiest or the wisest. We expect much of our new Corner Stone, and we are sanguine that our anticipations will be realised. We do not indeed believe that Masonry is dependent upon the exertions or the talents of any individual. Its own grandeur and the nobility of its aims, commends it to the notice alike of the exalted and the lowly, but it has peculiar claims upon those who bring special talents within its mystic temple, and we shall expect our hero to prove a true Corner Stone, if not a buttress of the Order.

MASONIC STUDIES.

WE are minded once again to revert to this subject, for it is quite impossible to over estimate its importance. As we said last week, far too many brethren are content with knowing just so much as will prove them to be members, as, in fact, will suffice to secure their admission into a Lodge. Familiarity with the necessary forms and formulæ and signs is the sum of their Masonic knowledge. It

matters little to them if the sections are worked; if they are, they condescend to exhibit just the semblance of a languid interest in what is going on, all the while, perhaps, regarding the whole thing as a nuisance and a needless delay to the banquet in store for them. They care not to have a section between the banquet and their appetites. On the other hand, if no lectures are held, no sections worked, it would never occur to them to seek more light. They are content to go on from year's end to year's end in a state of tranquil ignorance, utterly unmindful of the fact that when they joined the Craft they expressed a wish for the benefits of Masonic light, and that they virtually bound themselves to be assiduous in their Masonic duties. Not a few among these drones of Masonry have the hardihood to look forward to the day when they shall occupy the chair of the Lodge. They consider their ignorance to be no obstacle whatever to the attainment of their ambition. What is more astounding still, sundry among these audacious Craftsmen find their ambitious hopes sometimes are realised. They attain the rank of W.M., but it cannot be said they adorn it. These ambitious brethren are not particularly thin-skinned. When some initiation, or passing, or raising has to be got through, they see no degradation whatever in vacating the chair in favour of some P.M. competent to fulfil the duty. The ceremony over, they reoccupy their seat, and having asked the few formal questions prescribed by law, they close the Lodge, and the banquet follows. In one sense no great harm is done, perhaps, if these fortunate brethren are genial fellows. They secure a certain amount of popularity as chairmen. They are esteemed generally for the excellence of their personal qualities. They are seldom reproachable with a want of liberality. In fact, they have sense enough to know that something has to be done in the position in Masonry they have attained, and being utterly without Masonic knowledge, and feeling themselves, it may be, too advanced in years to bother themselves about learning, they make up for their shortcomings by a more than ordinary display of *bonhomie*. They have something of the *gourmet* in their composition, and can both eat and appreciate a good dinner. They give liberally to the Masonic Charities. They are never weary in their efforts to promote good fellowship, but no one in his senses would ever dream of setting them down as capable members of the Craft. As we strew our beds, so must we lie. The Lodge that elects such a member to be its W.M. has no reason to grumble if, during his year of office, not a single step of progress is made in Masonry. They have only themselves to blame for electing a worthy man, but incompetent Mason, to the most distinguished position in the Lodge. Considering, however, the strides that Masonry has made of late years, and is making; considering how complete a hold it has in the popular mind; considering, also, the violence of the attacks which the Ultramontanes are making in other countries on the reputability of the Order, it is more than ever incumbent on a Lodge to elect competent men to rule it. All of us know how painful it is to overlook the claims of a worthy man, or what at least he considers his claims, to promotion. His personal friends are many. He silences the waverers with the wise saw *Seniores Priores*, and a minority as feeble, perhaps, in intellect as in numbers, yields ignominiously, and the Lodge is saddled for twelve months with a W.M. whose Masonic knowledge, of all but a few signs and phrases, is conspicuous chiefly by its absence.

We mentioned last week a way of decreasing, if not of wholly removing this excessive amount of Masonic ignorance. We suggested frequent, and, when possible, regular attendance at Lodges of Instruction, where able and willing Preceptors attend and expound with more or less perspicuity the most abstruse points of Masonic lore. But what if the cares and anxieties of business or the incidents of time and circumstance allow not this? What if brethren can obtain instruction only in their own Lodges? What chance is there of learning in a Lodge whose rulers are themselves ignorant, or at all events whose knowledge is limited to the parrot-like delivery of a few formulæ? True, there will certainly be one or more brethren competent to instruct him, but example, in ignorance as in other matters, and especially the example of men in high places, is contagious. Brethren who are lackadaisically inclined, will say, "Why trouble ourselves to study, when Bro. A.B.C., who knows next to nothing, has already attained the chair? It is evident that a competent knowledge of Masonry is not a *sine quâ non* in a W.M. We shall attain that rank, as he

did, in due time." This ignorance in the officers begets ignorance in the members, and the strict equality of Masons—at all events, in ignorance of our beautiful ritual—is amply illustrated.

The deductions we make from these premises are these: In the first place, let none be elected to office who are incompetent to fulfil, respectably, the duties required of them. We are far from expecting that all W.M.'s should be Solons, any more than we expect all Masons to be as rich as Croesus. But we have a right to require of those who compete for office, that they shall be useful as well as ornamental. In the next place, let Lodges of Instruction be more frequently and more fully attended. It were well, indeed, if Grand Lodge warranted these Lodges directly, instead of sanctioning their erection under the warrant of other Lodges. Were this done, their status would be vastly improved, and brethren would be more eager in their pursuit after knowledge, when they realised the important fact that Grand Lodge took Masonic instruction under its direct and immediate protection. They are not skilled musicians who just know the notes of music, or skilled artists who can describe a square or circle with the aid of rule and compasses. Why then should it be assumed that dubbing a man a Mason gives him Masonic knowledge? To carry the matter a step further; who would dream of electing the man who only knew his notes, to be a professor of music, or him who could describe a square or circle as aforesaid, to be instructor in painting or sculpture? Why then should brethren be elected to the chair who barely know the A. B. C. of Masonry?

GRAND LODGE.

THE regular Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge was held on Wednesday, 1st December, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. There was a numerous attendance of the brethren, it being the night for the nomination of the M.W.M., the Grand Master, the appointment of President of the Grand Lodge of Benevolence, and the Senior and Junior Vice Presidents; the R.W. Bro. Lieut.-Col. Charles Lyne was the acting Grand Master. The R.W. Bro. Bagshawe P.G.M. Essex P.G.M.; Lord Tenterden as G.S.W., Col. Whitwell as J.G.W., Sir Albert Woods G.D.C., Æ. McIntyre, G. R. Fenn P.A.D.C., Alderman Hadley P.G.S., Rev. C.J. Martyn P.G.C., Rev. R. J. Simpson P.G.C., J. Clabon P.G.D., J. Nunn P.G.S.P., Hyde Pullen P.G.S.B., S. Rawson D.G.M. China, A. Sandeman Dist. G.M. Bengal, Spiers P.G.S.B., Mason P.G.S.B., Kuhe G.O., W. Ganz P.G.O., J. Symonds P.G.D., Wright G.P., E. P. Albert A.G.P., J. Boyd P.G.P., C. A. Cottebrune P.G.P., T. Cubitt P.G.P., H. G. Buss, Pendlebury, J. Hervey G.S., &c.; W. Smith, J. Constable, C. Hogard, H. Marsh, H. Massey, H. Thompson, E. M. Haigh, S. May, Jas. Terry, R. W. Little, T. Bull, T. White, Dr. Carpenter, Capt. Phillips, C. Lambert, F. Adlard, R. Webster, G. Everett, W. Waghorn, E. H. Thiellay, Francis, G. King sen., W. C. Parsons, H. M. Levy, E. Moody, Headon, W. Stephens, Jas. Stevens, &c. Grand Lodge was opened, and the Grand Secretary said he had received letters of apology from the M.W. Earl of Carnarvon Pro G.M., Bro. Alderman Stone J.G.W., and several distinguished brethren. The minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 1st September were read and confirmed. The acting G.M. said he had the sanction of the M.W.G.M. to appoint Bro. Alderman Hadley to act on the Board of Benevolence in the place of the late Bro. J. Savage. Bro. J. Clabon was appointed Senior Vice President, and J. Nunn Junior Vice President of the Board of Benevolence. Bro. Case G.S. then nominated H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as M.W.G.M. for the ensuing year. The election of twelve Past Masters, to serve on the Board of Benevolence, took place. The Report of the Lodge of Benevolence was read and confirmed, with the exception of one grant, which, on an amendment being moved, was reduced to £100. The Report of the Board of General Purposes was read and confirmed. All the business placed on the paper [as given in our last issue] was confirmed. Bro. Rev. R. J. Simpson, P.G. Chaplain, proposed the sum of 100 guineas should be granted by Grand Lodge towards the Palestine Exploration Fund. Grand Lodge was then closed in ample form. The Scrutineers had not returned with the list of the twelve Past Masters to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence before Grand Lodge was closed.

CHARGES OF A FREEMASON.

By CORNELIUS MOORE, Editor of *The Masonic Review*.

MASONS are but men, and holy as are the principles deduced from our rituals and emblems, and pure as are the designs upon our great moral trestle-board, still men may differ in opinion, in reasoning, and in conclusions. Masons are not infallible more than other men; and hence differences may arise among them which need to be investigated and adjusted. The Lodge is the proper tribunal to adjust and settle such difficulties when they arise. If either party is dissatisfied with the decision, he may appeal to the Grand Lodge, but the decision of that body is always final. Every brother must "stand to that award and determination;" for, as only Masonic matters can be considered by these tribunals, every brother is bound to submit quietly to the final award. If the difficulty be of such a peculiar character as to require a different reference—if the "Lord's work would be hindered" by waiting for the action of the Grand Lodge—in that case a special reference may be made of it by consent of parties. By the "Lord's work" is meant, in speculative Masonry, the work of the Order: if by taking the difference to the Grand Lodge for adjustment, the work of the Lodge would be arrested, the parties directly interested should consent to an amicable reference, that it may be more speedily decided and settled. Masons should "never go to law about what concerneth Masonry," unless the Lodge should be satisfied that there is an absolute necessity that legal tribunals should adjust the dispute.

The directions in this paragraph are given, not because there is frequent occasion to refer to them, but that *should* any arise, the mode of settlement may be plain. "Live in peace," is an injunction often repeated from the Orient, and all "know how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

The last section provided for the regulation of conduct while the Lodge is in session; the present makes some important suggestions about behaviour after the Lodge is closed, but while the members are yet together.

Formerly, there was much more conviviality among the Craft, when not at work, than at the present day. When the work of the evening was ended, feasting, sentiments, and songs, were "next in order;" but this practice is now almost entirely abandoned. Sometimes at the session of a Grand Lodge, or on a festival day, the brethren dine together, and enjoy themselves in social converse, but rarely at other times, and even at these festivals, it is now generally considered disreputable to introduce the use of intoxicating liquors. Our modern festivals are held in public, and the female friends of the members often participate with them on such pleasant occasions.

But the ancient practice was to have refreshments in the Lodge hall, and when the work of the evening was over to retire to the festive board. For such occasions the charge was prepared; and it was so plain and appropriate that it needs no exposition to be understood—no urgency to enforce it: it commends itself to every considerate Mason. No private or personal disputes must ever be brought into the Lodge room for discussion; much less any disputes about religious or political opinions or policy. As *Masons*, our religion is *Catholic*, that is, *universal*; and no private dogma or opinion should ever be intruded into such gatherings of friendship. We are of various nations, languages, and kindreds, and our religious and political opinions are also various. It cannot be expected, therefore, that we should all entertain the same opinions in these matters; but we "agree to differ," while we unite in the "grand design of being happy and communicating happiness."

It is added that, "this Charge has been always strictly enjoined and observed; but especially, ever since the Reformation." The reason why it has been specially enforced since that period is, that much greater diversity in religious opinions exist than formerly; and, therefore, the greater danger of introducing discord and bad feelings, where only "peace and unity" should ever exist. Masons cannot be too careful to exclude from their meetings every element of contention; and the only strife permitted there should be, "who could best work and best agree."

This section, we think, needs but little comment. It allows of certain liberties when the Craft are alone together, that should be restrained in the presence of those not Masons. They may converse on Masonry, receive and impart instruction, and keep each other advised of the condition and progress of the Order. But their communications must be courteous and respectful; for though we are enjoined to call each other brother, and meet upon the level, yet Masonry does not remove the distinctions which always exist in social life, on account of station, talents, or moral eminence. But "no station should make us forget that we are brethren; that we are descended from the same stock, partake of the same nature, and share the same hope;" and that "soon all distinctions but that of goodness shall cease." These should never be forgotten.

To "keep sacred and inviolable the mysteries of the Order," is one of the earliest and most positive injunctions laid upon the new made brother. This is a duty he may not, *must* not neglect. To reveal the secrets of Masonry to one not entitled to them, is the highest offence against the Order, and one, at the bare thought of which, every good Mason would shudder. But the secrets of Masonry may be revealed—unlawfully revealed—without intending to do so on the part of him who commits the offence. And though there may be no criminal intent in the act, yet the consequence would be the same. Hence the necessity of extreme caution, especially on the part of young and inexperienced brethren, when in the presence of those not Masons, or of strangers whom you do not know to be Masons.

The writer, in an extensive intercourse with the Craft for many years, and in different States, has witnessed many indiscretions in this behalf. Brethren in company presume too much—venture too far—without knowing, from legal information, that all within sight or hearing are Masons. In these matters nothing should be presumed; wait until you can legally say, *I know*, then speak freely.

Every Mason recognises his obligation to preserve the secrets of Masonry from those unauthorised to receive them; but it is also incumbent upon every Mason to keep secret the transactions of the Lodge. Much evil is sometimes done, when a candidate has been rejected, by some incautious brother revealing the fact either to the candidate himself, or some one not a Mason. Such conduct is highly unmasonic and dishonourable, and no one should be allowed to repeat it without meeting with a prompt rebuke. Even our families and our most intimate friends, should be kept in ignorance of those transactions which occur within the tyled recesses of the Lodge room. A Mason who will reveal these forbidden things to *any one*, not a Mason, is a *bad man* as well as a very *unwise one*. He has undertaken to keep them secret; hence by revealing them he violates his vow, ruins his reputation, and produces discord and confusion. "Lock up your treasure in your own breast."

Temperance is a cardinal virtue of the Order; temperance in all things, whether it be indulgence in food, drink, or pleasure, or in excessive labour. A man should not drink too much of anything, and more especially of alcoholic or stimulating liquors. Indeed, the former should not be used at all, except as a medicine; for its use as a beverage is productive of evil only. We may eat intemperately also, as well as drink; but in the latter case, intemperance consists in eating too much, not as in the former, in eating at all. Nature demands food—it revolts at alcohol. But we should eat no more than nature requires; when we go beyond this point, it becomes intemperance. We may be intemperate in going to the Lodge too often, or staying there too late at night. Every labouring man needs a certain amount of rest, as well as time for study and reflection, and evenings are almost the only hours which a labouring man can devote to these. Once or twice per month, as a general rule, is as often as a brother should attend the Lodge; the rest of his evenings should be devoted to his family, to rest, and to the cultivation of his intellectual and moral nature. Late hours at the Lodge should also be avoided; at a reasonable hour every brother should be at home with his family, for his family has the first and highest claims upon him. His health, too, should be consulted, and health cannot be preserved unless a reasonable portion of time is devoted to rest. Nature's laws were enacted by God himself, and are imperative upon all. Be temperate, then, in all things.

In the examination of strangers, either in private, or as visitors at a Lodge, great care and circumspection should be observed. As a general rule, unless there be an urgent and special reason for it, no examination should take place except at the meeting of a Lodge. Young Masons, especially, should be exceedingly careful in their intercourse with strangers professing to be Masons. Until they are well skilled in the art, and have sufficient experience to guard against the wiles and cunning of designing men, they should never attempt to examine into the Masonic qualifications of a stranger, unless an old and experienced brother be present. Great care should also be exercised at Lodges, in the selection of committees to examine strange brethren who wish to visit the Lodge. That is a work which should never be entrusted to inexperienced hands. Men in years, and eminent for their knowledge of the art, their prudence, address, and sound judgment should always be detailed for this duty. A stranger should be "cautiously" examined, and in such a manner as prudence shall dictate. The stranger should be treated civilly, courteously, and respectfully. We have frequently heard complaints about the manner in which strangers are sometimes treated on such occasions: they should be received as gentlemen, and regarded as honest and true, until they are proved to be otherwise; then it will be time enough to "reject them with contempt and derision."

If, after a proper and thorough examination, you are satisfied the stranger is a "true and genuine brother, you are to respect him accordingly." He should be no longer a stranger, but at home and among his brethren. It makes no difference whether he be rich or poor, or what his creed or country; if he be a good and true Mason he should be welcomed with open arms and sympathizing hearts.

If the stranger be in want, he should be relieved if possible; if you cannot do it yourself, you should put him in the way of being relieved. If you have employment for him, give him work, and pay him his wages; if you cannot employ him, direct him to some one who can, and thus aid him in procuring work. In these cases, however, it should always be remembered, that none but worthy brethren are entitled to your regard and assistance. An unworthy Mason, like an impostor, should be treated "with contempt and derision." The old rule is as good now as ever, "he that will not work should not eat."

This final section of the Charges is of great importance, especially in its bearing upon the social duties and relations of Masons. Having settled, in clear and unmistakable terms, the great fundamental and immutable principles of the Order; having pointed out those elementary laws and usages which lie at the foundation of Masonry, and which must remain unaltered and unalterable to the end of time. The Charges next proceed to lay down rules of conduct, and define certain social duties, the observance of which are absolutely necessary to secure good order, peace, and prosperity in the great Masonic family throughout the world. The importance of these, every discerning Mason will at once discover, for they commend themselves to the judgment with a force which admits of no repulse.

"All these Charges you are to observe!"—Brother, write that sentence upon your memory, and never forget that "these Charges" are a changeless law, and of enduring obligation. And not only these, but "those that shall be communicated to you in another way,"—that cannot be written, but which are in harmony with these, and equally binding.

An epitome of the social duties embraced in the Charges follow:—To cultivate brotherly love, avoid wrangling, slandering, backbiting, and to live in peace and fraternal affection—these *must* be observed. You are not only to avoid injuring each other's good name and character, but you are to protect the character of every "honest brother," and do him all the "good offices" you can, "as far as is consistent with your honour and safety, and no further." These

rules, if strictly obeyed in the spirit in which they are given, would unite the Craft in one "indissoluble bond of sincere affection," and diffuse a spirit of peace and goodwill throughout the entire family of man.

Further than this: if disputes and differences should unfortunately arise, a wise provision is made for their adjustment. The matter should be brought before your Lodge or his for adjustment, and but few cases need go any further. If, however, it cannot be satisfactorily settled there, then an appeal may be taken to the Grand Lodge for final decision. Disputes between the members of the Order should never be taken before the legal tribunals for decision, unless they "cannot be otherwise decided." But even then, the Master and members of the Lodge should kindly offer their mediation, and try to "put a speedy period to all lawsuits," that all may be prepared to discharge their Masonic duties with "alacrity and success." Such is the advice which Masonry gives; such the kindly admonitions which her Charges breathe; and if they are heeded, as they should be by every brother, they will have a most favourable influence, not only upon the Craft, but upon society at large.

"Amen, so mote it be."—This is the crowning wish, the earnest prayer breathed from the heart, that these Charges may be heeded by the Craft, and that "the benign influence of Masonry" may be seen and felt for good in all the world, and to the end of time. So be it now, and so may it ever be. This is the spirit of the closing invocation, and every generous and manly heart must echo the sentiment.

This ends the "OLD CHARGES." We have carefully examined them, and find nothing objectionable, but much that is wholesome in tendency, healthful in influence, and of sound, as well as great, practical importance. They bespeak a clear insight into human nature, and, as far as anything short of inspired wisdom can, meet the necessities of social life, restrain the passions of men, throw light along the dreary path in which we travel on earth, and awaken the best feelings of our nature in behalf of our brother man. They do not pretend to provide for our eternal welfare, but they are well calculated to prepare us for the reception of those higher and still more important truths which God has revealed, and which are sufficient to direct us into that path which "leads to a glorious immortality."

ROYAL ARCH MASONRY.

EXALTATION OF LORD ZETLAND.

ON Wednesday last an emergency meeting of the Zetland Chapter (No. 236) was held at the Masonic Hall, Duncombe Place, York, for the purpose of exalting the Right Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Earl of Zetland, P.G.M. of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. The Chapter was opened in form at 4 P.M., the following Companions being present:—Comp. J. Todd P.Z. as Z., Comp. C. Smith Z. as H., Comp. T. Smurthwaite J., Comp. T. B. Whytehead S.E., Comp. Balmford S.N., Comp. W. Lawton P.Z. P.S., Comp. J. S. Walton 1st Ass., Comp. T. W. Wilson 2nd Ass., Comp. W. Cowling P.Z. Treasurer, Comp. P. S. Camidge Org., Comp. J. Redfore Jan., Comp. R. W. Hallon P.D.C. England, Comp. Sir James Meek P.G. P.H., Comp. Rev. J. E. M. Young P.Z., Comp. R. Davison P.Z., Comp. Rev. H. V. Palmer, Comp. The Hon. W. P. Orde-Powlett, and a number of other Companions, members of the Chapter and visitors.

Scribe E. read the summons convening the Chapter, and a ballot was then taken for Bro. Lord Zetland, which proved successful. His Lordship being in attendance, was then duly exalted to the supreme degree of the Holy Royal Arch of Jerusalem. The Historical Lecture was delivered by Comp. Smurthwaite, the Symbolical Lecture by Comp. Sir James Meek P.Z., and the Mystical Lecture by Comp. J. Todd P.Z. The Chapter was then closed in form, and with solemn prayer.

The Companions afterwards adjourned to the banquetting-room, where they partook of a cold collation, which had been provided by Comp. C. Abbott, in his usual good style. The chair was occupied by Comp. C. Smith Z., who was supported by Companions J. Todd and T. Smurthwaite, and the rest of the P.Z.'s.

The loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured, the M.E.Z. proposed the health of the newly exalted Companion, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He said that it was both a pleasure and an honour to the Zetland Chapter to have, that day, received into its ranks the representative of a family so long known and honoured in Yorkshire, and in the City of York, as that of Dundas. (Applause.) He was confident that the honours so nobly borne by his predecessor, the loved and respected old Earl, would be handed down by the present Earl in unsullied purity, and that, Masonically speaking, this day would be one to be remembered, both by their new Companion, and by those who were present that evening. (Continued applause.)

The Earl of Zetland said that he wished to return his most cordial thanks for the hearty manner in which the toast had been received, and also for the kind manner in which allusion had been made to the memory of his late uncle, who was indeed beloved, not only by his own family, but by all who had known him. He regretted that trains and time would not wait, and that he should be compelled to make his remarks as brief as possible, but he wished to say that he had felt it a very great pleasure to be present that evening, and he might also take the opportunity of stating that it had long been his opinion, and now it was his conviction, as he had learnt from the evening's proceedings, that the Royal Arch degree was the climax of Masonry, and that it was a degree that every good Mason should take. He thanked the Companions most cordially for their kind reception of the toast. His lordship was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm during his speech, and shortly afterwards took his departure.

The M.E.Z. then proposed the health of the G.M. of England, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, a toast which, he said, should at this

time be peculiarly welcome. His Masonic brethren all watched his progress in India with an eye of especial interest, and were convinced that the journey would be fraught with great advantages both to England and her Indian Empire.

The toast was drank enthusiastically with the Grand Honours.

Sir James Meek P.Z., who was cordially received, rose to propose the toast of the "Three Principals." He congratulated the Zetland Chapter on its present and future prospects, which, he said, were at this time especially bright. It had been, he was sure, a great satisfaction to them to have that evening exalted their P.G.M., and it could not be regarded as otherwise than an honour to the Chapter that his lordship should have elected to have been exalted through its medium. For himself he trusted that he always made a point of attending the meetings of the Chapter on all occasions when the interests of the Chapter demanded his presence, and when it was in his power to do so. To the Principals was largely owing the success of the Chapter, and the able manner in which the ceremony had been conducted that evening. He was sure that it could not fail of being gratifying to his Lordship, who would have no misgivings as to his selection of the Zetland Chapter. (Loud applause.)

The toast was drank with the honours, and was acknowledged in felicitous terms by Comps. C. Smith J. Todd and T. Smurthwaite. Comp. Smith acknowledging the great and kind assistance he had received from Comp. Todd during his term of office. Comp. Todd also returned thanks, expressing the great pleasure it had been to him to perform the duties that evening, and the hope that Lord Zetland would before long occupy an exalted position in Royal Arch Masonry in that province.

Comp. Terry proposed the toast of the P.Z.'s, coupling with it the names of Comps. Cowling, Sir J. Meek, Davison and Todd, a toast which was received with great *clat*.

Comp. Cowling, in returning thanks, said that it could not but be regarded as a great honour for the Chapter to have had the privilege of exalting their P.G.M. In York, the name of Dundas had been honoured for many generations. Years ago a member of that family had occupied the Civic chair in York, and had represented the City in Parliament, and York had a sort of right to them. The times had now changed, but he hoped that some means would yet be found to bind once more together in a common interest the country and the City families and their interests, and he could not but regard the Institution of Freemasonry as an important means to that end. At any rate, the step taken by Lord Zetland that evening was a proof that the interests of the Dundas family in York was not altogether a thing of the past. He begged to thank the members of the Chapter for the cordial spirit of assistance and support they had always shown. This spirit had made the York Lodge a pattern to all Lodges in the country, and he hoped it would long continue to flourish and bear good fruit.

Comp. Dawson P.Z. proposed the health of the two Scribes, and a number of other toasts were duly proposed and heartily received. The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of Comp. R.S. Cumberland and others, and a pleasant evening was spent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

All Letters must bear the name and address of the Writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR SCHOOLS, &c.

To the Editor of THE FREEMASON'S CHRONICLE.

Dear Sir and Bro.,—Although your columns are very properly closed for the present to further discussion of the past management of the Boys' School, I earnestly hope that that closing does not extend to a consideration of the very excellent suggestions of M. A. in your paper of 20th of November.

The constitution of the present governing bodies of our schools seems to combine the vices of unwieldiness, impermanence, and impotence! The General Committee includes several hundred Life Governors (permanent enough, this feature, but rather too big for business), and twelve subscribers annually elected. These, doubtless, are many of them annually re-elected, and are practically the managers; but they can scarcely feel strong enough to initiate and carry through any definite policy, when they may, at any meeting, be outvoted by a tithe of a tithe of the Life Governors, and are by no means sure that any one of them will be able to represent their views at their Board twelve months after deciding on any course of action.

The House Committee of the Boys' School (which one may suppose to be a sub-committee), did not, in June 1874, include even one of the elected members of the General Committee.

If you will favour me with space, I shall be glad to show, in a future letter, how among the first fruits easily gathered by a strong governing body, such as that proposed by M. A., would be an ample provision for all approved candidates for election.

Yours fraternally,

HEREOWEARD.

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REVIEWS.

All Books intended for Review should be addressed to the Editor of The Freemason's Chronicle, 67 Barbican, E.C.

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The Discrepancies of Freemasonry. Examined during a week's gossip with the late celebrated Bro. Gilkes and other eminent Masons, on sundry obscure and difficult passages in the ordinary Lodge Lectures, which, although open questions in Grand Lodge, constitute a source of doubt and perplexity to the Craft. By the Rev. G. Oliver D.D., Past M.P.S., Grand Commander S.G.I.G. 33° for England and Wales; Past D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Past D.P.G.M. for Lincolnshire; Honorary Member of numerous Lodges and Literary Societies in every quarter of the Globe. Author of "The Revelations of a Square," "The Book of the Lodge," "Historical Landmarks," &c. With numerous diagrams. London: John Hogg and Co., Paternoster-row. 1875.

It is difficult to imagine a more charming book, or one more calculated to inspire the Masonic student with enthusiasm for the Royal Art. The very style in which it is written, that of a dialogue among several members of the Craft, is alone enough to ensure the attention of the reader, but this, though a conspicuous, is very far from being its only merit. The pen of a practical, as well as a ready writer is needed in writing dialogues, and those who have read Dr. Oliver's *Revelations of a Square*, will be the first to concede that few writers of the day would surpass him in this particular style. The late Sir Arthur Helps is the only man of eminence who could possibly have infused more interest into such a work, or rather, be it said, into a series of subjects, handled in this particular fashion.

After a long and able Introductory Chapter, in which we are initiated into the principal points to be discussed, and which forms, in fact, a kind of general synopsis of the work, we come to the Discussions, which are held at a friend's house, and extend over the six working days of the week. To show the breadth and variety of view the reader will be sure to find in these discussions, we may as well fix the characters of the piece—to use a theatrical simile, the several *dramatis personæ*. There is, in the first place, the Surgeon, who though an able and hospitable man, is described as being somewhat dogmatic, not to say obstinate in his views, and whose career as a Mason cannot be pronounced a very successful one, seeing that during his occupancy of the Lodge Chair his Lodge was somewhat irregular, and was less strong when his term of office was ended than when it began. Then we have the worthy Doctor himself, and Bro. Gilkes, one of the best Masons of his day, together with the "Rev. —, D.P.G.M. for Lincolnshire; the Rev. —, Rector of —; the Rev. —, Vicar of —, and Head Master of the Grammar School at —; the Rev. —, Curate of —; a young man who was reading for honours at Cambridge, the brother of our host; a lieutenant in the Royal Navy; and Nis Petersen, an intelligent Danish skipper, who spoke the English language correctly, with a slight foreign accentuation."

It matters, of course comparatively speaking, but little, who, or how many, are the personages that take part in these discussions, or whether they are fictitious, as the "Friends in Council," of Sir Arthur Helps, or real as in the description above given. The merit of the work belongs entirely to the man who writes the book, and that merit is all the more conspicuous the more numerous they are who take part in the discussions.

The subjects are far too numerous, and we may add, far too important to be disposed of in a single notice. We shall confine ourselves, therefore, on the present occasion, to setting forth the leading features of the earlier discussions. The questions touched upon on Monday evening, are the following:—"Spurious Rituals, Origin of Freemasonry, Third Degree and the Royal Arch, The Legend, The Vesica Piscis, The Universal Language, and Masonic Ciphers." We shall refer our readers to the book itself for the different views expressed on the earlier subjects; but the Masonic application of the Vesica Piscis, being, doubtless, less familiar to the bulk of our readers, and being, moreover, a most ingenious theory, cannot fail to prove of interest. This Vesica Piscis contains, we are told, the imperfect outline of a fish, and was so called from the Greek word *Ichthys*, which is an acrostic of the Redeemer—Iesus Christus Theon Uids 'O Sotër; whence it became an emblem of Christ, although it had been used geometrically, long before His personal advent into the world." It is added, that this same Vesica Piscis "appertained to the Platonic system, and constituted the sign of recognition amongst the Epopts, by the open hands united with the ends of the fingers, and wrists to touching each other." It also frequently "occurs in the Egyptian temples, and particularly about the throne of Osiris, in reference to the divine triads, and, geometrically represents the birth of Light, Horns, or the Sun, from the wedding of Osiris and Isis." As to its Masonic application, we cannot do better than quote Bro. Gilkes, who explains it thus:—

"We apply it thus," Bro. Gilkes answered. "Our lectures inform us that the three most perfect of all geometrical diagrams are, the equilateral triangle, the square, and the equal hexagon; the latter being a figure produced by carrying the radius of a circle six times round the circumference. And thus the hexagon, being composed of six equilateral triangles, is equal in all its relations, and retains the quality of being infinitely divisible into similar triangles, according to the geometrical projection observed in the divisions of that trilateral figure, and may therefore be considered as the most perfect of all multilateral forms. Of triangular and quadrilateral figures it is to be observed that none are admissible into symbolical geometry but those which, in their respective lines and angles, bear the relation of equality, or such integral proportions as may be adequately expressed by some of the numerical terms of the Tetractys, i.e., the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4."

As to the application of the doctrine to the Vesica Piscis, we are told:—

"You shall hear," said Bro. Gilkes. "The Vesica Piscis constitutes the origin and foundation of all these figures, and enters into the composition of almost every Masonic symbol. For instance, the number three refers to the Trinity in Unity, which is represented by a figure that Hemming and Shadbolt have denominated the *Pythagorean Triangle*. This emblem powerfully elucidates the mystic relation between numerical and geometrical symbols. It is composed of ten points so arranged as to form one great equilateral triangle, and at the same time to divide it into nine similar triangles of smaller dimensions. The first of these is called a *Monad*, and represents unity, answering to the geometrical point. The next two points are called *Duad*, answering to the geometrical line, which consists of length without breadth, and is bounded by two extreme points. The three succeeding points are called a *Triad*, which embodies the idea of length and breadth as abstracted from thickness. The four points at the base of the figure are denominated *Tetrad* or *Tetractys*. They bear a similar relation to a *solid*, which combines the three principles of length, breadth and thickness, inasmuch as no solid can have less than four extreme points of boundary."

A discussion intervenes as to the Pythagorean interpretation of the figure, and its application to Christ, after which Bro. Gilkes resumes:—

"Having disposed of the four primary digits," Bro. Gilkes continued, "we come to number seven, which is the sum of the two last-mentioned numbers, and has evidently more than one reference, from the various ways in which it may be depicted. Thus, for instance, if it be exemplified by triangles, it produces the monogram of God-man, Jesus Christ; the apex pointing upwards denotes His divinity, and that pointing downwards, His humanity. If represented by squares, it produces the polished cubical stone, an emblem of perfection."

He is then invited to explain "the identity between the Vesica Piscis and the Pythagorean science of Numbers, as it is enunciated in our present system of Freemasonry," and accordingly offers the following solution:—

"We were speaking of the cube as a perfect figure in the abstract," Bro. Gilkes continued, "but you will observe, that if it be extended to the extreme circumference of both the circles whose segments form the Vesica, it will produce the double cube, or altar of incense, and include ten points, the sum total of the Pythagorean Triangle; being the sacred number, and denominated amongst Masons the Perfect Ashlar. The Triple Tau, and the Jerusalem Cross include, in like manner, the two circles and Vesica; and contain the dimensions of the Tabernacle and Temple, with the Most Holy naturally and scientifically separated from the Holy Place."

As to the application of Bro. Gilke's theory to the science of Freemasonry, that eminent brother remarks:—

"It is allowed on all hands," Bro. Gilkes replied, "that his mysterious figure, the Vesica Piscis possessed an unbounded influence on the details of sacred architecture; and it constituted the great and enduring secret of our ancient brethren. The plans of religious buildings were determined by its use, and the proportions of length, breadth, and height were dependent on it alone."

And again:—

"You have alluded to the form of the Lodge; but this form, whatever may be its dimensions, must be determined in all its varied proportions by the Vesica Piscis. Now, there are in reality only six forms, including the square, already mentioned, that were most commonly used by our ancient brethren, which may be exemplified thus, take any line, M N, for instance, and divide it into twelve equal parts, A to L, and from any two of these, at corresponding distances from the end of a line as centres, describe segments forming the Vesica, until you arrive at the central point, which will, of course produce a perfect circle. The Points of each Vesica, being extended into equal lines parallel to M N, will form a series of oblong squares of various dimensions, with a perfect square in the middle as an elucidation of the central point and circle. Bro. Kerrich asserts, in an interesting paper read before the Society of Antiquaries a few years ago, that the rule by which our ancient brethren adjusted these proportions is a profound secret at the present day; but he thinks it was effected by writing some mysterious word of eleven letters upon it, which possibly might furnish names for them all."

"And you will further observe, that the form of the Lodge has the following properties peculiar to itself. First, that its sides are to each other as the side to the diagonal of a square; and secondly, that if it be bisected by a right line parallel to its shorter sides, the two halves will not only be precisely similar to one another, but each also precisely similar to the whole."

Here we pause for the present, contenting ourselves with remarking that part of this chapter, devoted to the language of Masonry, will be found very interesting, as is likewise the explanation of the ancient Masonic cipher.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—VIGOROUS HEALTH.—With winter comes sore trials to the soundest constitutions, while the naturally delicate and feeble find it too frequently a prolonged struggle against, or under suffering. All diseases affecting the nervous system arise from impurity in the blood, irregularity of organic action, or vitiated secretions. Holloway's Pills are invaluable for removing all poisonous elements from the body, and are famed for curing indigestion, flatulency and costiveness, as well as palpitation, pain in the side, and other morbid feelings. The neuralgic pains attendant on the nervous class of diseases soon yield to these purifying Pills. The sensations of anxiety daily diminish under their use, sound sleep supersedes nights of watching, and calm repose displaces hideous dreams.

THE MASON'S VOYAGE AFTER TRUTH.

FROM THE "CANADIAN MASONIC NEWS."

THERE is in every mind a tendency toward knowledge. The reasoning powers of a man are ever active and fruitful, and fitted for generous and enlarged ideas; and it should therefore be our great duty, especially as Masons, to find out our peculiar natural bias, and having discovered it, give it proper culture and polish.

It is undoubtedly the fact that arts and sciences are not, and cannot, in the nature of things, be instantaneously attained; and it is therefore by study, contemplation, diversity of conversation, and an investigation of a variety of objects, that our judgments are correctly informed, so as to enlarge our knowledge of things. These are the great channels by which knowledge is most surely and certainly conveyed, and by which the inward perception of our souls, though variously exercised, forms not only the hero and philosopher, but also the husbandman and the mechanic; and thus arise *wisdom, strength and beauty*, in magnificent proportions in all our designs. It has been well said, that knowledge and application, or industry, are like *two parallel lines*, inasmuch as they are always progressive and equi-distant: and though they are both generated by points, may and can be continued without end.

When Cadmus brought out of Phœnicia into Greece the Alphabet, it contained but sixteen letters, and some centuries elapsed before it was perfected to twenty-four; and we find, in the time of David, and part of Solomon's reign most of the Jews were so ignorant of the liberal sciences, that the building of the Temple was mainly owing to the skill and learning of Tyrian workmen, and especially to the superior knowledge and skill of one whose untimely fate we ever commemorate in our Lodges; whose mother was a woman of the daughters of Dan, and whose father was a man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, in silver, in brass, in iron, in stone and in timber; in purple, in blue, in fine linen and in crimson; also to engrave any matter of graving, and to find out every device which might be put to him. This man, Solomon made overseer of all the artists; and that wisest of kings was not ashamed to secure his assistance, or to seek for knowledge wherever it might be found, and to make a proper use and application of it.

This action of Solomon conveys a lesson which ought not to be lost to the observing and reflective mind, that no one should ever presume to think himself perfect in wisdom, but always endeavour to attain higher degrees by every lawful and laudable method; to go step by step in a regular manner as Masons are ever taught, and readily to avail ourselves of all those advantages which the labours and studies of others so liberally afford us.

From considerations such as these, it is apparent that man has a natural right to indulge in speculation, and make researches after truth; but he must bear in mind, the more especially if he be a Mason, that he does so under a restriction, that he does not exercise himself in any enquiries that surpass his faculties, but only in those adapted to his capacity, with an intent to improve to the best advantage whatever he is capable of knowing; by joining in the language both of heaven and earth, and of the whole universe, which, with one common voice, proclaims the glory of our Grand Master on High, who has created nothing in vain, but has established the most exact agreement between every faculty and its object. He has granted somewhat to all our passions; but as the eye is not satisfied with seeing, nor the ear filled with hearing; as hunger and thirst, though they are daily gratified, daily return; so this passion—this desire of knowledge—though it is delighted with the discovery of every new truth, yet still it seems to yearn after somewhat further—after a higher perfection—after a happy hereafter—that we may be then perfect in knowledge—that we may then be fully enlightened. Should we at once attempt to transgress this salutary law, we would soon find that in much wisdom is much sorrow, and that he who imprudently endeavours to increase such knowledge increases sorrow.

In nature there is evidently a regular gradation. The brute part of the creation comes nearest the human, and somewhat borders upon it, and though it is not endowed with reason, yet it possesses something approaching it called instinct, the powers of which are variously regulated; but there are certain bounds which it was never known to pass. But man is superior to all, and being endowed by our Grand Master with reasoning powers, and He having afforded us objects enough suited to the power of our faculties, whereby we may exercise all the industry and skill, and parts of the most learned and wise, they ought so to be employed as to make us more happy and contented, using the compass to mark out our ways; the square to direct us in our actions, and the plumb-line to teach us uprightness: whilst with the level we moderate our desires, and make them regular and even.

It is on principles such as these the Masonic society is established; upon regulations based upon these principles it is supported. Founded upon this strong and lasting basis, our speculations become more than a pleasing amusement, by being also a mental improvement, and a practical benefit to ourselves and others. Offices of humanity, benevolence and unanimity are not only hereby deduced, and every social pursuit, not only the justifiable, but likewise the laudable, appears among those who are good men and true; but they continually endeavour also to convince that the works of the Grand Architect of the Universe are great, and that we should know as with a full belief, that not to earth is to be confined our aspirations. In their beauties we luxuriate; with their grandeur we are overwhelmed, and the eye wanders over mountain, hill and dale to a distance still beyond, where, like Jacob in his vision, we hope to arrive by the aid of that theological ladder, extending from earth to heaven, the three principal rounds of which are *Faith, Hope and Charity*—that *faith* which admonishes us to have a belief in God—the *hope* in the existence of an immortality; and that *charity* which embraces all the human family, and of which we are

Masonically taught that the last is the greatest of the three; for though our *faith* may be lost in sight, and our *hope* be terminated in fruition; yet our *charity* will extend beyond the grave—through the boundless realms of eternity.

This is the Mason's voyage after truth.

PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER OF LANARKSHIRE.

THIS Chapter held its annual meeting on Friday, 26th November, in St. Mark's Hall, Glasgow. The Provincial Grand Superintendent, Comp. F. A. Barrow 32°, presiding as P.G.Z., assisted by the following Comps.: W. W. Smith P.G.J. as P.G.H., G. W. Wheeler Z. 73 as P.G.J., J. Halket Z. 113 P.G.T., J. Balfour P.Z. 73, 1st P.G.S., H. J. Shields Z. 143 as 2nd P.G.S., and G. McDonald P.Z. 73 as 3rd P.G.S. A letter of apology was read from the P.G.S.E., stating that, along with the P.G.S.N., he had an engagement out of town. The P.G. Superintendent expressed his hope that a greater interest might be manifested in the proceedings of that P.G.C. by the members in the Province; it looked bad when some of the principal officers were absent, but he was fully determined himself to do all that lay in his power during the coming year to push forward Royal Arch Masonry, and to enable him to devote more of his time to it, he had resigned his office of D.P.G.M. in the P.G.L. of Glasgow. According to the constitution of Scotland, the appointment of the first four officers rested with him, the others were elected by the Chapter, and he trusted only those would be elected who, by their past labours, had proved that they were able and willing to work for the good of the Order in the province, for he conceived provincial honours should not be granted as favours, but as the reward of merit. He had, since he came to the meeting, had some doubt as to the propriety of the choice he had himself made, but trusting this was an exceptional case, he would make the appointments now, reserving to himself the right of revoking them should the duties not be efficiently preformed, and he could not do better than place Comp. Smith in the office of P.G.H., the office of J. he would defer for a few days, and in the meantime re-appoint Comps. McTaggart and Fraser as the two P.G. Scribes. The representatives of the 12 Chapters present would now proceed to elect the other office bearers. The following were afterwards declared duly elected, and with the exception of two, who were unable to be present, were duly installed into their places:—Comps. T. Halket P.G.T., Jas. Balfour P.G. 1st S., G. W. Wheeler P.G. 2nd S., G. McDonald P.G. 3rd S., G. Thallon P.G.C., J. Miller P.G.S.B., J. Duthie P.G.S. of Marks, J. B. Hardie P.G. Janitor. Arrangements having been made for holding the Annual Festival in the month of February, the Provincial Grand Chapter was then closed.

NEW ZEALAND.

AT the annual convocation of the Kilwinning Otago Royal Arch Chapter, No. 116, S.C., the following office-bearers were duly installed in their various chairs:—Comps. Saunders M. Ex. Z., Court Ex. H., R. Greenfield Ex. J., Fergusson Scribe E., Moodie Scribe N., Mills Treasurer, Singer Conductor and 1st Sojourner, Seideberg 2nd Sojourner, Kidd 3rd Sojourner, Taite R. W. Mark Master, Smith Janitor. The ceremony was ably conducted by M. Ex. Comp. Caldwell, P.G., Superintendent of Royal Arch Chapters in New Zealand, holding under the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, assisted by M. Ex. Comp. Saunders. Amongst the visitors present were Ex. Comps. Eldridge Z., Ex. Joyce H., and Ex. Fordyce J., all of Chapter 844, E.C. After the installation, the Comps. adjourned to the Criterion Hotel, where a pleasant evening was passed, Host Barker catering in his usual excellent style.—*Otago Guardian*, 29th September.

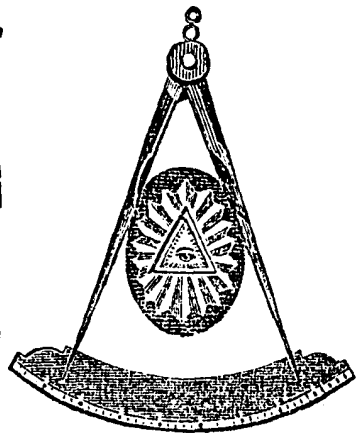
THE LAST IRISH HARPERS.—The preservation of many of the finest old Irish melodies is due to the late Mr. William Bunting, and originated in this way. The rapid decrease of performers on the Irish harp suggested the idea of assembling the remaining harpers dispersed over the different provinces of Ireland. A meeting was accordingly held at Belfast in 1792, when no more than ten could be collected, to whom liberal premiums were distributed according to their merits. Mr. Bunting was appointed to note down the airs played on the occasion, and cautioned against adding a single note to old melodies which would seem to have passed, in their present state, through a long succession of ages. Though collected from parts distant from each other, and taught from different masters, the harpers always played them in the same keys, and without variation in any essential passage or note. This circumstance seemed the more extraordinary when it was discovered that the most ancient tunes were, in this respect, the most perfect, admitting of the addition of a bass with more facility than such as were less ancient. It was remarked that the instruments used by the harpers were tuned on one uniform system, though the performers on them were ignorant of the principle. A chief motive in convening this feeble remnant of the bards, was to procure purer copies of tunes already known, and to perpetuate a number of other extremely ancient ones, of which no copies existed, and which were, therefore, the more likely to be lost. The ends proposed by this meeting, were highly successful, and given to the world in the various collections put forth by Mr. Bunting.—*Leisure Hour*.

READING.—The two Lodges in this ancient Town have arranged for a Masonic Ball, to take place on the 5th of January next. We hope to give further particulars in our next publication.

INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,
Most Worshipful Grand Master, &c., &c., having been graciously
pleased to accept the special Dedication,
A SPLENDID
HISTORICAL STEEL ENGRAVING
WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED,
OF THE
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IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL,
By BRO. EDWARD JAMES HARTY, S.D. No. 1201.



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THE THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—On the 27th December, CINDERELLA.
DRURY LANE.—At 7.0, THE WHITE HAT. At 7.45, SHAUGHRAUN, and A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. On 27th December, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.
HAYMARKET.—At 7.30, A HAPPY MEDIUM, and MARRIED IN HASTE.
LYCEUM.—At 7.0, THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. At 8.0, MACBETH.
ADELPHI.—At 6.45, QUICKSILVER DICK. At 7.30, LITTLE EM'LY, and THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
PRINCESS'S.—At 7.0, FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. At 7.40, RIP VAN WINKLE, and HEAD OF A CLAN.
OLYMPIC.—At 7.0, FAMILY JARS. At 8.0, BUCKINGHAM.
STRAND.—At 7.0, TWO TO ONE. A LESSON IN LOVE, and LOO, AND THE PARTY WHO TOOK MISS.
VAUDEVILLE.—At 7.30, A WHIRLIGIG, OUR BOYS, and A FEARFUL FOG.
GAIETY.—At 7.15, OPERETTA. At 8.0, PAUL PRY. At 9.0, TOOLE AT SEA. At 10.0, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
MIRROR.—At 7.0, THE HALF CROWN DIAMONDS. At 8.15, ALL FOR HER.
GLOBE.—At 7.30, MAN IS NOT PERFECT, BLUE BEARD, and CRY- PHOCONCHOIDSYPHONOTOMATO.
PRINCE OF WALES'S.—At 8.0, MASKS AND FACES.
ROYALTY.—At 7.30, LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, and TRIAL BY JURY.
QUEEN'S.—At 7.30, THE WHITE CAT.
OPERA COMIQUE.—At 7.0, PROOF POSITIVE, BLACK EYED SUSAN, and A TEMPTING BIT.
COURT.—At 7.30 A MORNING CALL, A NINE DAYS' WONDER, and UNCLE S WILL. On Thursday, BROKEN HEARTS.
CRITERION.—At 8, FLEUR DE THE, and A TRIP TO INDIA.
PHILARMONIC.—At 7.30, TWO TO ONE, and LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
ALHAMBRA.—At 7.15, NEW FARCE. At 8.0, SPECTRESHEIM. At 10.0, THE FLOWER QUEEN, and BALLETT.
ALEXANDRA PALACE.—This day, THE MESSIAH. On Tuesday, Performance by the GLOBE COMPANY, &c. Open Daily. ROMAN, &c.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—This day, CONCERT, &c. On Tuesday, THE TEMPEST. Open daily, AQUARIUM, SKATING RINK, &c.
POLYTECHNIC.—The GEOLOGICAL PIANO; OR, MUSICAL STONES NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT by Mr. Dumer Cape. FLAMES AND FLARES. THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA, WITH PHOTOGRAPHS. Many other Entertainments. Open twice daily, at 12.0 and 7.0. Admission, 1s.
EGYPTIAN (LARGE) HALL.—MASKELYNE AND COOKE, daily at 3.0 and 8.0.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM PLACE.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED. Thursday and Saturday at 3.0, other evenings at 8.0.
SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.—MAZEPPA, each evening at 7.0.

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OFFICE: 5 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

PATRONS.

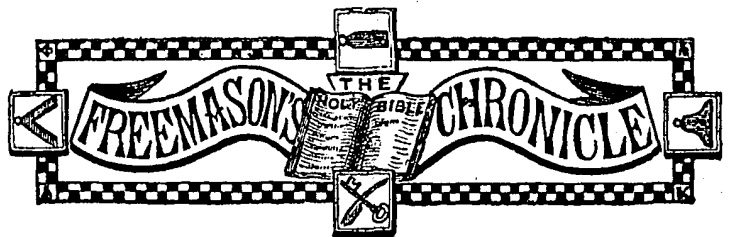
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c., M.W.G.M., President.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

IN compliance with a requisition delivered to me, and signed by 15 Governors, a Special General Court of the Governors and Subscribers of this Institution will be held at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, on Saturday, 11th day of December 1875, at 12 o'clock precisely, on the following business:—

To consider, and, if approved, adopt, the Report of the Special Committee, appointed by the Quarterly General Court, on the 9th October 1875, with reference to the subject of providing accommodation for an increased number of Girls, the scheme to be submitted having also been recommended by the General Committee, on the 25th November. And further, in the event of the adoption of the Report, to nominate a Building Committee, who shall be charged with the superintendence of the necessary works, with full power to draw cheques and perform all such duties as may appertain to their office.

R. WENTWORTH LITTLE,
(Prov. S. G. Warden, Middlesex),
Secretary.



67 BARBICAN, E.C.

OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

SINCE her return to Windsor Castle, from the Highlands, the Queen has been entertaining a number of distinguished guests, the most important being the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, and the Princess Thyra. On Wednesday morning the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards serenaded under the windows of Her Royal Highness, it being the anniversary of the Princess's birthday. The town of Windsor too was gay with flags and banners, the bells ringing merrily in honour of the occasion. In the afternoon Her Majesty of Denmark, with the Princess and Prince Leopold, paid a visit to the Albert Memorial Chapel. Among the other visitors to the Castle may be mentioned the Premier, the Earl and Countess of Derby, and the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow. Of the further progress made by the Prince of Wales in India, we must simply note that his Royal Highness visited Goa, the chief Portuguese possession on the Western coast. He was received by the Governor, who entertained him, and was entertained at a return visit on board the Serapis. He has since arrived at Colombo, Ceylon.

The principal topic of the week, one, in fact, that has almost engrossed the public mind, is the purchase, by the British Government, of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal, for the sum of four millions sterling. The importance of this step, whether we look at it merely commercially or from a political point of view, cannot be overrated. Our interests in India are so vast and so important that whatever is done to make them more secure is sure to meet with the approbation of the public. We do not remember a

single act of any British Ministry which has been so unanimously endorsed by public opinion. Abroad, of course, there is not the same unanimity, very far from it, indeed. If foreign powers act common-sensibly, they will regard this action of the Disraeli Cabinet as a very natural, if a somewhat extraordinary, step. It is of vital importance that the road to India should be, if not British, at all events, under British influence. As England is now, or at least, when Parliament has ratified the bargain, will be, the holder of nearly one-half of the shares issued, it is clear she will exercise a commanding influence in regulating the traffic. France, of course, feels hurt, if we are to take the majority of French journals as exponents of French public opinion, but this is only natural, considering the scheme of the Suez Canal was planned by a French engineer, and carried out under his auspices. It was, in fact, one of the glories of the French Empire. The Government, however, maintain a descreet silence.

The Wainwright trial is over, and the Court at the Old Bailey will no longer witness the indecent struggles of well dressed ladies to gain admission, in order to hear the details of a horrible murder. Henry Wainwright has been found guilty of murder, and sentenced to death, while Thomas Wainwright is pronounced guilty of being an accessory after the fact, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Thus ends one of the most frightful chapters in the annals of English criminal history. Such is the latest illustration of the well known lines of Horace:—

"Raro antecedentem scelestum
Deseruit pede Pœna claudo."

At the Alexandra Palace, the Princess of Wales's birthday was honoured with a special programme, there being a grand concert and an illumination of the Italian Garden. To-day will be given the Oratorio of the Messiah, while the entries for the Doll Exhibition close this week. At the Crystal Palace also, a grand Orchestral Concert was given on Wednesday, to commemorate the auspicious event referred to above, while at to-day's concert will be given Mr. Macfarren's Oratorio of St. John the Baptist. The concerts both at the St James's and the Royal Albert Halls have been likewise held as usual, and the attendance has been satisfactory to the zealous caterers of music at those well known institutions.

Next week all London will be alive with visitors from the country to see the Cattle Show of the Smithfield Club. The show will be held at the Agricultural Hall, and will be opened on Monday next, remaining open till Friday evening inclusive. Every precaution will be taken to prevent the appearance of any diseased animals among the exhibits. We hope the show will pass off satisfactorily to its promoters.

The weather is certainly wintry. Snow, for some few days has been falling, if not continuously, at all events to a great extent, and just previous the ground, which had been in places more like a swamp, had become as hard as iron, as the saying is. There is no knowing, of course, in this variable climate of ours, for how long this state of things may last, but some one has prognosticated a severe winter. We do not profess to be weather-wise, but at least the prophets have present appearances in their favour. One thing we note, which may be set down as a metropolitan institution almost. Whenever there is a visitation of snow, the streets are invariably in the most miserable condition of slush. On Thursday and yesterday locomotion was attended with the most intense inconvenience. Hansoms, whirling along at rapid pace, sent the mud flying, and it is difficult to imagine a more wretched appearance than London presented on those days. We pride ourselves on being a practical people. Is there no way of avoiding this; no way by which the scavengering could be carried out, so as to effect the minimum of discomfort to those who are compelled, by business, to move about? Of course, when the snow is falling, the difficulty of keeping the road and pathway clear is enormous, but some preventive measures might be adopted.

The 211th Anniversary Festival of the Scottish Corporation, was held on St. Andrew's Day, at Freemasons' Tavern, the Earl of Roseberry presiding, and there being present some four hundred and fifty gentlemen. The subscriptions for the year, as announced by the Secretary, amounted to about £2,000, including contributions from the Queen and the noble Chairman to the extent of one hundred guineas each. The same evening a Scotch

Ballad Concert was given at St. James's Hall, in honour of the Patron Saint of Scotland.

An accident has happened to the Duchess of Manchester, who has sustained two fractures in one of her arms. However, the limb has been set, and, according to the latest accounts, Her Grace is progressing favourably towards recovery.

The married life of Mr. John Dolby does not seem to have been a very happy one, to judge from the evidence given on Thursday, in the Divorce Court, before Sir John Hannen. Mrs. Dolby is at present undergoing a term of imprisonment with hard labour, for having assaulted Mr. Dolby, whom she appears to have at divers times and seasons likewise assailed, hurling at him brooms, mallets, and on one occasion, she chased him round the garden, flinging about forty or fifty garden pots at his head. This is by no means a good illustration of connubial bliss.

Abroad, the news that reaches us, chiefly relates to the purchase of the Suez Canal shares; the action of the British Government being variously interpreted by different Governments. The Russians have received a severe check in Central Asia, an insurrection having broken out in Khokand, and more than one detachment of their troops having been cut to pieces. General Kauffman is said to have a force at his disposal just sufficient to protect Russian interests, and no more. A Cabinet Council has been held at Madrid, at which Generals Quesada and Martinez-Campos were also present. It was determined to form two armies, each of five divisions, one in Navarre, under the latter General, and the other in the Basque Provinces, under Quesada. We wish we could see there was some chance of the decisive campaign against Carlism being commenced. There are rumours of changes in the Turkish Ministry, and it is said that the Egyptian troops have occupied a portion of the Territory on the East Coast of Africa, of right belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar. In America, the Public Health Association has been holding its third annual session at Baltimore, Dr. Joseph M. Toner presiding. The President for the ensuing year will be Dr. Edwin M. Snow, of Providence, Rhode Island, and the Secretary, Elisha Harris, New York. Two Vice Presidents, and an Executive Committee of six members were also elected. It is announced that the next annual meeting will be held at Boston. At Berlin, a general Synod of the Evangelical Church, in the older provinces of the Prussian Monarchy, was held on the 24th ult.

His Imperial Highness Prince Rhodocanakis has been re-elected Grand Master of Greece for a further term of three years, and was installed as such, amid great pomp, on the 26th October.

During the mayoralty of the late Lord Mayor, Bro. D. H. Stone, J.G.W., the supplementary work in the cause of Charity was very heavy. Nearly 100,000 letters and circulars were issued from the Secretary's Office, and the amount collected was £33,926 16s 11d. In recognition of the services of Bro. J. R. S. Vine, the late private Secretary, the members of the Iceland Relief Committee presented him with a very elegant clock, inscribed in Icelandic characters, and he was also presented with a testimonial from the French committee.

SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS.—Shakespeare's Sonnets were first described in his own time—by Francis Meres, in 1598—as his "sugared sonnets among his private friends." They were first published in 1609, seven years before his death, and dedicated by Thomas Thorpe, the Bookseller, to "Mr. W. H.," in words that have sent critics upon many a wild-goose chase. The first description of them was the best, and the best modern editor of Shakespeare, Alexander Dyce, said in the account of Shakespeare prefixed in 1866 to a second edition of his works, "For my own part repeated perusals of the Sonnets have well nigh convinced me that most of them were composed in an assumed character, on different subjects, and at different times, for the amusement, if not at the suggestion of the author's intimate associates (hence described by Meres as his 'sugared sonnets among his private friends'); and though I would not deny that one or two of them reflect his genuine feelings, I contend that allusions scattered through the whole series are not to be hastily referred to the personal circumstances of Shakespeare." This is wholesome truth, and accords with what we have seen of the nature of the sonnet, and the original use of it. As to their structure, Shakespeare's sonnets are not technically true sonnets, but fourteen-lined poems of exquisite variety and beauty, each consisting of three quatrains of alternate rhyme, and a closing couplet.—From "*Cassell's Library of English Literature*," edited by Professor Henry Morley, for December.

DIARY FOR THE WEEK.

We shall be obliged if the Secretaries of the various Lodges throughout the Kingdom will favour us with a list of their Days of Meeting, &c. as we have decided to insert only those that are verified by the Officers of the several Lodges.

SATURDAY, 4th DECEMBER.

General Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.

R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.

MONDAY, 6th DECEMBER.

- 25—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 45—Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, at 8. (Instruction.)
 188—Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
 1319—Asaph, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 37—Anchor and Hope, Freemasons' Hall, Bolton-le-Moors.
 50—Knights of Malta, George Hotel, Hinckley.
 51—Royal Sussex, Masonic Hall, Bath.
 61—Probity, Freemasons' Hall, Halifax.
 85—Faithful, Swan Inn, Harleston, Norfolk.
 89—Unanimity, Astley Arms, Dukefield.
 113—Unanimity, Bull Hotel Assembly Rooms, Preston.
 133—Harmony, Ship Hotel, Faversham.
 135—Perpetual Friendship, Royal Clarence Hotel, Bridgewater.
 156—Harmony, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.
 236—York, Masonic Hall, York.
 251—Loyal, Freemasons' Hall, Queen Anne's Walk, Barnstaple.
 303—Benevolent, Masonic Hall, Holland's-road, Teignmouth.
 395—Guy's, Crown Hotel, Leamington.
 422—Yarborough, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Gainsborough.
 431—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Suffolk-street, Shields.
 441—Three Grand Principles, Red Lion Hotel, Cambridge.
 597—St. Cybi, Marine Hotel, Holyhead.
 613—Unity, Masonic Hall, Southport.
 622—St. Cuthbert, Masonic Hall, Wimbourne, Dorset.
 804—Carnarvon, Town Hall, Havant.
 850—St. Oswald, Assembly Rooms, Market Hall, Ashbourne.
 884—Derwent, George and Commercial Hotel, Wirksworth, Derby.
 951—Prince of Wales's, Masonic Hall, Stow-on-the-Wold.
 977—Fowey, Masonic Rooms, Fowey.
 1050—Gundolph, King's Head Hotel, Rochester.
 1051—Rowley, Masonic Lodge Room, Athenaeum, Lancaster.
 1124—St. Oswald, Wynnstay Hotel, Oswestry.
 1286—Bayons, Corn Exchange, Market Rasen.
 1302—De Warren, White Swan Hotel, Halifax, Yorks.
 1380—Skelmersdale, Queen's Hotel, Waterloo, Liverpool.
 1436—Duncombe, King's Arms Hotel, Kingsbridge, Devon.

TUESDAY, 7th DECEMBER.

- Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
 7—Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall, W.C.
 92—Moirs, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.
 101—Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
 217—Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 1381—Kennington, Surrey Tavern, Kennington Oval.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, at 6.30.
 51—Angel, Three Cups Hotel, Colchester.
 57—Humber, Freemasons' Hall, Osborne-street, Hull.
 70—St. John's, Huyshe Masonic Temple, Plymouth.
 103—Beaufort, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
 120—Paladin, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
 160—True Friendship, Old Ship, Rochford.
 252—Harmonic, Freemasons' Temple, Stone-street, Dudley.
 265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Hall, Hanover-street, Keighley.
 373—Socrates, George Hotel, High-street, Huntingdon.
 393—St. David's, Masonic Hall, Parade, Berwick.
 414—Union, Masonic Hall, Grey Friars'-road, Reading. (Instruction.)
 421—Loyal of Industry, Freemasons' Hall, South Molton.
 457—Loyal Monmouth, Freemasons' Hall, Monmouth.
 484—Faith, Gerard's Arms Inn, Ashton-in-Makerfield, Newton-in-the-Willows.
 624—Abbey, Masonic Hall, Union-street, Burton-on-Trent.
 680—Camalodunum, Freemasons' Hall, New Malton, Yorks.
 702—Sherborne, George Hotel, Stroud.
 734—Londesborough, Bridlington, and Dedication of New Masonic Hall.
 814—Parrett and Axe, George Hotel, Crewkerne.
 948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linsdale, Leighton Buzzard.
 986—Hesketh, Grapes Inn, Croston.
 995—Furness, Masonic Temple, Ulverston.
 1138—Devon, Masonic Hall, Devon-square, Newton Abbot.
 1166—Clarendon, Queen's Hotel, Hyde, Cheshire.
 1228—Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8. (Instruction.)
 1312—St. Mary, White Hart Hotel, Bocking, Essex.

WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER.

- Committee, Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
 11—Enoch, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.
 15—Kent, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, W.C.
 193—Confidence, White Hart, Abchurch-lane, E.C., at 7.30. (Instruction.)
 781—Merchant Navy, Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse.
 1260—Hervey, Freemason's Hall, W.C.
 1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock Tavern, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)
 54—Hope, Spread Eagle Inn, Rochdale.
 84—Doyle's Fellowship, Masonic Hall, Guernsey.
 187—Royal Sussex of Hospitality, Freemasons' Hall, Bristol.
 204—Caledonian, Freemasons' Hall, Manchester.
 323—Concord, Golden Ball Inn, Stockport.
 325—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Salford.
 329—Brotherly Love, Chough's Inn, Yeovil.
 368—Sanaritan, George Hotel, Sandbach, Cheshire.
 380—Integrity, Masonic Temple, Morley, Yorks.
 430—Fidelity, Queen's Arms, Dukinfield.
 503—Belvidere, Star Hotel, High-street, Maidstone. (Instruction.)
 661—Fawcett, New Masonic Hall, Seaham Harbour.
 666—Benevolence, Prince Town, Dartmoor, Devon.
 731—Arboretum, Arboretum Hotel, Derby.
 851—Worthing of Friendship, Steyne Hotel, Worthing.
 910—St. Oswald, Masonic Hall, Pontefract.
 972—St. Augustine, Masonic Hall, Canterbury.
 1018—Shakespeare, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford.
 1060—Marmion, Private Rooms, Tunworth.
 1101—Grey Friars, Masonic Hall, Reading.
 1416—Falcon, Kirkgate, Thirsk.
 1503—Francis Jett, Albany Hotel, Twickenham.

THURSDAY, 9th DECEMBER.

- 27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
 435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8. (Instruction.)
 657—Canonbury, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, E.C.
 1260—Hervey, 153 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)
 71—Unity, Masonic Hall, Lowestoft.
 97—Palatine, Masonic Hall, Sunderland.
 98—St. Martin's, Board Room, Town Hall, Burslem.
 112—St. George's, Masonic Hall, Fore-street-hill, Exeter.
 130—Royal Gloucester, Freemasons' Hall, Southampton.
 139—Britannia, Freemasons' Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield.
 195—Hengist, Belle Vue House, Bournemouth.
 216—Harmonic, Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.
 332—Virtue and Silence, White Lion, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
 333—Royal Preston, Victoria's Garrison House, Fulwood, Lancashire.
 341—Wellington, Cinque Ports Hotel, Rye, Sussex.
 426—Shakespeare, Town Hall, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.
 456—Foresters, White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter.
 477—Mersey, 55 Argyle-street, Birkenhead.
 487—Portsmouth, Masonic Hall, Highbury-street, Portsmouth.
 536—Elias de Derham, Masonic Hall, The Canal, Salisbury.
 630—St. Cuthbert, Parson-lane, Howden.
 636—De Ogle, Black Bull Hotel, Morpeth.
 650—Star in the East, Pier Hotel, Harwich. (Instruction.)
 659—Blagdon, Ridley Arms Hotel, Blyth, Northumberland.
 732—Royal Brunswick, Royal Pavilion, Brighton.
 739—Temperance, Masonic Room, New-street, Birmingham.
 787—Beaureper, Lion Hotel, Bridge-street, Bolton.
 945—Abbey, Abbey Council Chambers, Abingdon, Berks.
 1032—Townley Parker, Howard's Arms Hotel, Whittle-le-Woods.
 1098—St. George's Priory Rooms, Temperance Hall, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.
 1147—St. David's, Freemasons' Hall, Cooper-street, Manchester.
 1204—Royd, Belle Vue Hotel, Malvern.
 1343—St. John's, King's Arms Hotel, Grays, Essex.
 1429—Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Masonic Hall, Newport, Mon.

FRIDAY, 10th DECEMBER.

- 177—Domestic, Au lerton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 1278—Burdett Coutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
 1507—Metropolitan, 289 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
 38—Glamorgan, Freemasons' Hall, Arcade, St. Mary-street, Cardiff.
 170—All Soul's, Masonic Hall, Melcombe Regis, Weymouth.
 318—True and Faithful, Masonic Rooms, Helston, Cornwall.
 445—Fidelity, Pomfret Arms Hotel, Towcester.
 475—Belkfordshire of St. John the Baptist, Town Hall, Luton.
 697—Union, George Hotel, Colchester.
 1087—Heaundesert, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, Leighton Buzzard.
 1143—Royal Denbigh, Assembly Rooms, Denbigh.
 1303—Pelham, Masonic Hall, Lewes.
 1350—St. Peter's, Three Swan's Hotel, Market Harboro'.
 1495—Arkwright, Walker's Bath-terrace Hotel, Matlock-Bath, Derbyshire.

SATURDAY, 11th DECEMBER.

- R. A.—Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, at 8.
 149—Peace, Masonic Rooms, Meltham.
 308—Prince George, Station Hotel, Bottoms, near Todmorden.
 1391—Commercial, Freemason's Hall, Leicester.

IRELAND.

- MONDAY—1—First Lodge of Ireland, Masonic Hall, Tuckey-street, Cork.
 " 5—Waterford, Masonic Hall, The Mall, Waterford.
 " 116—Carlow, Masonic Hall, Carlow.
 " 122—Patricks, Masonic Hall, Dunnon, Co. Tyrone.
 TUESDAY—30—True Blue Killyleagh, Co. Down.
 " 171—Duke of Clarence, Dublin.
 " 719—St. Alban's, Private House, Main-street, Newtownlimavady, Derry.
 " 881—Clones, Thompson's Hotel, Clones, Co. Monaghan.
 " 935—True Blue, Anne-street, Wexford.
 THURSDAY—20—Light of the West, Grand Jury Room, Sligo.
 " 109—Excelsior, Masonic Hall, Belfast, Antrim.
 " 138—Londonderry, Londonderry.
 " 248—Roscommon, Court House, Roscommon.
 " 352—Castleblaney, Castleblaney, Monaghan.
 " 411—Drogheda, Masonic Hall, Drogheda, County Louth.
 FRIDAY—178—St. John's, Castle-street, Lisburn, County Antrim.
 " 211—Magherafelt, Court House, Magherafelt, County Derry.
 SATURDAY—13—Ancient Union, Masonic Hall, Glentworth-street, Limerick.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

- MONDAY—429—St. Kentigern, Royal Hotel, Penicuik.
 TUESDAY—5—Canongate and Leith (L. and C.), 86 Constitution-street.
 WEDNESDAY—2—Canongate, Kilwinning, St. John's Chapel, St. John's-street.
 " R. A. 1—Edinburgh, Freemasons' Hall.
 THURSDAY—8—Journeyman, Blackfriars-street, High-street.
 FRIDAY—56—Canongate, Kilwinning, St. John's-street.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.

- MONDAY—332—Union, 170 Buchanan-street.
 " 559—Clydesdale, 105 Rose-street.
 TUESDAY—33—St. John, St. John's Hall, 213 Buchanan-street.
 " 73—Thistle and Rose, 170 Buchanan-street.
 " 87—Thistle, 30 Hope-street.
 " 437—Govandale, Portland Hall, Govan.
 WEDNESDAY—178—Scotia, 170 Buchanan-street.
 " 333—St. George, 213 Buchanan-street.
 " 510—Maryhill, 167 Main-street, Maryhill.
 THURSDAY—R. A. 59—Glasgow, 213 Buchanan-street.
 FRIDAY—R. A. 141—St. Rollox, Garnard-road.
 " 116—Royal Arch, Council Hall, Rutherglen.
 " 512—Thorn-tree School-room, Thornliebank.
 SATURDAY—23—St. John's, Black Bull, Kirkintilloch.
 " —R. A.—143 Robert Burns, Freemason's Hall, Holytown.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Neptune Lodge, No. 22.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on the 25th ult., at the Guildhall Tavern, E.C., under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. Eames. The Lodge was called at Two o'clock, and the business of the day proceeded in due form, Mr. Matthew Webb, the "Channel Hero," was initiated by the W.M. with his accustomed ability, and with great impressiveness. Bros. Newton, Roberts and Jolliffe were raised, and Bro. De Verges passed. Bro. Partridge S.W. was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Russell's proposition, that the Lodge pay the cost of

the Royal Installation Jewel, was carried nem con. Upon the business being closed, the brethren adjourned to banquet, and regaled themselves with the good viands the Guildhall Tavern at all times supplies. The toasts of the evening, as a matter of course, were the initiate and the W.M. elect; to both the Master did ample justice, and complimented the great swimmer of the age upon his manly and daring feat. Our gallant Bro., in a brief reply, closed his remarks by saying he was pleased to hail the gentlemen around him as brethren. Bro. Partridge, in acknowledgment, promised to maintain the dignity of the Lodge and carry out the great principles of Masonry in their entirety. There was a very large number of visitors, but space precludes our giving further details, suffice it to say, the whole assembly were highly gratified with the day's proceedings.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Monday, the 29th of November, at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, St. John's-square, E.C. Present—Bros. Percy W.M., Trewinnard S.W., Kidder J.W., Killick Secretary, Stock S.D., Lake J.D., Hill I.G., Christopher Tyler; Bro. Tolmie, Deputy Preceptor. Visitors—Bros. Franklin 228, Baker 228, Gedge 228, Winkler 382, and Bincks 26, New York. Business—The Lodge was opened in the usual manner, and the minutes confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed, Bro. Winkler candidate. The W.M. worked the 1st section, Bro. Tolmie the 2nd and 3rd, and Bro. Saul the 4th. Bros. Franklin, Gedge, Baker, Bincks and Winkler were elected members. The Lodge closed punctually and adjourned.

Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73.—This Lodge held an emergency meeting on Tuesday, 30th November, at 170 Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Present—Bros. G. McDonald R.W.M., J. Bannerman S.W., J. Handbridge J.W., J. S. Ampleford Secretary, J. B. Hardie S.D., J. Ballantine J.D. The work consisted of the initiation of Messrs. Frederick Carl Lindt and Henry John Rogers, which was very carefully performed by the Master. The Lodge was then opened in the 2nd degree, when Bro. G. W. Wheeler passed two brethren to the Fellow Craft degree, and thereafter the Master opened the Lodge in the 3rd degree, and raised the same two gentlemen to the sublime degree, as they were about to leave Scotland.

Caledonian of Unity Chapter, No. 73.—This Chapter held its regular monthly meeting at 170 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, on Tuesday, 30th November. Present—G. W. Wheeler Z., J. Stewart H., John Kinnaird J., J. Balfour P.G. 1st S. Scribe E., E. Arthur N., J. Bannerman Treasurer, R. Mercer 87 1st S., D. Gilchrist 2nd S., J. Arthur 3rd S. There were also present, G. McDonald P.Z. 73 P.G. 3rd S., D. Gilchrist P.Z. 73, R. Mercer S.E. 87, J. Annand Z., and R. Allen 1st S. of 144. A Mark Lodge was afterwards opened, with Wm. McGregor as S.D., when Comp. Wheeler advanced Bro. Henry J. Pollock to that degree.

Commercial Chapter, No. 79, Glasgow.—This Chapter held its regular meeting in the Commercial Hall, on Friday, 26th November. Comps. J. Lamb Z., J. Hunter H., J. Brodie J., Jules Brodó I.P.Z., J. McKeith 1st S. The business consisted of the initiation of one candidate in the Mark Degree, at the request of Comp. Lamb. The ceremony was ably performed by Comp. R. Mercer, 1st S. of Chapter 87.

Chapter 87.—This Chapter held its regular meeting on Wednesday, 1st December, at No. 12 Trongate, when Bro. McNaught, assisted by the new office bearers, very ably wrought the Mark degree. The Chapter is about to take its old stand in the Province, under the reign of the new office bearers.

Metropolitan Chapter of Improvement.—The regular weekly convocation was held on Tuesday, the 30th ult., under the presidency of the following officers and Companions:—J. Constable M.E.Z., J. W. Green H., J. Noehmer J., J. W. Norris Asst. Scribe E., J. Smith Scribe N., J. W. Gilbert P.S., W. Rumsey as Preceptor. After the usual opening preliminaries, the ceremony of exaltation was completely rehearsed by the M.E.Z., Comp. L. Terry being candidate. The election of officers for the ensuing fortnight resulted as follow:—J. W. Green M.E.Z., J. Noehmer H., C. Seex J., J. Smith N., J. Constable P.S. The meeting was not so numerous as might be expected, knowing as we do the demand for R.A. Instruction, and the few available Chapters in the Metropolis. The Metropolitan has been in existence for many years, and numbers on its roll hundreds of Companions, as high on the Masonic list as in the social scale. We hope to see the Chapter opened punctually next week at the appointed time (6.30.), and to hear a few of the clauses in connection with the ceremony. The Chapter may be congratulated in having some able workers following the footsteps of Comp. Brett P.G.P. in the persons of Comps. Boyd, Rumsey, Gottheil, Lemann, &c., who are regular in their attendance.

Caveac Chapter, No. 176.—The regular Convocation and Installation meeting of the above was held on 25th Nov., at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, City. Comp. T. Quihampton Z. was absent through severe indisposition. W. S. Wyman H., W. K. Leeman J., F. Walters P.Z. Treasurer, W. M. Goss S.N., W. J. Stride P.S., J. B. Sorrell 1st Assistant, A. W. Thorpe D.C. and P.Z.'s Scott, R. S. Trueman and P. A. Nairne. The Chapter was opened by Comp. M. Scott, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. J. B. Sorrell jun. S.D. 176., W. T. Lover J.W. 1178, and J. Johnson 1423, were exalted. Comp. W. S. Wyman was installed Z., G. K. Leeman H., and J. B.

Sorrell sen. J.; F. Walters P.Z. was reinvested for the 8th time Treasurer, W. M. Goss S.E., W. J. Stride S.N., J. Baxter Langley P.S., S. Pounceby 1st Assistant, R. P. Tebb 2nd Assistant, H. Faiza W.S., A. Middlemass M.C., C. T. Speight Janitor, for the 9th time. The Chapter was then closed, and the Comps. partook of a sumptuous banquet and dessert, when the usual toasts were given. The presentation of a P.Z. Jewel was deferred on account of the absence of the M.E.Z., Comp. Quihampton. The visitors were Comps. J. Lacey P.Z. late 176, and H. Garrod P.Z. 507.

Joppa Chapter, No. 188.—The regular meeting was held on Monday, the 29th ult., at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate Street. Comps. H. M. Levy M.E.Z., M. Emanuel H., M. J. Emanuel J., S. V. Abrahams P.Z. Treas., P. Dickenson S.E., and P.Z.'s E. P. Albert, E. S. Jones, W. Littaur, S. Lazarus, Pollitzer. The Chapter was opened and the minutes of the former meeting were confirmed. The Installation of Principals then took place, and Comp. M. Emanuel who is a P.Z. of the Segontium (Carnarvon), was duly inducted into the chair of Z. by Comp. E. P. Albert P.Z., and the M.E.Z. then very ably installed Comp. M. J. Emanuel into the chair of H., W. Littaur J., and S. V. Abrahams P.Z. Treas., P. Dickenson S.E., L. Lazarus S.N., L. Jacobs P.S. and Smith Janitor, who were severally invested. The newly installed M.E.Z. then showed his proficiency by exalting Bro. Buderus 1298 and Grove Ellis 188 into Royal Arch Masonry in a very perfect and impressive manner; the report of the Audit Meeting was read, it showed that after all debts were paid, there was a balance in hand, and the Treasurer's account showed that during the past year the Chapter had never been in a more flourishing condition, it being free from all liabilities. The M.E.Z. then rose, and said he had much pleasure in presenting Comp. H. M. Levy, on his retiring from the chair, with a very elegant jewel and silver goblet. It showed their high appreciation of their M.E. P.Z., and it would be a great source of pleasure to him to view the jewels he had so worthily received in the course of his Masonic career. He had always shewn himself a good Mason, and had done good service to the Chapter, and had exerted himself in promoting its interests. It was always a pleasant thing to acknowledge a friend's worth, but it was especially so in this instance. The year had been a successful one, and he had very much pleasure in placing the jewel on Comp. Levy's breast. It might be handed down as a memento of the respect the Chapter held him in. Companion H. M. Levy, in responding, said, "he was deeply indebted to the M.E.Z. for his kind expressions, and regretted he had not done so much for the Chapter during the past year as he had wished. He, nevertheless, had exerted himself in every way in its behalf; but what he had done, he was proud to say, had won their good opinions. He had always had the interests of the Chapter at heart, and would continue to do so. The Chapter had never been in a more flourishing condition: he was sure it would remain so under the able presidency of the M.E.Z." The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions adjourned to the banquetting-room, where a sumptuous banquet was provided by the Albion Tavern Company, superintended by Companion Keeping, that gave great satisfaction. The M.E.Z. then proposed the usual loyal and Royal Arch toasts. The toast of "The newly exalted Companions" was given, and Companions Buderus and Grove Ellis returned thanks. The M.E.Z., in proposing the toast of "The Visitors," said how pleased he felt to see around him Companions whom he, as well as every member of the Chapter, were delighted to meet, and he hoped, on future occasions, they would again honour the Chapter with a visit. The Visitors were—Comps. Captain G. J. Kain M.E.Z. 766, C. Hogard J. 141, W. C. Parsons P.S. 180, H. Massey P.Z. 619, W. Musto 933, and E. M. Haigh 387, who severally returned thanks. The toasts of the M.E.Z., P.Z.'s, and Officers followed, and the Janitor's toast concluded a very agreeable and harmonious evening, which was contributed to by Companions J. Riley and A. Abrahams.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—This Lodge held its usual meeting on Wednesday, the 1st of December, at Bro. Chard's, White Hart Tavern. Present—Bros. Nelson Reed W.M., Ockenden S.W., Walker J.W., J. K. Pitt Secretary, Constable Treasurer, Tollis S.D., Blackall J.D., Hollands I.G., Christopher Tyler. P.M. Bro. E. Gottheil Preceptor. Business—Lodge was opened and the minutes were read and confirmed. The ceremony of initiation was rehearsed by the W.M., Bro. Churchward candidate. The first three sections of the first Lecture were worked by Bro. Hickman, who was ably assisted by the brethren, many of whom showed, by the knowledge they exhibited, that their attendances at this popular Lodge of Instruction had produced most beneficial results. The 4th section was rehearsed by Bro. Hickman, in a highly satisfactory way, the questions being asked by Bro. Gottheil. Bros. Bush 185, Sayer 1185 and James Churchward 1139 were elected members. Bro. Ockenden was appointed W.M. for the ensuing meeting, and a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Nelson Reed, for his conduct in the chair, brought the business of the evening to a close. During the evening it was announced that it would be necessary to seek a fresh habitat for the meetings of this Lodge of Instruction.

Northampton Chapter, No. 360.—This Chapter held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 25th of November, at the George Hotel, Northampton. Present—Comps. G. Robinson M.E.Z., Jacob H., J. U. Stanton J., J. T. Green E. pro tem, R. Howes N., W. Kingston P.S., Troup and Dean Janitors. P.Z.'s Comps. M. A. Boerne and Geo. Cotton. Comps. Roberts, Simpson, Gadsby, &c. Business—Comp. Jacob was elected M.E.Z., Stanton H., Green J., Kingston N., Robinson E. The meetings of the Chapter will shortly be held at the New Masonic Buildings.

Caledonian Railway Lodge, No. 354.—Installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Wednesday, 1st December, in the Masonic Hall, Hope-street, Glasgow, under the presidency of Bro. Shaw. There was a large attendance of members and visitors, amongst the latter we recognised Bros. E. Arthur, Mother Killwinning, No. 0, F. W. Burns I.P.M. 87, J. Morgan R.W.M. 219, D. Reid, R.W.M. 465, J. Oliver S.W. 360, and McClelland D.M. of 403, Helensburgh. The installation ceremonies were very carefully rendered by Bro. A. A. Smith I.P.M. 354, P.G.I.G., who congratulated Bro. Jas. Shaw on his being installed for the third time as R.W.M. of this flourishing Lodge; he proceeded to install the following brethren into their respective offices, viz.:—D. Buchanan D.M., W. H. Caldwell S.M., A. B. Rogers S.W., John Harley J.W., R. A. McLean Secretary, D. Colquhoun Treasurer, D. Leitch S.D., Thos. Harley J.D., McKenzie and James Douglas B.B., J. Coutts D. of M., C. Rose D. of C., H. Allison S.B., Wm. Deeks S.B., John Shaw P.S., H. Pool I.G., J. Minnoch Tyler. The Master having returned thanks to Bro. Arrick A. Smith for his services to the Lodge, not only now, but for years past, Bro. Smith replied, and then presented the Lodge with a 3rd degree maul, which he thought was necessary for the proper working of that sublime degree. The R.W.M., in accepting the gift, said it was not the first they had received from Bro. Smith, and he believed it would not be the last. The Lodge was then placed under the care of the new J.W., and the usual loyal toasts were given from the chair; Bro. G. W. Wheeler, who was called on to respond for English Freemasonry, said he was proud to be a Member under both constitutions, and also glad to own himself an honorary affiliated member of 354; Bro. Read, Master of 465, responded on behalf of the Provincial G.L. of Glasgow; Bro. McKenzie, in an excellent speech, proposed the visitors, and coupled it with the names of the Masters of 87 and 219. Bro. Burns and Morgan both suitably acknowledged the compliment, expressing the gratification they felt on being present. The "Press" was given from the chair, after which Bro. Wheeler proposed Prosperity to 354, coupled with the health of Bro. Shaw, to whom a good deal of that prosperity was attributable, and he thought the Lodge had done wisely in returning him to the chair for the 3rd time. Bro. Shaw replied, and a vote of thanks having been given to Bro. Coutts for his services at the harmonium, the Lodge was closed in peace.

The Northern Counties Lodge, No. 406.—This Lodge held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, 1st of December, at the Freemasons' Hall, Maple-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Present—Bros. W. Knox P.G. A.O.O.W. W.M., Spearman W.M. 481 acting as S.W., Rev. S. H. Harris P.M. acting as J.W., Armstrong Secretary, Armstrong S.D., Salmon I.G., Martin P.M. Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. Hughes I.P.M., Foulsham P.P. G.S.W. Visitors—Bros. Waller W.M. 1244, Spearman W.M. 481, W. Mean W.M. elect 541, Bell S.D. 155. Business—The Lodge was opened in due form, by solemn prayer; two brethren having answered the usual questions most satisfactorily, were duly passed to the degree of F.C. The Secretary then presented the W.M. (in confirmation of a resolution passed at the last regular meeting) with an address, elegantly illuminated on vellum, congratulating him on the occasion of his marriage during his year of office. The W.M., in returning thanks, for this unexpected mark of regard from his brethren, hoped that he would be spared to see the Northern Counties Lodge increase and prosper, and that by every act of his, he would endeavour to retain and deserve the respect and esteem shown to him so practically that night. Subsequently, during refreshment, Bro. Hughes I.P.M., in proposing the health of the W.M., presented him with an elegant marble clock, as a testimonial from a few members of the Lodge, hoping that it would always mark good time and times in his house. Bro. Foulsham P.M., in a most eloquent address, congratulated the Lodge on having a W.M. who had won the golden opinions of all who knew him; and also the W.M. in governing a Lodge that knew so well how to appreciate true Masonic worth. Bro. Knox, in returning thanks, was quite overpowered at this further proof of kindness, and although he acknowledged that he had always done his best, still a great deal of his success was due to the zeal of his officers, and the indefatigable help of the P.M.'s. The usual toasts concluded the proceedings.

Drogheda Lodge, No. 411.—The regular meeting was held on 11th November 1875, at the Masonic Hall, Drogheda. Present—Bros. Clark P.M. H.K.T. as W.M., Whitty S.W., Flinn J.W., Glenn S.D., Griffin J.D., McCausland I.G., Hannan Clerk Chaplain, Browne Tyler, Harbinson P.M. as Secretary; P.M.'s Bros. Dean, Harbinson, and Clarke. Business transacted—Application for charity considered and granted. Bro. W. H. Irwin was raised to the high and sublime degree of a Master Mason. Bro. E. R. Bolton was passed to the Fellow Craft degree. Bro. John Langley Whitty was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year (1876); and Bros. Robert Harrison Supple, and Matthew Shaw Preston to be I.G. and J.D. respectively; the other officers to be promoted in rotation.

East Surrey Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 463.—A most interesting gathering of the members of this Lodge of Instruction took place on Tuesday last, the 30th of November, at the Fox and Hounds, West Croydon, the occasion being the celebration of the annual festival. Bro. Podmore presided, and was supported by Bro. Sharp, Pocock (Secretary), Geo. Yaxley, Thos. Yaxley, John Close, Ebbutt, Ebbutt jun., Bignell, Watkinson, Walker, Cook, Cook jun., Goodman, Streater, Ridge, Gipton, J. K. Pitt, Legg, Hansworth, Reid, Black, Wisdom, and a considerable number of friends. The repast provided was most ample, and each brother was loud in his expressions of approval. The W.M. gave the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and the heartiest good wishes were tendered by those present for the continued success of the Lodge, which was announced as progressing most satisfactorily.

Vane Chapter, No. 538.—A convocation of this Chapter was held on Thursday, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Comps. S. Pollitzer Z., Lindus H., Burmeister J., Kench P.Z. Treas., Reed P.Z. S.E., Rev. P. Holden S.N., Wood P.S., and Comps. W. C. Parsons, Walters, &c. The Chapter was opened and the minutes were confirmed. The name of one candidate was on the agenda paper, but he was not present; the election for principals then took place, and Comps. Lindus was elected Z., Burmeister H., Wood J., Kench P.Z. Treasurer, Reed P.Z. S.E., Rev. P. Holden S.N., W. C. Parsons P.S., and Sadler Janitor. The Chapter was then closed, and the Companions separated. There was no banquet.

St. Vincent Lodge, No. 553.—The Lodge held an emergency meeting at the Kent Maid, Glasgow, on Thursday, 25th November. Present—the R.W.M. R. McDougal, R. Hunter S.W., W. Paxton J.W., J. Halley Secretary, W. McClelland Treasurer, J. Best S.D. The Master said this meeting had been called to work up the arrears of business, so as to give all the members who were entitled to it the M.M. degree, and enable them all to take part in the first election in the Lodge. Though one of the youngest Lodges in the province, their progress would compare favourably with that of the oldest and best established, and he wished the youngest member to be entitled to the privilege of eligibility for office at the next meeting. Bro. Shaw R.W.M. of 354 was present, and wished them to pass a candidate for him. He was sure the Lodge would gladly accede to his request, and as he had a very important engagement to attend, he would place Bro. Shaw in the chair, and ask him to perform the second ceremony. Bro. Shaw then, in a careful manner, passed five of the brethren to the Fellow Craft degree. Bro. Ferguson R.W.M. of St. John's, No. 503 Dalnair, then took the chair, and said Bro. McDougal had requested Bro. Wheeler of 73 to work the 3rd degree. Bro. Wheeler then raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason the following eleven brethren, viz., Bros. Jas. Groves, W. Butler, W. Marshall, J. Prout, W. Anderson, Thos. Weston, W. Campbell, D. McQuith, A. Smith, and F. Marsh, for the St. Vincent Lodge, and Bro. F. B. Brown for the Caledonian Railway Lodge. The Lodge was then closed in peace and harmony.

William Preston Lodge, No. 766.—The installation meeting of this celebrated Lodge was held on Thursday, the 25th ult., at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, City. Bros. Augustus Braun W.M., J. Pringle S.W., W. M. Mansfield J.W., William Worrell P.M. Secretary, Capt. G. J. Kain P.M. Treasurer, S. D. Lewis J.D., P. C. Steinmann D.C., Dr. Cutmore I.G., and W. Grant Tyler, &c. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes of the election meeting, and the emergency meeting of the 28th October were read and confirmed. Two brethren were raised to the 3rd degree, and Mr. J. A. S. Matthews was duly initiated into Freemasonry. A board of installed Masters was then formed, and Bro. John Pringle S.W. and W.M. elect was presented to the Lodge and installed into the chair by the retiring W.M. in a very perfect and impressive manner. The W.M. having been saluted according to ancient custom, invested his officers: A. Braun I.P.M., W. M. Newton S.W., W. E. Newton J.W., Capt. Kain P.M. Treasurer, W. Worrell P.M. Secretary, S. D. Ewins S.W., Dr. Cutmore J.D., E. Kidmore I.G., W. Drake D.C., G. Newman Steward, and W. Grant Tyler. Bro. W. Newman P.M. gave a notice of motion, "To raise the Initiation fee to 10 guineas." The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren sat down to a very sumptuous banquet. The W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. Bro. E. P. Albert, Asst.-Grand Pursuivant, returned thanks for the toast of the Grand Officers. The toast of the W.M. was given and responded to. Bro. B. Horsley, P.G.R. Middlesex, returned thanks for the toast of the visitors, who were—Bros. E. P. Albert A.G.P., Dr. Carpenter, Donald King, H. E. Francis, R. E. White, &c. Several other toasts followed. A very elegant P.M.'s jewel was presented to the I.P.M., Bro. Braun, for the able manner he had discharged the duties of his office. Bro. Donald King sang some very excellent songs, and capital harmony was sustained. The brethren separated early.

Royal Oak Lodge, No. 871.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, at the White Swan Tavern, High-street, Deptford. Bro. S. O. Lewin W.M., H. J. Tuson S.W., J. J. Pakes J.W., F. Walters P.M. P.G.P. Middlesex, the Treasurer, was unavoidably absent, W. Myatt S.D., J. Baxter Langley J.D., G. T. Simon I.G., and P.M.'s G. Andrews, W. Myatt. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. Bro. G. Andrews I.P.M. then raised Bro. J. Crout 1326, by courtesy of the W.M., in a very perfect manner. The Lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated, there being no banquet. The visitors were Bros. J. W. Baldwin W.M. 1423, W.M. Goss S.W. 176, W. T. Lover J.W. 1178, and T. W. Crout 1326.

Kingston Lodge, No. 1010.—The installation of Bro. William Hunt P.M. P. Prov. G.D.C. Devon, as Worshipful Master of the Kingston Lodge, No. 1010 of Free and Accepted Masons, took place on Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a large assemblage of brethren, including a number of present and past officers of the Hull and other Lodges in the district. The ceremony was performed in accordance with the ancient usages of the Craft by the W. Bro. John Pearson Bell M.D., Past Grand Deacon of England, and D.P.G.M. of North and East Yorkshire, who was most heartily welcomed by the brethren on this his first appearance amongst them since his recent and severe indisposition. He was ably assisted in the delivery of the charges by Bro. E. W. Garforth, Immediate Past Master of the Lodge, and Bro. S. Walliker officiated as Director of Ceremonies, while Bro. Dr. Pyburn P.M. presided at the organ. Bro. Hunt having been installed, he proceeded to invest his officers for the ensuing year, as follow:—

Bros. E. W. Garforth I.P.M., C. H. Johnson S.W., Geo. W. Pyburn J.W., the Rev. Lewis Heath (vicar of Newland) Chaplain, S. Moseley P.M. P.J. Prov. G.W., Lecture Master, C. Copland P.M. P. Prov. G.S.B. Treasurer, James Kay Secretary, Geo. Bohn S.D., John James King J.D., John Hare Gibson M.D., Director of Ceremonies, W. D. Keyworth P.M. P. Prov. G. Supt. Wks. Almoner; Bros. Paul, C. E. Strömer, Geo. Spink, and Richard Gale Stewards; Bro. James Pyburn M.D. P.M. Organist, Bro. Frederick W. T. Thorp I.G., and Bro. Daniel Swallow Tyler. The annual banquet took place at the Royal Station Hotel, where a large company assembled under the presidency of the Worshipful Master, Bro. Hunt, who was supported by the W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master and installing officers, Bros. Alderman Charles Wells P.M. (ex-Mayor), Ald. J. L. Linton P.M., Lewis Heath, J. Fraser Holden P.M. P.G.S.D., T. Sissons P.M. Prov. Grand Regis., R. E. Harrison P.M., H. Haigh P.M., M. S. Moseley P.M. P.P.G.J.W., F. Summers (ex-Sheriff), Dr. Wallis, James Pyburn P.M., Paul Strömer P.M., Copland P.M., R. Vivian P.M., J. Hudson P.M., John Thompson P.M., E. W. Garforth I.P.M., W.M.'s of the Humber, Minerva and Alexandra Lodges. The vice chairs were filed by the Wardens of the Lodge, and Dr. J. H. Gibson officiated as Director of Ceremonies. The customary Loyal and Craft toasts having been duly honoured, the latter being acknowledged by the W. Deputy Prov. Grand Master, the W.M., Bro. Hunt proposed the "Mayor and Corporation," which was enthusiastically received. Bro. Alderman Wells suitably responded, and in turn proposed, in eulogistic terms, "The Worshipful Master of the Kingston Lodge," the toast being received with loud and prolonged applause. Bro. W. Hunt, in acknowledging the compliment paid to him, thanked the brethren most heartily for the warm and cordial manner in which they had been pleased to receive the proposal made by his Worshipful Bro., Alderman Wells. He felt exceedingly gratified at being placed in the honourable position he now occupied. It was nearly a quarter of a century since he became a Freemason, after some little thought and enquiry into the subject; and he confessed he was more influenced in that step by an acquaintance with several good and esteemed friends, who were Masons, than by anything he could learn or preconceive as to the principles of the Craft. (Hear, hear.) He knew, some good men in whose footsteps he felt he should be proud to tread: and during the period he had been a Mason, he had reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the step he then took. He had filled several offices in connection with his own Lodge in another Province, of which, 18 years ago, he was elected to fill the chair of worshipful master (app.) He had also, he hoped, done some little service to the province to which he belonged, inasmuch as he was one of the original promoters of a fund which now maintained from 12 to 14 annuitants. In looking back upon his progress and path in life as a Mason, he did not feel that he had any great reason for regret, except that he had not attained to that excellence that he might have done, and of which a Mason was capable. He felt that, in Masonry, they had an institution worthy of admiration, for several reasons. It had been mentioned with pride and satisfaction that day, at a meeting of the Subscription Library, that that institution had existed for 100 years. Now Masonry has existed more than a century, and therefore it is to be admired on account of its age. It is also an excellent institution from its Catholicity (Hear, hear.) In this world, and in this country, men were divided into all kinds of sects and parties, both religious and political; and it really was most refreshing when they could all meet on a common platform, separated from the conflicting influences of partisanship: and where all men were equal. Not only did this grand principle prevail in this our country, but it extended universally all over the world, wherever the brethren met. (Applause.) He might briefly say, that the distinction which had been conferred upon him this day, by his brethren of the Kingston Lodge, is no accession of personal honour to himself, inasmuch as he had been a P.M. before. But, during the twelve years he had been in Yorkshire, he had felt that he should like to take some active part in Masonry in this Province. (Applause.) Transplanted from his own beautiful county of Devonshire, into this grand and magnificent county of Yorkshire, he felt he should like to do something for the promotion of the interests of the Craft here. (Applause.) He, therefore, thanked them most heartily for the honour which they had this day conferred upon him. (Cheers.) Bro. T. Sissons, Provincial Grand Registrar, then gave the health of the Immediate Past Master, Bro. E. W. Garforth, though comparatively a young Mason, he had worked hard to qualify himself for the office he had held, with so much credit to himself and benefit to the Lodge, and his willingness, at all times, to forward the interests of the Craft entitled him to the warmest thanks of the brethren. (Applause.) Bro. E. W. Garforth I.P.M. in responding said, when the brethren selected him to fill the high and honourable position he had just vacated, he determined, so far as his ability and health would allow, to make himself efficient. He had tried to do so, and if his humble efforts had met with the approval of the brethren, and had tended in any way to the progression of the Lodge, he was amply repaid for any time and trouble he had expended in it. (Loud applause.) It is a great satisfaction to himself, being so young a Mason, to occupy the position of a Past Master of the Craft. And let him, as a word of encouragement, say to the young brethren present, that if they laboured to make themselves efficient, they must, sooner or later, reap the reward; and, by so doing, they would also promote the welfare of the Lodge to which they belonged. (Hear, hear.) He should be ungrateful, indeed, were he to pass over those who had been intimately associated with him in the conduct of the affairs of the Kingston Lodge. He had been well supported by good officers, to whom he was most thankful for the assistance and consideration they had at all times extended to him. They must pardon him if he appeared invidious, but he felt bound to single out one Past Master, Bro. Paul Strömer, who, in his unavoidable absence, had filled the principal chair, and had so ably supported him when he had been present. (Applause.) He must also give a due meed of praise to their worthy Secretary, Bro. James Kay, who had never been reluctant to give his valuable time and

exertions to assist in promoting the interests of the Lodge. (Applause.) He trusted that Bro. Hunt would continue to receive the cordial and hearty support of all his officers, and that his year of office might be both an agreeable and a successful one. (Cheers.) The Worshipful Master proposed the "Sister Lodges," the toast being acknowledged by Bro. Jonathan West, W.M. of Humber Lodge, No. 57; and Bro. John Brooke, Prov. J.D., and W.M. of Minerva Lodge, No. 250. Bro. C. H. Johnson S.W. then gave "The Visiting Brethren," on whose behalf Bro. Thos. Oates, W.M. of Alexandra Lodge, No. 1511, responded. Various other toasts were given, and the proceedings were enlivened with some excellent songs, glees, &c. Bro. C. H. Hunt, presiding efficiently at the pianoforte.

Hervey Lodge of Instruction, No. 1260.—A meeting of the Lodge of Instruction was held at the Clifton Arms, Fulham-road, on Thursday, 25th November, when the Fifteen Sections were ably worked, under the able presidency of Bro. F. G. Baker P.M. and P.Z. 753 and M.E.Z. 1260, assisted by Bros. Collings S.W., G. Harrison J.W., Goodacre S.D., Spalding J.D., Ward I.G., King jan. P.M. and Secretary, King, Baber, Cox, Hall, Bigwood, H. Whittick 511, Powell 753, Hansford 487, Hanson 1319, and others. The Lodge was opened at 7 o'clock p.m., and after the minutes had been read and confirmed, the W.M. gave the introductory charge, when the first lecture was worked in sections by the following brethren:—

1st Section by Bro. Goodacre	...	...	...	No. 1260
2nd " " Bro. Hancock	...	...	...	No. 511
3rd " " Bro. Spalding	...	...	...	No. 1260
4th " " Bro. Blyth	...	...	...	No. 173
5th " " Bro. Long	...	...	...	No. 753
6th " " Bro. Turner	...	...	...	No. 303
7th " " Bro. Rogers	...	...	...	No. 902

The Lodge was then opened in the 2nd degree, and the 2nd lecture worked by the following brethren:—

1st Section by Bro. G. Harrison	...	...	...	No. 1260
2nd " " Bro. King	...	...	...	No. 1260
3rd " " Bro. Baber	...	...	...	No. 452
4th " " Bro. Collings	...	...	...	No. 511
5th " " Bro. J. D. Coulton	...	...	...	No. 382

The Lodge was then opened in the 3rd degree, and the 3rd lecture worked by the following brethren:—

1st Section by Bro. King jan.	...	...	...	No. 1260
2nd " " Bro. Coulton	...	...	...	No. 382
3rd " " Bro. Rogers	...	...	...	No. 902

The Lodge was then resumed to 1st degree, when Bros. Whittick 511, and Salmon 1260, were elected joining members. A vote of thanks was then passed to the W.M., for his very able working of the fifteen sections, for which Bro. Baker replied; also to the visiting brethren, for their kind and valuable assistance, for which Bros. Coulton and Rogers returned thanks. The Lodge was then closed. We may here state that the whole of the sections were worked with great accuracy; this reflects the greatest credit on those who assisted.

Gladsmuir Lodge, No. 1385.—This Lodge held its monthly meeting on Friday, the 26th of November, at the Red Lion Hotel, Barnet. Present—Bros. Hayward Edwards W.M., James Cutbush S.W., Dr. Livingston J.W., Askew Secretary, W. Cutbush P.M. Treasurer, R. F. Young S.D., F. Venables J.D., Goddard Tyler; P.M. Bro. John Lowthin, and a goodly attendance of members. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were read and confirmed. Bro. James Cutbush was elected W.M. for the year 1876, and Bro. W. Cutbush P.M. was re-elected Treasurer. A slight repast followed, and a very pleasant evening was spent.

Chiltern Lodge, No. 1470.—This Lodge held an emergency meeting on Tuesday, the 30th of November, at the Town Hall, Dunstable. Present—Bros. F. Howell W.M., Haselgrove S.W., Randall as J.W., Middleton Secretary, Saunders as S.D., Otway J.D., Russell D.C., Harris Chaplain, Cutler as I.G., Day Tyler; Bros. Warren, Teale, Pallans, &c. Visitor—Bro. Farr, No. 475. Business—The bye-laws were read aloud, and subscribed to, and the W.M. then worked the following sections, assisted by the brethren, namely: First Lecture, 1st section, the S.W., 2nd, the J.W., 3rd, the I.G.; Second Lecture, 1st section, the S.W., 3rd, the J.D., 5th, the S.D.; Third Lecture, 3rd section, the Chaplain. The whole were well done, and a very interesting and instructive evening was spent. A joining member was proposed, likewise a candidate for initiation, and the Lodge was closed.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1507.—A meeting was held at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville-road, King's Cross, on Friday, the 26th November. Bros. Berrie W.M., Scales S.W., Kingham J.W., Shaw S.D., Rapkin J.D., Side I.G., Adams P.G.P. Preceptor, Willing P.M. Treasurer, S. Stiles Secretary Tims P.M., Jones, Blease, Fowler, Walters, Saintsbury, Tettenborn, Read, &c. The Lodge was opened in due form, with solemn prayer, and the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Lodge opened in 2nd degree. Bro. Walters having offered himself as candidate for raising, was examined, entrusted, and withdrew. Lodge opened in 3rd degree. Lodge resumed in 1st degree, and the 1st and 2nd sections of the 1st lecture were worked by the brethren, under the able direction of Bro. Adams P.G.P. Preceptor. Bro. Scales was unanimously appointed W.M. for ensuing meeting. This was the evening appointed by the bye-laws to examine the inventory of the furniture, &c., which were verified and approved by the brethren. The whole of the furniture and accessories necessary for this Lodge of Instruction are amply provided, and are of an elegant

description. Bros. Adams P.G.P., Willing P.M., and Stiles were unanimously re-elected Preceptor, Treasurer and Secretary respectively. A cordial vote of thanks was given to these brethren for their very efficient services during the past year. Bro. Adams P.G.P. Preceptor, in reply said, that this being a young Lodge, he congratulated the members upon the reputation in which it was held, he had frequently been complimented for the knowledge displayed by the brethren in their several offices, and that while they continued to support him by their attendance and application, his best services were at their disposal. He hoped to be able to say so for the next fifty years. Bro. Willing P.M. Treasurer, in thanking the brethren, referred to the great success the Lodge had attained. He felt sure that while the able services of Bro. Adams were so efficiently given, the Lodge must continue in its prosperity, and be recognised throughout the Craft, for its correctness of working, and for the rapid development of the genuine principles of Freemasonry. He might add, that since the foundation of the Lodge, the brethren had so harmoniously worked together, that he felt convinced many happy friendships had occurred, and that while they had the good services, practical knowledge, courteous behaviour, and unvarying attendance of their worthy Secretary, the Lodge must continue in the path of prosperity. Bro. W. M. Stiles, Secretary, said he was gratified to hear that his humble services as Secretary for the past year were so cordially approved by the brethren. He had fulfilled his duties to the best of his abilities, and they had honoured him by re-electing him. He should willingly strive to continue in their good favour by promoting the comfort and happiness of the brethren, and the interests of the Lodge. He also wished to call attention to Bro. Adams's ball, which was announced to take place at Willis's Rooms, in February next, and he hoped the Lodge, to which he was proud to belong, would be well represented there. It was then arranged that the first Anniversary Banquet of this Lodge of Instruction be held, under the presidency of Bro. Jas. Willing jun. I.P.M. 1507, and J.W. 177, on Friday, the 28th January, at 6.30 p.m., at the Metropolitan Club,

Tickets 5s each. Bros. Adams, Michael, Kingham, Douglas, Scales, Side, Shand, Berrie, Rapkin, Read, and Saintsbury, were appointed Stewards, and Bro. W. M. Stiles Hon. Secretary. Lodge closed in due form, with solemn prayer.

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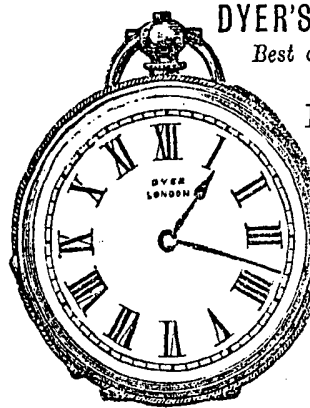
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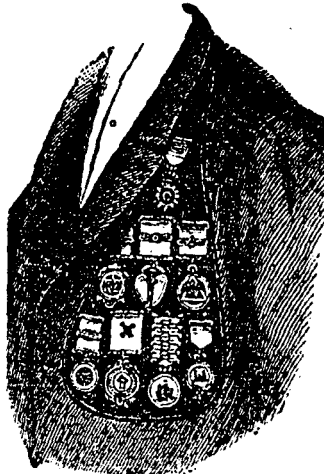
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