

THE

Freemason's Chronicle;

A WEEKLY RECORD OF MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

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THE LATEST NEWS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

WE cannot, of course, but feel gratified at the complimentary remarks respecting ourselves which have appeared in a recent issue of the *Keystone*. It is pleased with our history of "the Masonic Year 1875," and as regards that portion of it which related to Freemasonry in the United States it says, "and in this review events in the United States are detailed with unusual accuracy." It is only proper—and the duty is one of the most agreeable—that we should express our thanks for these compliments, and we do so accordingly without any reserve whatever. But the *Keystone* is not only complimentary: it is playful likewise. While it admits we have shown an accurate knowledge of American Masonic history, it has come to the conclusion that our acquaintance with home Masonic history is not quite so perfect. It has come to this conclusion from certain remarks in our first leading article of the same issue, in which we spoke of the inferior quality of Masonic periodical literature in England, and of our earnest but humble efforts to improve it. It gathers from this we are unaware of the existence of our contemporary the *Freemason*, and it adds "it gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce the existence of the London *Freemason* to our esteemed contemporary." We thank Bro. *Keystone* both for the announcement and the kindly manner in which it is made. We agree, moreover, that there is ample room for both journals. The announcement, however, hardly comes within the category of news. Our ignorance, as it happened, was more apparent than real. We had not only heard of, but seen the London *Freemason* long before it ever occurred to us to embark in friendly rivalry with it. But Bro. *Keystone* will probably be surprised to hear that our existence has been studiously ignored from the very outset. We have been recognised abroad, and have received a very cordial welcome, especially from the American Masonic Press. Nor has it been only an occasional line or two, in recognition of our being, that we have had extended to us. We have been freely quoted, many of our leaders having been reproduced in their entirety. But, while this kindness has been freely extended to us by our American contemporaries, we have not received a single word of recognition from our English contemporary. True, on one occasion, it seemed to cast a doubt on the genuineness of some news we were enabled to publish. True, on another, it admitted into its columns a letter, which some of our friends have been pleased to describe as vulgar, and in which our Masonic fair play was called in question, on the ground that something we quoted from *Pomeroy's Democrat*, with the usual acknowledgment, had previously appeared in the *Freemason*. Now, our experience in journalism, dates from some years before the birth of this Chronicle, and we have no hesitation in affirming that we cannot call to mind a single instance in which the existence of a new periodical has been so studiously and so persistently ignored. Generally it happens, when a new paper makes its appearance, its older contemporaries, whether rivals or not, say a few words of encouragement, figuratively pat it on the back, and wish it God-speed in its career. But till the present time, no such good fortune has befallen us. We have been spoken well of by other organs of the English press, both London and Provincial, but the one Masonic journal in this country in existence when we started has not followed their example. Under these circumstances, we had no option but to observe

silence. True, on one occasion we rallied it, in no unkind spirit, on its success in imitating our programme, but with this exception, we have steadfastly remained silent. We fancied the *Freemason* regarded us as an intruder into the domain of Masonic literature, and, accordingly, we kept ourselves out of its way as much as possible. Every man of ordinary gentlemanly feeling avoids any society in which he has reason to believe his presence is not desired. Acting on some such feeling as this, we have kept as much as possible out of our contemporary's path, nor shall we be prompted to act otherwise so long as it seems to wish for the maintenance of the present *status quo*. We have already said we agree with the *Keystone*, that there is ample room for both, and it certainly is no wish of ours to remain, we will not say on unfriendly terms, for it is impossible we should experience any unfriendly feeling towards the *Freemason*, but on terms that are, at all events, not friendly. Having offered these few remarks by way of explanation, we quit the subject, with repetition of our thanks to the *Keystone* for the invariable courtesy it has extended towards us in the past—a courtesy we shall make it our chief business to deserve—not only at its hands, but also at those of all other Masonic journals.

MASONIC PORTRAITS (No. 13.) FROM UNDER THE CROWN.

"O, that such muddy flags,
For every drunken flourish, should achieve
The name of manhood; whilst true, perfect merit,
Hating to show itself, goes by despised!
Heart! I do know now, in a fair, just cause,
I dare do more than he, a thousand times:
Why should not they take knowledge of this, ha!
And give my worth allowance before his?
Because I cannot truckle."

IT has been the boast of politicians of a certain school, that the Civil Service of this country attracts within its ranks some of the best and brightest intellects in the community, and that the officers who serve "under the Crown" are second to no body of Civil servants in any dominion in the world. This assertion is, or was, true of the Service as it existed a few years since, before the Cheese Parers and the Economical Enthusiasts had conspired together to drive out of it every man of talent who possessed a will of his own. The principle of "promotion by merit," which was intended to bring talent to the front, has, in practice, placed the lucrative posts in the hands of sycophants and slaves, while men of real merit, whose ability has been recognised even by their enemies, have been passed over to make room for the nominees of the heads of departments, or for persons of inferior capacity, who have exhibited a special aptitude for the art of tale bearing. The Service at this moment is in a state of utter disorganisation, and the political and social doctors are laying their heads together with the view of discovering some cure for its radical defects. Men of mark, who can make their way elsewhere, are throwing up their appointments; and their places, as fast as they are vacant, are either filled up under the principle of "promotion by merit," in which, like the contest of the Jerusalem ponies, the reward falls to the slowest, or the work is done in some sort of fashion by "Writers," hired at a wage of tenpence an hour. Nearly every department under the Crown has been doctored or reorganised during the last ten years, and the general results

of this active interference with the Service has been to make its last state worse than its first. Although some prizes are held up within the view of the candidate who is seeking to get his bread by official drudgery, the rank and file are but poorly paid, and the best men have been driven to eke out their scanty salaries by literary or even scientific work. One of the greatest of the scientific lights of the present day was once a computer on the staff of the Ordnance Survey. Scores of journalists and authors of note are, or have been, "under the Crown," and the hero of this sketch has himself confessed that he wasted twenty years of his life at Somerset House. "Twenty years completely thrown away!" Such were his words, which are full of eloquence, because they remind us—though, for our part, we need no such reminder—that for great, or exceptional ability, there is no scope in the Civil Service. Yet our hero, amongst his colleagues, who are not always the most lenient judges, was held in high repute for professional knowledge and zeal. The popular voice proclaimed that he was fitted for the higher posts of his department, but when the opportunity for promotion came he was quietly passed over, and a gentleman, who did not possess a tithe of his talent or business capacity, was placed in the vacant post. Promotion by merit had its usual effect. It simply kept the man of merit down, with his nose to the grindstone, while the man without the black mark of genius on his face was invited, like the unworthy man of Scripture, to go up higher.

Our hero was early connected with literature, and his fame as a journalist was, doubtless, known to the authorities. He was on the staff of the *Daily News* when the Suez Canal was opened, and was commissioned by the editor to act as special correspondent during the inaugural ceremony. He, of course, obtained the proper leave of absence from his chiefs, and departed to the scene of his labours. Those who desire to know aught of his brilliant despatches from Port Said may turn over a file of our contemporary, and satisfy themselves. It is sufficient for us to say, that his letters fully sustained the reputation of the great journal in which they appeared. His leave having expired, and our hero having further journalistic work in view, coolly telegraphed home (Civil Servants are usually cool fellows) that he was going on to Calcutta, and required extended leave. Our economical readers need not assume virtuous airs, since this further holiday involved the curtailment of pay. Whether or not his pen was busily employed during his brief visit to India we do not remember, but there can be little doubt that the readers of the *Daily News* profited by his prolonged absence from his official stool of repentance. But the longest holiday must have an end, and one fine morning our hero quietly walked into his old department, "signed on," hung his hat on its accustomed hook, and, after a pleasant chat with his old colleagues, went on for the rest of the day. His Chief, who, whatever his merit as an official, has always failed to see merit in others, at once reported him for absence without leave; but, before the report could be sent in to the authorities, our talented brother, with the lordly contempt of a man who has other irons in the fire, tendered his resignation. Thus ended his long career in Her Majesty's Service—a career which might have been eventful and brilliant if the authorities had had eyes to recognise the stuff of which he was made. It was absurd to expect such a man to drive a quill and cast accounts during the whole of his life; and the fact that he performed this distasteful work for so long a period, proves that the "square men" are wonderfully patient and resigned when the fates place them in the "round holes." No man is more fully competent to write upon the grievances of the Service than he, and, when he enters Parliament, we may expect that he will do something to ameliorate the condition of those with whose lot his own was cast. One recent shot of his has, indeed, fallen like a bomb shell in the midst of the "big wigs." We allude to the wonderful article on "The Board of Inland Revenue," which appeared in the columns of the *World*, to which journal our hero occasionally contributes.

His Masonic career has been much more eventful than his official life, and, as a Mason, he is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He is a P.M. of the Universal Lodge, 181, a Past Deputy Grand Master of Middlesex, an office he held for a period of two years. He is Vice Patron of each of the Charities, and P.G.D. of England. So high a position as that which he holds in the ranks of the Order is rarely achieved without merit, and our brother has, indeed, thrown into the cause all

those great talents for which he is remarkable. He is an able speaker; indeed, unlike most writers, he is as ready with his tongue as he is with his pen, but, like most literary men, he rarely airs his oratory without premeditation. Those who do not know him intimately are accustomed to speak of his austerity; and, doubtless, to those who see merely the external husk of his mind, he may appear slightly "angular." To those with whom he is intimate he is a most genial friend and companion. Austere manners are often unconsciously assumed by many of the most benevolent and kindly of men. Austerity is undoubtedly an unpleasant trait of character, but we English are all more or less "angular" persons, although some of us manage to get the more acute edges of the mind rubbed down in our intercourse with the world. Some of the best natures, however, like the diamond, refuse to yield to ordinary friction; and, with respect to our brother, if the facets of his intellect are sometimes unusually prominent, we should never forget that they indicate the high quality of the stuff of which his mental organisation is composed. His career since he has left the Civil Service has been one of high success. He has entered keenly into commercial pursuits, and has acquired wealth and distinction in the world. He is Chairman of the Alexandra Dock Company at Newport, Monmouthshire, a Director of several other flourishing companies, and, lastly, he is Master of the Needlemakers, one of the Livery Companies of the City of London, which promises, under his rule, to regain its old position of influence in the Councils of the Common Hall. When at home, our brother dispenses a princely hospitality, and is always glad to be surrounded with his friends. He would be equally glad of the society of some of the humbler members of the animal kingdom, but the rooks, notwithstanding his frequent negotiations, refuse to settle in the nests he has considerably built for them in the trees of his spacious park. Wealth in this country can command much, but rooks appear to despise the blandishments of the rich; and while we are all bowing down before the yellow idol, the independent attitude of this artful and unsnobbish bird almost inspires us with feelings of awe. Let it be said henceforth that the rich man, although he may purchase fame, and the applause of his kind, cannot buy the homage of one poor bird. If the rooks would but condescend to tell us what they think of human society as a whole, we should all be grateful to them. This wise bird is, we believe, given to moralising, and at least he might compose us a satire upon the vanity of human wishes.

Our brother is an ardent collector, not of art treasures although we believe he possesses fine artistic taste, but of horse-shoes. The walls of one room in his house are covered with these homely trophies, which he has picked in the course of his travels at home and abroad. When on horseback, he has often dismounted for the purpose of adding a stray shoe to his collection. Perhaps he has a vague idea, in spite of his training and education, that a horse-shoe is the talisman of good fortune. Many men of culture are not ashamed to confess that they hold theories at which all the schools and the professors of the "ologies" would laugh. But if the horse-shoes bring "luck," perhaps they have the effect of keeping away the rooks. The family to which this bird belongs (*Corvidæ*) has always had an evil reputation for its supposed alliance with the powers of darkness. The known virtues of a horse-shoe in keeping objectionable beings out of a house, will at once suggest to our brother that some mysterious connection exists between that remarkable room of his and the empty nests in the trees of his park. If he sighs for rooks, let him throw away his horse-shoes, and then, perhaps, the knowing birds will forget his wealth, and condescend to become his guests.

We have referred to the possibility of a parliamentary career for our eminent brother, and we believe he was strongly inclined, at the last general election, to contest a borough. Friends, upon whose judgment he relies, advised otherwise, but we believe it is settled that he is to try his fortune at the hustings, and if merit, which is a drug in the Civil Service, has its due weight with the constituencies, he will have no difficulty in winning a seat. In Parliament, on whatever side of the house he may sit, he will make his way; but we may fairly assume, since he is a member of the Reform Club, that he will be ambitious to sit for a Liberal borough. The party is depressed just now, but there are great questions looming in the distance, and in the discussion of them it may be his fortune to test his powers as a debater. But, wherever he goes, or to whatever work he

may devote himself, he will always prove himself to be a man of great ability, of vast capacity for business, and an Englishman of a type which we would not willingly see die out.

SPECULATIONS ON THE PYRAMIDS.

(Continued from our last.)

THE Moslem invaders of the Great Pyramid found nothing to reward their labours but an empty, lidless coffer. So at least it would appear from the accounts given by the more sober chroniclers of the time. The romance writers, however, were not altogether silenced, and the descriptions given by these, after the event, were almost as remarkable as the speculations they had indulged in previously. According to one of them a dead body, with a breast-plate of gold, was discovered in the coffer, together with an emerald vase, a foot in length, a carbuncle, which shone with a light like the light of day, a sword of inestimable value, seven spans in length, and a coat of mail, twelve spans in length. Another declared that the coffer was crammed to the brim with gold pieces. Whilst a third launched forth into a multitude of oriental extravagances about columns of gold coins, magical images, and such like. It may, however, fairly be assumed that had anything been discovered of a nature to encourage investigation, the search would not have been so speedily abandoned as it was.

The treasures of ancient wisdom which Al Mamoun and his followers looked for in vain, some modern writers claim to have in part discovered. And it may be questioned whether the imaginative descriptions of the Arabian romances were one whit more astounding than are the theories which have been gravely propounded by Professor Piazzi Smyth and others in the present century. According to these writers, the architect of the Great Pyramid must have possessed an acquaintance with astronomy such as the ablest scientific men of the present day can hardly claim to have attained. They assert that the standard of measurement employed in its construction was a cubit of 25·025 British inches in length, which was obtained by dividing the earth's axis of rotation by 20,000,000; that the base line of the Pyramid was got by multiplying this cubit by the precise number of days in the solar year, viz., 365·242; and that the height bears to the base line the exact proportion which the diameter of the circle bears to one-half its circumference. And they adduce no less an authority than Sir Isaac Newton for the fact that such a cubit was actually in use amongst the Hebrews, and other oriental nations, at the early period in which the Pyramid is supposed to have been erected. If even thus much of their theories could be substantiated, it would serve to show that the architect at least was in possession of astronomical truths which the utmost precision of modern scientific observation can barely ascertain to demonstration. One of the most recent computations as to the length of the earth's polar axis, that, namely, published by the Ordnance Survey in 1866, gave two results, one of which was about 720 cubits less than the Pyramid estimate, and the other, about 880 cubits more, the mean being almost precisely the length which Professor Smyth affirms to have been in the mind of the designer of the great Pyramid.

But the Professor pushes his contention still further. He asserts that this sacred cubit, the ten-millionth part of the earth's polar radius, has been more or less the origin and foundation of the hereditary standards of measurement in all the countries of Europe. The Italian *Braccio*, the Prussian and Polish *Ell*, the French *Aune*, the Portuguese *Covado*, besides the modern Egyptian *Pic* and the Persian *Guerze*, are all close copies of the ancient sacred cubit; whilst in England, although no exact equivalent can be found, the British inch, as near as possible the twenty-fifth part of the sacred cubit, affords a sufficient proof of connection with the old Egyptian standard.

The distance of the sun from the earth is also, according to the Professor, symbolically indicated in the Great Pyramid. This is the more remarkable, as the Ancients generally appear to have gone very much astray in their calculations on this head. In the age of the Greeks, the distance was estimated at only a few miles; later on it was computed at about 10,000 miles; even under the comparatively modern Kepler, the distance was thought to be only 36,000,000 miles; La Caille, in the time of Louis XIV., fixed it at

78,000,000; and towards the commencement of the present century it was asserted to be 95,000,000. The computations of the last few years have, however, somewhat diminished this last estimate, and it is now said to be something between ninety-one and a half million and ninety-two and a half million miles. The mean of these last computations corresponds exactly with Mr. Smyth's reading of the Pyramid—viz., 91,840,000 miles. The mean density of the earth is also, according to Mr. Smyth, logically deducible from the design of the Pyramid; whilst the date of its erection can be fixed with an almost certain exactness at the year 2170 B.C.

With regard to the coffer, Mr. Smyth believes that it was intended for, and has actually served the purpose of a general standard measure of capacity. Our English quarter (of wheat) is neither more nor less than a quarter of the content of the coffer, and the Italian *Rubbio* and the Maltese *Salma* are simply variations of the same. The bushel again, the eighth part of a quarter, equivalent to the German *Scheffel* and the Italian *Tomolo*, is traceable to the same source.

We have even now not touched upon many of the speculations and suggestions that have in ancient and modern times been associated with these monuments. Certain rites of Serapis, for instance, were at one time said to have been performed in the interior of the Great Pyramid, and some Masonic writers have given the traditions concerning them at considerable length. We have probably, however, said enough to show how great a stimulus to human thought and imagination these massive works have afforded. As a specimen of Masonry, formed to endure through countless years, the Great Pyramid stands unrivalled on the face of the globe, and fairly justifies the inscription said by an Arab tradition to have been written upon its outer casing by the architect, "I have built them, and whoever considers himself powerful, may try to destroy them. Let him, however, reflect that to destroy is easier than to build."

EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.

BY A WANDERING FREEMASON.

VI.

THE Galatea had come from China and Japan, and before that, I think, from Honolulu. At some of these places, especially Japan, the Duke must have had what Yankees call "a good time." I asked how he managed to pass the tedium of long trips between distant ports, whereupon Mr. Yorke (whose abilities in that line I conceived to be of no mean order) enlightened me regarding the Saturday nights' entertainments which they were accustomed to hold, wherein the suite, with selected officers, sailors, and marines (not excepting the Duke, with his violin), enacted concerts, recitations, and plays of all sorts; prizes being competed for on these occasions by the crew, and the greatest possible fun and merriment extracted from grotesque competitions of the honest tars.

If the Duke really supposed he would be taken at his word, and be received simply as the captain of a ship, he was undeceived upon discerning a gunboat steaming out of the river, upon whose deck moved a glittering mass, resolvable under our binoculars into a posse of officials, headed by the Lieutenant Governor (*Segundo Cabo*) of the Colony. They were coming to bid H.R.H. welcome, in the name of the Governor General; and it was thereupon decided that courtesy demanded a special message from H.R.H. to His Excellency, stating the exact time convenient for landing and officially conveying compliments. This commission was entrusted to me, and, ere the gunboat neared the Galatea, I was well on my way to shore.

After reporting my instructions at the Palace, I drove to the Consular office, with a view to dispose of any current work which might be found pressing. There was the usual contingent of shipmasters, to deposit or receive back their papers; the usual batch of attestations waiting for signature, and the usual British seamen (drunk and disorderly) in charge of police. An unusual number of Spanish officers in full uniform happened to call, and prisoner Jack—with the wit which getting three sheets in the wind engenders—amused me much, by apostrophising one who had not the usual sword at his side, with "Why,

mate, you only want a peacock's feather in *your* tail, to make *you* a b—— bird of paradise!"

Other matters disposed of, and disorderly Jack furnished with a warrant for the usual lodgings which wind up a poor sailor's spree at a foreign port, I departed for the landing-place, which had been appointed as *rendezvous*. A tropical shower was soaking all the decorations, and the pennants of the kiosk where I alighted, hung dripping and spiritless. As I stood in its entrance, gazing up the avenue of trees to the city walls, came hurrying along a Spanish orderly, evidently on some mission to somewhere. In gala uniform, without capote, the prospect of being drenched was working him up to fury. Expressive oaths in his own sonorous language, rattled in volleys as he stood up under the eaves; and presently his emotions overcame him. Excitedly taking out his handkerchief, and making a nest of it in his left hand, he emphatically adjured the sky, exclaiming, "Virgin Mother of God, go inside!" and rammed an imaginary being into it, with his right; "San José, a dentro (*go inside*)!" he continued—"San Pedro, a dentro! San Juan! San Antonio! San Domingo! and so through a long list of his patrons; this over, he gave the kerchief another tight fold, and laying it squarely on the ground, shouted "*I jump upon you*;" which he forthwith displayed his activity and animosity by doing. His wounded feelings now relieved, he twisted his moustache and bolted out again into the pouring rain.

The chief officials and the Corporation soon began to arrive. From the façade of the pavilion a covered way led to the quay, and overhung the water. From roof and sides depended streamers and escutcheons. The back entrance looked upon an avenue which entered the broad road skirting the city wall. Between road and wall lay the parallel fosse, its banks laid out with flower beds and clumps of shrubbery. Tropical foliage and tree-tops varied the monotony of massive stonework and dusty roadway, with rich perennial green. Along the road were variegated lines of soldiery, white faced with crimson being the predominating tint. The pennons of a troop of Lancers flanked the line of vehicles, and a crowd of brilliantly attired natives swayed in clusters round. Along the river bank, lines of decoration and emblematic devices diversified the frontages on either shore. Arches spanned the roads, surmounted by heraldic allusions to fraternity betwixt England and Spain. Military bands were just visible among the trees by the lofty monument of Magellan, and the old gilt state coaches were there in readiness, each with four horses, to convey the party to the house of Aviles, which had been prepared for the visitors' occupancy in the suburb of San Sebastian.

Sinuously winding through the lines of small craft in the river, came the "Polypheme," steam-launch of the Galatea, and rounded up against the landing stage, upon which stood the Governor alone. The Duke strode across with a hearty hand-shake, and as the guns of the fort thundered in salute, and the bands struck up our National Anthem, all moved in order through the kiosk to the carriages. Thence, horses prancing and arms presented, a long procession wound through the suburbs, past occasional cheering knots of Englishmen, under the triumphal arches, in a dismal drizzle, to San Sebastian. Here the Governor and other authorities took leave for the time, and left us to comparative quietude and luncheon.

Here cropped up the question of "receptions;" the Governor had a long list of dignitaries to present, and the British residents had their address, to the proper delivery of which every man of them considered his individual presence to be of the first importance. This, it was found upon going into the question, would never do: to me was delegated the unpleasant and invidious duty of impressing the same upon the British community, and of selecting *three* only out of the number for the privilege.

The presentations were at last got through, including one of specimen school-children under the Jesuit fathers, who had laboriously mastered a speech in English for the occasion. Lucky it was, for the effect of the latter, that I had glanced over it by the Governor's request, and corrected such gifted aberrations as "delightsomeness," or parents would have lost faith in Padre Bettran, the good Jesuit Prior. Princes are but mortal, and this one, having stood for three hours at 88° in the shade, patiently bowing to the numerous Dons who filed before him, was fatigued when the British deputation reached the ante-room. The spokesman owned a comely presence which would have given full effect to studied emphasis and graceful gesture.

To be told that the address—that matchless product of anxious incubation—would be "taken as read" and replied to on another occasion, must have been a heavy blow. With perturbed countenances and hesitating footsteps the deputation entered, the precious scroll was passed into a hand which passed it to somebody behind; for one moment their leader, in the throes of inspiration, paused irresolute, but the bow of congé was not to be mistaken, and they retired—sadder, but wiser men.

(To be continued.)

LODGE OF PRUDENT BRETHREN, No. 145.

CENTENARY FESTIVAL AND INSTALLATION BANQUET.

THESE interesting events were celebrated on Tuesday, at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, and passed off in a manner that must have given the greatest satisfaction to all who had an opportunity of being present. Credit is due to Bro. John Boyd, Past Grand Pursuivant, P.M. and Treasurer, for the proud position the Lodge occupies. In order that time might be given for the day's proceedings, a Lodge of Emergency had been held the previous week. The brethren met in the Zetland room, and ample accommodation was provided for the numerous assemblage. The Worshipful Master, Bro. G. Parkess, occupied the chair, and was supported by Bros. E. H. Thiellay (A.G.P. Middlesex) S.W., G. S. States P.G.S. Secretary, and P.M.'s Bros. T. Bull, Moore, &c. Amongst those present as Visitors we noticed Colonel Burdett, Colonel Creaton, J. Nunn, John Hervey, Capt. Phillips, T. Cubitt, C. A. Cottebrune, Rev. P. Holden, H. Norman, J. Constable, G. Kenning, R. W. Little, F. Binckes, Jas. Terry, H. G. Buss, Swallow, D. H. Jacobs, Barnes, Amor, H. Massey, Cox, H. Dicketts, Thomas, Dwarber, Smith, J. Boyd jun., Lane, C. Moody, F. Walters, Pendlebury, Col. Peters, Major Clarke, F. Godfrey, W. S. Nicholls, Dr. Todd, Wills, A. Swanborough and H. M. Levy. After the preliminaries had been gone through, Bro. John Boyd took the chair, and Bro. E. H. Thiellay was presented by Bro. T. Bull. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. Boyd in a most perfect manner, and the P.M.'s and W.M.'s present, numbering 47, expressed their gratification at the ability displayed. Bro. Thiellay appointed the following as his officers:—Bros. G. Parkess I.P.M., Moulton S.W., Hazlett J.W., John Boyd Treasurer, G. S. States Secretary, Manby Assistant Secretary, Hughes S.D., Leggott J.D., Lewis I.G., Ester D.C., Wilkinson A.D.C., Torry W.S., and Grant Tyler. The Lodge was then called off, and the brethren sat down to a very sumptuous and *recherché* banquet, where the wines and viands provided by Bro. Francatelli were of the choicest description. The tickets and the menus were of a chaste and elegant design, and every brother was provided with a "button-hole," furnished by Bro. John Wills, F.R.H.S., while on the table two scent fountains were playing. These were provided by the W.M. and supplied by Bro. Defries. The Rev. Bro. Holden said grace. Bro. Thiellay, in brief but appropriate terms, proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen," and coupled with it "Prosperity to the Craft." The National Anthem was then sung. The W.M. then proposed the toast of "H.R.H. the M.W.G.M. the Prince of Wales," who he hoped would be spared to preside over them for many years, even after attaining the proud position of King of this great country. He hoped he would return to his native land in health. (Loud cheers.) The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Pro Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, and the Past and Present Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of England. He was proud to see Bro. Col. Burdett, Provincial Grand Master, Middlesex, present on this occasion, where he had also been honoured by so many distinguished visitors, members of the Grand Lodge of England. (Cheers.) Bro. Carter then sang "Sweet Madoline," and was loudly encored. Bro. Col. Burdett, amidst loud applause, made a very excellent speech, in the course of which he spoke of the duties of the M.W. the Earl of Carnarvon and the R.W. the Earl of Skelmersdale, and dilated on the qualifications of those noble brethren. He trusted H.R.H. the Prince of Wales would long live to reign over them, and should he cease to preside over their assemblies, he was sure he would not forget the Masonic body. (Cheers.) The brethren referred to in the toast were heart and soul connected with the Order, and he had much pleasure in representing many past and present Grand Officers, who had and would discharge their duties satisfactorily. (Cheers.) Bro. Hyde Pullen P.G.S. then, in very eloquent terms, proposed the Prosperity of the Lodge. He gave a very interesting account of its history and progress. He said it was one of the old Athol Lodges. The warrant was granted, but it had no name until 1813. The brethren met, and the first Lodge was held in Covent Garden. It then met at Bethnal-green, and afterwards at Belgrave-square, then at Freemasons' Hall, and somewhere else for a short time, and now they return in prosperity to the Hall. They worked their way steadily—there was no cessation from their duties, and when a brother was in difficulties their feet never halted until his necessities were relieved. He then asked them to drink, with one accord, Prosperity to the Prudent Brethren Lodge. Miss Matilda Scott sang "Within a mile of Edinboro' Town." Bro. Col. Burdett then proposed the toast of the W.M. He said the one chosen to occupy the chair had been initiated in the Lodge, and had filled every office with credit. All knew his capabilities, and every brother in the Lodge respected him. He felt it the highest privilege to propose the toast of the W.M. (Loud cheers.) The W.M. said it was his crowning aspiration to be in the chair of his Mother Lodge, and if he had shortcomings,

he would say to them, "To err is human, to forgive divine." Before resuming his seat he remarked that it was always pleasant to give honour to whom honour was due, but he would not yield to any one in the high estimation in which he held Bro. John Boyd. He then enumerated the great services rendered by that brother to the Lodge, and also to the Craft. He had been Master of the Lodge for two years, and held the office of Treasurer for many more, he was also a distinguished member of the Grand Lodge of England. In the name of each brother of the Lodge of Prudent Brethren, who so thoroughly respected him, he presented Bro. Boyd with a silver tea and coffee service and silver salver, and he hoped he might live long in health and prosperity; such, he was sure, was the hearty wish of every brother. (Cheers.) He also had an additional pleasure, in presenting him with the Centenary Jewel, as the oldest member and Father of the Lodge. The brethren would remember this great event. To Bro. John Boyd was due the credit for the arrangement of the proceedings. In conclusion, he said, may the G.A.O.T.U. give him health and strength. (Cheers.) Bro. John Boyd then rose. He had had on many occasions to return thanks in various capacities, frequently as a Grand Officer, and also as Treasurer of the Lodge; it was always a pleasant duty. He had occasionally to keep back a trifle, but that was to give something to the Masonic Charities when a Bro. of the Lodge acted as Steward for one of them, but to-night we hold the 101st Installation meeting, and celebrate the Centenary of this Lodge. He could not find terms adequate to express his thanks for the magnificent testimonial they had presented him with. The W.M. had been pleased to place on his breast the 1st Centenary Jewel. The service of plate he have seen for the first time, and it was only within the last fortnight that he heard it had been in contemplation for 12 months. It showed they were able to keep a secret, and might be justly denominated "Prudent Brethren" (cheers), but their secret having been kept it had a greater charm for him. He concluded by heartily and sincerely thanking them. (Loud cheers.) Bro. Boyd then proposed the toast of the Visitors, mentioning their names seriatim. He, as well as the members of the Lodge, were proud to see those who had honoured them by their presence at this Centenary Festival. Bro. John Hervey returned thanks. It was the greatest compliment that could have been paid the Craft, the fact that so many invitations had been sent out, but at this late hour of the evening he should not take up valuable time, but in the name of the Visitors he could say they had all thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and, as Visitors, wished continued prosperity to the Prudent Brethren Lodge. Bro. T. Bull then proposed the toast of the Masonic Charities, and, in a capital speech, said he was pleased to see three brethren present, secretaries of those noble institutions. To those brethren great credit was due for the able manner in which they had carried out the duties required of them. They had been well supported by the Craft, and several brethren of this Lodge had been Stewards, and had collected large amounts, and would be pleased to do so again. (Cheers.) Bro. Jas. Terry eloquently returned thanks for the toast. The W.M. then proposed the toast of the Past Masters, and he said every one had discharged his duty faithfully. To Bro. Purkess great credit was due for the manner he had performed his duties during the past year. The summer banquet at the Alexandra Palace was a great success. He then presented him with a very elegant Past Master's Jewel, as a recognition of his services during the past year, also with the Centenary Jewel, and in placing them on his breast he did so with much pleasure, for he well deserved them. Bro. Purkess suitably acknowledged the valuable gifts. He would remember with pride being W.M. of the Lodge, and representing it at the Installation of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. He paid a deserved compliment to Bro. G. States for his exertions during his year of office, and who rendered valuable assistance to enable him to carry out those duties. The Lodge was then called on, and the Tyler's toast concluded one of the most enjoyable evenings ever spent in the Prudent Brethren Lodge. The W.M. presented the Lodge with a very elegant oak cigar box, with large silver plate, suitably inscribed, for the use of the brethren. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Bro. Theodore Distin and Madame Osborne Williams. Bro. Carter and Miss Matilda Scott delighted the brethren with some very excellent songs.

PALATINE AND JERUSALEM CHAPTER OF ANTIQUITY (No. 2, A. AND P. RITE).

A meeting of this ancient and United Chapter, preliminary to commencing active work, was held at the Crown Inn, near Freemasons' Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday evening, the 26th January. The *Judicial Council*, composed of the ruling officers of the three sections of the Rite, met four days previously, and audited the accounts of the present Treasurer, Ill. Bro. John Yarker 33°, and reported the same correct. Their recommendations as to certain derelict brethren was also adopted, and it was resolved to give the previous Treasurer six months' notice to shew cause why he should not be expelled, for withholding funds belonging to the Rite; also six months' notice to certain other brethren in arrears, that they would be excluded. It was considered by all present that it was best to purge the Order and the Rite of objectionable members. Some alterations were made in the list of officers, and the Grand Master, Ill. Bro. Yarker, gave a highly satisfactory account of the progress of the Rite, and exhibited the last proofs of the Statutes, Ceremonials, and History, a book of 220 pages.

§ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The grand secret.—With the fogs and foul vapours of winter, ill health will creep in, unless the blood from time to time be purified, and noxious matters expelled from the body, which all-important operations are effected by this medicine without interfering with ordinary occupations. Testimony from all sorts and conditions of persons, dispersed far and wide, fully establishes this point. In this matter the public may be its own physician. Holloway's Pills may be purchased at a trifling cost. Instructions for taking them will be furnished with the Pills, and a little attention, with few restrictions, will enable persons to keep themselves in health under very trying circumstances. These Pills act as alteratives, tonics and aperients.

REVIEWS.

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

A Month in Mayo, comprising characteristic sketches (sporting and social) of Irish Life; with Miscellaneous Papers. By George Rooper, author of "Flood, Field, and Forest," "Tales and Sketches," "Thames and Tweed," etc., etc. London: Robert Hardwicke, 192 Piccadilly, W. 1876.

It may have been the good fortune of some of our readers to have already met with Mr. Rooper in the field of literature, or in other words, to have read one or more of his previous works. In this case then it is hardly necessary we should enlarge on the pleasure they will derive from his *Month in Mayo*. They will naturally look in these pages for the same practical advice in all matters relating to sport, the same descriptive power as regards scenery and people, the same insight into character, which marked his earlier performances. Nor will they look in vain. The same features characterise his present work as characterised his former. To those who have not yet made the acquaintance of Mr. Rooper as an author, we say advisedly, "Lose no time then in becoming acquainted with him through the medium of the book before us. We are sure you will find him one of the most entertaining writers in this particular branch of literature." And as evidence of the soundness of our advice, we offer the following remarks on the sporting and social sketches comprised in *A Month in Mayo*, premising, however, that Mr. Rooper, having some time since regularly resided during a part of the year "in a wild corner" of this county, writes as one having authority to write of the people he came in contact with and the country he describes.

The book opens with the arrival of Mr. Charles (or Charlie) on a visit to a Mr. Blake, residing with his niece, Honoria O'Hara, at a place named Bogleeze. The welcome he receives is what we should expect, for Mr. Blake is described as having "a pleasant kindly expression in his bright eye, which seemed to glitter with suppressed fun and humour, and a joke seemed to be ever playing round the corners of his expressive mouth." We are further told that "he bore upon his face and in his manner the characteristic marks of the Irish gentleman of the day before yesterday. Courteous, but shrewd, humorous and slightly sarcastic, open, friendly, observant, and discriminating." The very moment almost of Charlie's arrival is marked by the following amusing incident:—His luggage is being tended and the sherry and biscuits have been ordered, when "a ragged, breechless, stockingless, shoeless, capless varlet, some six years old, with sturdy legs, blue eyes, and flaxen, unkempt hair appears." "What is it you're wanting, you little mischief?" says Mr. Blake. "Shure, dadda's afther takin' the pledge, and Minnie sent me to ax yer 'onner to sarve him"—this, by the way, being a new Minnie of dadda's, and it is at her instance the pledge is to be taken by "Larry"—"a wild-looking man, lightly clad in what was once a shooting jacket, evidently of English make, but sadly dilapidated, a pair of corduroy breeches, loose at the knee, worsted stockings, and strong clouted shoes." Larry has taken to himself a second wife, and is anxious, in order to please her, to take the pledge. But it is evident from the following that Larry has gone through this ceremony more than once.

"Why, Larry," says Mr. Blake, "it's not six months since you took it for a year and a day, and you were found screaming drunk on your own threshold within a month."

"Faix, thin, and that's thrue for yer 'onner, but it was not forsworn I was; I swore not to taste the 'dhrop 'inside the house nor outside,' and it was sitting on the threshold itself—one leg in and one leg out—that I took an eggshell, or maybe two, of the craythur. It was my sister's wedding."

"But you took the pledge again, Larry, not six weeks since, and you were roaring drunk on Tuesday was a week; you know it, Larry, and you had sworn not to taste liquor on the face of God's earth or under it."

"That's blessed thruth itself, an I'd scorn to tell a lie, let alone swearing one. It was in the boll of the ould pollard nut that I sat, when the little 'dhrop was brought to me: it was the christening, and troth, that same time mighty quick after the wedding!"

"Well, come and take the pledge at once, then, and mind you keep it, or I'll tell his Reverence and your new wife too."

"I, Larry Toole, do solemnly swear,—"

"Beg pardon, Mr. Blake," whispered I; "you've got a volume of the *Sporting Magazine* there, not the—"

"Good enough for him, the blaggard!" was the response, and the newly-married convert to teetotalism departed, deeply imbued with the sanctity of the oath, and resolved to observe it, at least until he could find a specious pretext for breaking it!"

It is hardly necessary to assure our readers that Charlie's visit is most agreeably spent, and that it requires a peremptory summons from Cambridge for him to return forthwith to his *Alma Mater* to bring it to a close. The incidents which are crowded into the brief visit are as amusing—in some cases we may describe them also as instructive—as they are numerous. Even the very first day after his arrival is portioned out into a morning's shooting, to which is added an unanticipated visit to "the Small Still," without in any way disturbing the still small voice of conscience, and an afternoon's shooting under the guidance of Miss Honor, when Charlie makes his first step towards proficiency in fly-fishing, and lands, after a stout fight, a fine salmon, weighing close on sixteen pounds. Nor does this terminate the day's adventures, for they meet an "Irish Bull" on the return home, and have a narrow escape for their lives. The next chapter, on Sea-Fishing, contains an illustration of the wonderful powers of the priesthood over the lower orders in Ireland. A coil of rope had been stolen from the boat belonging to Mr. Blake, but the passage explains itself better than any description we might give it; so we quote it at length:—

"Mick cried he (Mr. Blake), some vagabonds have stolen the rope out of my boat."

'Stolen yer 'onner's rope out of yer 'onner's boat?' was the indignant, almost incredulous, repetition of the statement. 'The devil steal their souls out of their bodies; stop till I tell his Rivirince.'

We departed, and Mick, repairing to the chapel, informed the priest of the outrage committed. Father Pat was greatly scandalised; theft, I may say, is almost unknown in these primitive parts, and, although murder may, under certain circumstances, be condoned, is held as a disgraceful proceeding; it is probable that the rope had been really wanted by some fisherman who had no other means of supplying himself, and thought that his honour would not grudge it to a poor boy. Be that as it may, Father Pat was indignant in the highest degree; he charged his flock, after expatiating on the sin of stealing in general, and from Mr. Blake in particular, to bring back the rope by the next Sunday, and no one, least of all the Reverend Father, doubted that the order would be obeyed.

The week passed away, however, and Sunday came, but no rope. Then Father Pat stood up, and, shaking with wrath, issued his solemn command that the rope should be returned within a week, or! Riccolict, boys, I've WARNED ye!

Strange to say, the implied threat, more potent from its obscurity, was in vain; the rope, the next Sabbath, was still absent without leave. Then the priest rose in his wrath, and standing on the altar steps, solemnly declared that on the next Sunday, if the rope was not replaced in the meantime, he would 'curse the Barony:' he would hear no confession, he would give no absolution, he would administer no sacrament; in fine, his flock should be excommunicated! On the following Saturday, neatly coiled up, the rope was found in the bows of the boat!

A second instance of the same is given in the same chapter. Then follow chapters on "Fox and Otter Hunting," "Seal Shooting," and a climb up a lofty rock to "the Eagle's Nest." Chapter X., about "The Little Pill," is very amusing, and so, too, is that on "Long Tony," a character sufficiently quaint to justify his having a chapter all to himself. The remaining chapter is headed "Farewell," and describes the departure of Charlie, in obedience to his university summons. How a part of the return journey is accomplished may be gathered from the following extract: "'Harroo! hoop! hoop!'

And away, at the rate of good twelve miles an hour, my eccentric friend commenced the descent of the mountain, the top of which we had gained by two hour's toilsome travelling. *Facilis descensus*, this side was steeper than that we had ascended, and as we clattered along I was fain to hold on to the car rail to prevent my flying off at a tangent, in which case I should have been as inevitably killed as if I had been thrown from an Alpine precipice.

Whir-r-r! Whir-r-r! Grind! Grind!

'What's that? Hold hard!' I cried; 'the wheel's coming off. Hold hard! stop!!' I roared once more, as Tim, looking calmly over his shoulder, quietly asked, 'Is the wheel coming off?'

Almost by force I compelled a halt, just as the grinding wheel had ceased to whirl, and the foot-board rested on the ground. Tim descended from his perch, and whip in hand, after administering a soothing 'pur-r-r' to the mare (an English driver would have given his horse a job on the curb, a curse, and perhaps a kick in the ribs) proceeded to inspect the seat of the disaster; looking narrowly at the axle-tree, he exclaimed with an approving chuckle:

'Thim boys! the jokers! they've been and took the linch pin out!'

I remembered now that when we had stopped, half way up the mountain, two or three friends of Tim had held a good deal of chaffing conversation with him, mostly in Irish, and had bid him farewell in a rather tumultuous and joking manner.

'Sit aisy, yer 'onner, till I fix it;' and disappearing in the direction of a snug cabin, that stood a little way off the road, Tim left me with the mare and the broken car. In a short time he returned, and taking up a flint, hammered something into the vacant hole in the axle. 'What have you got?' asked I.

'A linch pin, shure!'

'A linch pin! where did you get it?'

'Faith, thin, I tuk it out of the car up beyant there!'

And away we went at the same break-neck pace as before.

'God bless yer 'onner! long life to yer 'onner!' was Tim's parting, as, applied to another person, it had been his introductory blessing. Very kindly he meant it, and very kindly I took it.

A compulsory rest at Dublin is the cause of our having a description of "Phœnix Park," which forms the first of the series of "Miscellaneous Papers," which go to make up the little volume, the others being devoted to "Horse Dealing"—the advice in which cannot be too highly commended,—"The Blind Fisherman," "Crossing Sweepers," "The First of October," "The First of February," "Cub Hunting," and "Fox Hunters and Game Preservers." The matter in them is invariably what we should expect to find from our former experience of Mr. Rooper's well-established reputation as a sportsman. However, we have spoken sufficiently at length as to the merits of *A Month in Mayo*, and we candidly add that we can hardly picture to ourselves the kind of man who would take it up and set it down again without having derived from its perusal a very considerable amount of enjoyment.

Many Years After; with other tales and sketches. By a Revenue Officer. Civil Service Printing and Publishing Company. 1876.

THIS is a collection of *nouvellettes*, characterised by great spirit and vivacity of narration; a keen sense of humour and no little dramatic talent. Together, they form an interesting and, indeed, delightful volume. One only of the stories, "On the Knock-me-downs," has any direct connection with the author's own vocation, and that, a tale of unlicensed "potheen" distilling, is none the less interesting. Perhaps the most thrilling story is that entitled "A Glimpse of the Past," but the others are all very readable. We can commend the work to our readers.

THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON:

ITS ORIGIN AND SIGNIFICATION AS A MASONIC SYMBOL.

FROM THE *Voice of Masonry*.

OF all the symbols which combine to make up that science of symbolism which is the characteristic feature of Speculative Masonry, the Temple of Solomon is perhaps the most important. It is also worthy of study on account of its peculiar and exceptional character.

The Temple is an important symbol, because on it, or as referring to it, all the religious teachings of Freemasonry are founded. It is the central nucleus around which all the other symbols cluster. Each of them derives its peculiar signification from its connection with the Temple of Solomon. As the sculptor constructs his statue so that its height and size and bearing shall be proportioned to the pedestal which is to support it, and from the foot of which it is to be viewed by the spectator; so all the symbols of Speculative Masonry derive their import and make their intellectual and moral impression from the Temple, which is the basis on which they rest, and from which, historically or mythically, they take their emblematic signification.

Thus, the fact that every Speculative Mason is considered, symbolically, as a worker in the Temple, and that he assumes this character at the very moment of his initiation, by entering as an aspirant on its ground floor, or checkered pavement, necessarily leads him to connect all the symbols and ceremonies in which he is afterwards instructed, or through which he passes, with the Temple, so that Masonic symbolism might almost be called, in brief language, Temple symbolism.

And then, again, the Temple of Solomon is a peculiar and special symbol of the Masonic science. It is found nowhere else. All the other symbols of Speculative Masonry may be met with in other organizations—both ancient and modern—which make any use of a symbolic science. Even the square and compass, which one would suppose to be peculiarly Masonic symbols, were used, with a phallic signification, by the Hermetic philosophers. The acacia, the symbolism of numbers and of mathematical figures, with every other symbol used in Speculative Masonry, have been appropriated, some in the Ancient Mysteries, some by the Pythagoreans, and others by the Gnostics, the Alchemists, the Theosophists, and other secret institutions of antiquity or of the Middle Ages.

But the Temple of Solomon is a symbol to be met with nowhere but in Speculative Masonry, where it forms the peculiar and special foundation stone on which the Masonic symbolism has been erected. It is, therefore, well worth inquiry how this important symbol originated and how it became incorporated into the Masonic system.

In prosecuting this enquiry, if we would seek the truth, we must throw aside, in the commencement of our investigation, the now exploded theory that there was a Lodge held at Jerusalem, over which King Solomon presided as Worshipful Master with the two Hiram as his Wardens. The fanciful speculations of Anderson and Oliver must be rejected, and we must be content with the plain and generally recognized fact that modern Speculative Masonry grew out of the Operative Guilds of the three or four centuries which preceded the eighteenth. We cannot, therefore, rationally conclude that the Temple was adopted as a Masonic symbol because it was there that Masonry received its birth. No scholar of the present day would risk his reputation as a Masonic historian on such a theory. Fifty years ago, Chemin-Dupontes, a learned French writer, said that "it was astonishing how some modern Masonic works repeated these mythical stories about the material construction of the Temple of Jerusalem." We must, therefore, look elsewhere than in this Temple myth for the true origin of the symbol.

The first notice of the Temple as a symbol is to be found in the New Testament, where Jesus used it precisely with the same signification that was afterwards adopted by the Masonic symbolists.

In the gospel of St. John (ii. 19) we hear Jesus declaring: "Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." The Jews around, who heard him, did not understand his symbolic language. They retorted, "Forty and six years was this temple in building, and wilt thou rear it up in three days?" But the Evangelist comprehended his meaning, for he adds: "But he spake of the temple of his body."

This use of the Temple as a symbol of the body, thus introduced by the founder of our religion, was afterwards universally adopted as a Christian symbol. St. Paul, the most metaphorical of all the New Testament writers, repeatedly makes use of it. "Know ye not," he says, "that ye are the temple of God;" and again: "The temple of God is holy, which temple ye are," and so in other places. The early Christian Fathers, such as Tertullian, Jerome and Origen pursued the same symbolic idea. And at a later period, the Jesuit Villalpandus, who lived in the sixteenth century, and who wrote a *Description of the City and Temple of Jerusalem*, has carried the symbolism to an extreme by details, for he represents the Temple as a symbol of Christ on the Cross, and as Samuel Lee, in his *Orbis Miraculum*, expresses it, "with a strange and uncouth fancy" interprets the head of the crucified Saviour as representing the sanctuary, his breast the altar, his feet the eastern gate, and his outstretched hands the gates on the north and the south.

But Christian writers have also symbolized the Temple as the type of the whole congregated Christian church. "As the Temple," says Lee, "was the material house wherein God was worshipped under the Jewish administration, so is the church, under the Gospel, the spiritual Temple of God, wherein his holy spirit dwelleth." And he refers to Tertullian as expressing the same idea.

This double Christian symbolism, whereby the Temple was made to represent man as an individual, and the church as consisting of a congregation of believers, is precisely the one that has been adopted

in Masonry, where the Temple symbolizes every Mason in his individuality, and also the Lodge or the congregation of a body of Masons. In applying the Temple, Masonically as a symbol, sometimes the former interpretation is adopted and sometimes the latter; but the latter is the one more commonly used, and perhaps more readily comprehended by the Fraternity.

It is, then, apparent that the first application of the Temple of Solomon as a symbol was by the Saviour, who used it while in the Temple as a means of teaching the dogma of the resurrection, by comparing it to his body, which in three days after his death was to rise from the grave.

And so, it is evident that in its first inception and in its subsequent use by Christian writers, the Temple of Solomon was a Christian symbol.

Leaving now, for a time, the question of the meaning of the symbol, let us enquire how the Temple of Solomon became historically, or rather traditionally connected with modern Speculative Masonry.

For this connection we must look to the Old Constitutions of the Operative Stonemasons of the Middle Ages. Now these old Masons in their idea of Masonry united it with Geometry and Architecture, making the three words almost synonymous. Hence their legend of the rise and progress of Masonry was really a legend of the rise and progress of the art of building. They made no distinction in this legend between a builder and a Mason. Their manuscript Constitutions accordingly give us a history of the construction of the most important or famous edifices of antiquity, all of which they supposed or pretended were constructed by the Fraternity. When, therefore, they were identifying their predecessors with the builders of the Tower of Babel, the city of Nineveh and the massive temples of Egypt, it is not to be supposed that they would omit all reference to the Temple of Solomon. On the contrary, in all these Constitutions, except the first, this Temple plays an important part. A very brief inspection of these Old Records will satisfy any one of the truth of of this statement.

The earliest of these Constitutions, that known as the Halliwell MS. (whose date is conjecturally about 1390), though it alludes to the Tower of Babel and the works of Euclid in Egypt, makes no reference to the Solomonic Temple. It is indeed singular that in this eminently Christian Constitution, having more reference to the Church than any that succeeded it, the Temple, hallowed as a symbolic idea by the words of our Lord, should have been passed over in utter silence.

But in the Constitutions called the Cooke MS., which is one hundred years more recent, the Temple theory is fully developed. We have no manuscripts extant between those of Halliwell and Cooke, but it cannot be doubted that there were such, and that the Cooke M.S. is only a copy of an older one. Therefore, we may conclude that the legend of the Temple was introduced into the Masonic legend early in the fifteenth century. The account of the Temple in its relations to Masonry is given in the Cooke MS. as follows. For the convenience of readers not accustomed to the archaic style of those old documents, I give the passage a modern dress, but as literal as possible:—

When the children of Israel dwelt in Egypt, they learned the Craft of Masonry. And afterward, when they were driven out of Egypt, they came into the land of promise, which is now called Jerusalem, and it was occupied. King David loved Masons well, and he gave them charges right nigh as they are now. And at the making of the Temple in Solomon's time, as it is said in the Bible, in the 3rd Book of Kings, chapter v., that Solomon had four score thousand Masons at his work. And the King's son, of Tyre, was his Master Mason. And in other chronicles, and in old books of Masonry, it is said that Solomon confirmed the charges that David his father had given to Masons. And Solomon himself taught them their customs, but little different from the customs that are now used.

In the next extant Constitutions, the Lansdowne MS., whose date is seventy years after that of the Cooke MS., we find the same narrative, but somewhat amplified. And so it continued to be detailed in all the subsequent Constitutions, with no essential variation, up to the year 1714, which is the date of the Papeworth MS. The Constitution published in 1722 was undoubtedly printed from a manuscript of a much older date, and, of course, it contains the same story with no important alteration.

In the year 1717 the operative element in the Order was wholly abandoned, and the purely Speculative adopted by the organization or revival of the Grand Lodge of England.

But the legend which connected Masonry with King Solomon's Temple was retained, and many more particular details were added to it.

Accordingly, in the Constitutions, published in 1723 by Anderson and Desaguliers, the history of the Temple is given at some length, and the connection of the Masons with it more minutely described. Solomon is styled the Grand Master of the Craft, and the name of Hiram Abif is for the first time introduced as Solomon's "Master of the Work."

In the Constitutions published by Anderson alone, in 1738, this history is greatly amplified, and the connection of the Craft with the Temple more definitely treated.

And in the earliest rituals of that period we find the Temple introduced. Thus one of them gives as one of the reasons why three make a Lodge, "that there were three Grand Masons at the building of Solomon's Temple."

It is true that in this ritual, which is of the first degree, there is no other allusion to the Temple, those contained in the present rituals being subsequent additions. And hence, Krause, in his *Drei ältesten Kunstkunden* (Vol. i., p. 200), urges this silence as a proof that the Temple was not at that time a fundamental symbol of Masonry.

I think that this learned German is here in error. For, in the first place, the very fact that the Temple is mentioned, even though it be only once, is sufficient evidence that the symbolic idea was not un-

known to the framers of the ritual; and, again, the first degree is not the one in which the symbolism of the Temple is most fully developed. The most important references to it are to be found in the third degree, which in fact is wholly based on the Temple legend.

Hutchinson, who wrote his *Spirit of Masonry*, about the middle of the last century, and whose work is necessarily a commentary on the ritual then practised, and on the symbols which it taught, devotes a chapter to "the Temple at Jerusalem," because, as he says, he thinks it necessary to call attention to the circumstances "touching this structure, as an illustration of those secrets in Masonry which may appear to such of our brethren as are not learned in antiquity dark or insignificant." In his opinion, certainly, the Temple was a fundamental symbol.

But Krause admits all that I shall require for the support of my hypothesis when he says that while the old Masons must have greatly esteemed the Temple of Solomon as the Temple of the only God and as a wonderful work of art, they had also another reason for earnestly imprinting it on their minds, which reason was connected with the history of the Corporations of Builders of the Middle Ages. "For," says he, "the Popes had, by various bulls, bestowed upon these wandering builders the privilege of travelling into all Christian countries, and had compared them to Solomon and his architects, because they were aiding in the extension of Christendom by the erection of new Temples, which, like that of Solomon, were dedicated to the only God."

I think, then, that it may be assumed that the Temple of Solomon, as a fundamental symbol, was borrowed by the Speculative Masons at the beginning of the last century from the Operative Masons who preceded them, and that these had introduced it into their "Legend of the Craft," which is contained in all their Constitutions, simply because that legend was really a history of architecture, and the Temple of Solomon, as a wonderful result of that art, could not be omitted in any history of ancient architecture. And undoubtedly another reason for its introduction, was, as Krause suggests, because the Freemasons of the Middle Ages erecting temples for Christian worship, had been compared to Solomon whose temple was constructed for the worship of the one God, according to the Jewish idea.

It is then to the connection of this Temple with the history of architecture, and especially of ecclesiastical architecture, that the Modern Masons are indebted for the important part that it performs in their ritual, and not to any belief that Speculative Masonry was organized at the building of the Temple. That was an after thought unknown to the Medieval Freemasons.

Having said thus much of the origin of the symbol, it is proper that some consideration should be given to its true meaning and accepted interpretation.

And here we will be struck by the very evident analogy that exists between the Christian and the Masonic signification of the symbol. It has already been shown, in the first part of this article, that the Christian symbolism of the temple was double, that is, that it was sometimes interpreted as referring to man as an individual Christian, and sometimes to men in their collective capacity as a congregation of Christians forming the Church.

And so the Masonic symbolism of the Temple is likewise double. Sometimes it refers to the individual Mason, and sometimes to the collective body of Masons who constitute the Lodge.

When the initiate is presented with the working tools of his profession and is instructed to use them for the "noble and glorious purpose" of erecting in his heart an edifice of such purity that it may be fit for the indwelling of the Divine Spirit, just as the Shechinah or Glory of God rested in the innermost sanctuary of the Jewish Temple; the idea is presented to him of a spiritual man symbolized by a material temple. The Pauline expression now becomes realised and comprehensible—"Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you?" Here the Temple becomes the symbol of the individual Mason.

And, again, when the candidate advances on the checkered floor, or ascends the winding stairs or enters the holy of holies, it is the Lodge that becomes the symbol of the Temple of which each Mason is a constituent stone.

And so this double interpretation is being continually presented in its varied forms, so that in the Masonic as in the Christian symbolism of the Temple both the individual and the congregation of individuals are alternately referred to. It is evident that the Masonic idea being so completely identified with the Christian, the former must have been suggested by the latter.

The summary of all this, then, is as follows:

1. The Temple of Solomon as an historical idea was derived by the Speculative Masons from the Medieval Stonemasons who inserted it in their legend simply in its architectural relations and without any mystical meaning.

2. As a symbolic idea it was suggested by and derived from the Christian symbol first alluded to by Christ, amplified by St. Paul and repeated by the early Christian Fathers.

Such I suppose to be the true history of the origin of the symbol and of its meaning.

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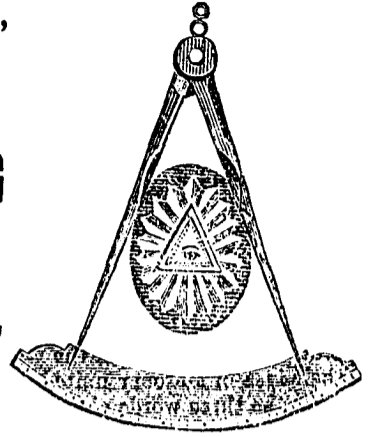
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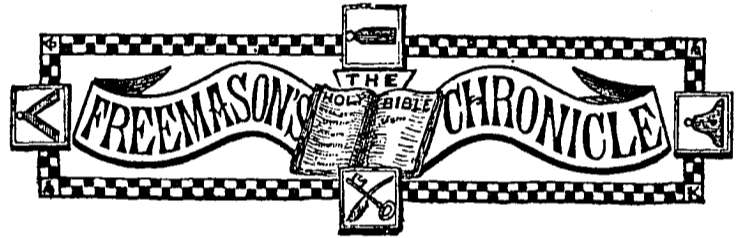
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OUR WEEKLY BUDGET.

IN accordance with the announcement made last week, the necessary preparations are being made for the Opening of Parliament by the Queen in person. The arrangements, as on all previous occasions, will be under the management of the police, Captain Harris, one of the Assistant Commissioners, being specially charged with the conduct of the arrangements. It is further stated that the Princess of Wales will accompany Her Majesty, a special messenger having left London for Copenhagen, in order to arrange for the return journey of the Princess.

The latest news of the movements of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales places him at Agra, where the reception accorded His Royal Highness was very magnificent. There were several hundred elephants in the procession, and as many as seventeen Rajahs were present to greet him. *En route* the Prince stopped at Umritsur, where he witnessed the illumination of the Golden Temple. He also paid a visit to the Rajah of Galliala, by whom he was splendidly entertained.

We note the sounds of warning that the commencement of the Parliamentary Session is at hand, with greater distinctness every day. Cabinet Councils are being frequently held, while the chiefs of the Opposition have been publicly declaring their opinions on the most important political questions to which the attention of the Legislature will be directed. Among the topics to which reference is most frequently made are the Slave Circular, which appears to come in for a considerable amount of abuse, the Suez Canal, and the note of Count Andrassy which will be shortly presented to the Sublime Porte for its acceptance, and which will be so presented with the concurrence of all the Great Powers. The Disraeli Cabinet have allowed its adhesion to the principles of the note to become publicly known, at the same time, while supporting the action of Austria to this extent, it has reserved to itself the right to be governed in the future by such considerations as may seem desirable. Among the leading Opposition Members

who have been addressing their constituents must be mentioned Mr. Bright, whose speech was a very long one, and was well received by his audience, and Mr. Forster, who spoke at Bradford, directing his attention chiefly to the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, an act which he most strongly condemned.

On Friday last, a Mr. R. B. Oakley was brought before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Sir Robert Carden, on a warrant charging him with having obtained certain sums of money and valuable securities from a Mr. H. R. Snellgrove, of Exeter, and a lady residing in Wales. The defendant is the proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, and it is alleged the amount of his defalcations will reach the very considerable figure of £40,000. Having heard a certain amount of evidence, the prisoner was remanded for a week, the Lord Mayor declining to admit him to bail in the meantime. A Mr. William F. Dyer, a clerk in the employ of the North London Railway Company, has also been remanded to the next Session of the Central Criminal Court, for having uttered counterfeit coin to the passengers by that line. The Treasury have undertaken the prosecution, and the Company's servants have rendered every facility in their power, for which the Treasury Solicitor publicly expressed his thanks in open court. Another alleged case of fraud has been before the Police Magistrate at Worship-street, a Mr. John Greaves being charged with having obtained, within four months of his bankruptcy, goods on credit from various persons, and disposed of them in other than the ordinary course of business. Mr. Greaves was further remanded on the same bail as before.

The *Clio* has been lent by the Government to the Marine Society to replace the *Warspite*. It has arrived off Woolwich from the Medway, but Captain Phipps has not yet taken possession, nor, it is said, will he do so till she is safely moored in the berth assigned for her at or near the dockyard. The Ordnance Store Department is reported to be averse to her lying there, on the score that with her draught (17 feet) of water she will ground every tide, and cause damage to her hull.

The Royal Naval School at Greenwich, which has, hitherto, regularly fed, clothed, and educated eight hundred boys for the Navy, will, by a recent decision of the Lords of the Admiralty, be enlarged, so as to provide accommodation for an additional two hundred.

If we except, perhaps, the terrible Abergelle accident, the disaster at Abbott's Ripton, about four miles from Huntingdon, on the great Northern Railway, appears to be one of the most terrible that ever happened, and unpunctuality appears to have been at the bottom of the affair. A mineral train was being shunted when the up express dashed into some of the waggons, and immediately the passengers were jerked to and fro, and several received severe contusions. The down express was known to be due, and the engine of the mineral train went up the line to prevent, if possible, a further catastrophe, but unfortunately the driver of the down express had an insufficient brake power, and the consequence was, it dashed into the overturned waggons and carriages, smashing them as though they were matchwood, and killing and wounding a considerable number of the passengers. We believe already fifteen deaths have occurred, among them being a young Mr. Boucicault, the son of the actor of that name, while the injuries which many have received have been very fearful. The Great Northern line is said to be worked on the block system, but it is clear the block system is inefficacious to prevent accidents. Considering, too, there are several powerful brakes in existence, it is strange that trains should be allowed to make a journey without being furnished with one strong enough to stop a train in a quarter of a mile. We remember about two years since having inspected a model of the Heberlein continuous self-acting brake, so named after the inventor, and used on a great many German, Austrian and Russian lines. The evidence of the value of this brake was very strong indeed, and its effect when applied was almost instantaneous. Existing carriages and engines could easily be fitted with the necessary apparatus, while the expense, if we remember rightly, was not very considerable. It could be applied to every carriage, or only to the engine and front and hind carriages of all, while the apparatus for working was very simple, a mere pull of the connecting line or the moving of a handle being all that was required to apply it. We believe it is used on a section of the North London Railway, and found to answer admirably.

Then, too, there is the Westinghouse air brake, an American invention, and several others, any of which would have been useful to have prevented such a terrible calamity. It is time something was done to reduce danger from railway travelling to a minimum. Life is too precious to be sacrificed to the niggardliness of directors. A brake that will not act in a quarter of a mile is comparatively useless, and there is no excuse for using too little brake power, for the competition last summer showed there were several sorts of brakes it would be possible to have which would act sufficiently in stopping a train even when going at a very high rate of speed. It is further said, with reference to this dreadful accident, that the Great Northern officials were neither courteous nor willing to render that assistance and information which the urgency of the case demanded. An uncle of young Mr. Boucicault bitterly complained at the inquest of the cruel delays interposed by the authorities at King's Cross, at a time when both the nature and extent of the accident were fully known. We know officials are by nature reticent, and it is quite right they should not be too communicative; but the line must be drawn somewhere, and when it is known that a great calamity has happened, it seems to us to be a matter of policy to state all particulars.

We are, it seems, to have a Woman's Whisky War in England, as they have already had in the United States. Intemperance is an evil of the first magnitude, and one which, in the interests of society, it is desirable should be repressed as much as possible. But people are not likely to be made sober by Act of Parliament, nor do we think that any violent action on the part of any class, or of the female sex, will be productive of lasting good. If people are forbidden to go into public-houses, they will simply drink on the quiet. For our part, we see a great objection to violent measures. A crusade against whisky—or any other kind of liquor—drinking will be sure to fail of accomplishing any great amount of good. If the system of licensing were subject to greater stringency, if houses, that is to say, were less easily licensed for the sale of drink, there would be a greater chance of the evil being diminished. Perhaps, too, if spirituous liquors were more costly, were regarded more as luxuries than as necessities, we should have an abatement in the amount of drunkenness and the crime which it leads to. But while every form of intemperance should be as much as possible discouraged, while all laudable attempts should be made to cure the national evil, we fear that any thing like a war *à outrance* against the liquor traffic will do harm rather than good.

The condition of the Shakers appears to be somewhat more prosperous. They have erected a fifth tent at their encampment at Hordle, the four they already possess being very substantial erections. They have had many hardships to endure during the winter, but there is no illness amongst them.

There are still several vacant seats in the House of Commons, and the number has been increased within the last few days by the lamented death of Bro. Callendar, the second member for Manchester. Bro. Callendar was very generally esteemed for his many eminent qualities, and by the Masons of his province especially, among whom he had held high provincial rank, his death will be very generally regretted.

It is said that the various Magna Charta Associations throughout the country will be invited to meet outside the house of Dr. Kenealy, in Tavistock Square, for the purpose of escorting the member for Stoke to the House of Commons on the opening day of the Session. We hope no such tomfoolery will be permitted. Imagine what the state of London would be if every M.P. were escorted by his admirers to Palace Yard. If Dr. Kenealy has any common sense he must see that such public processions will not advance the cause he has chosen to advocate. To pass from Dr. Kenealy to the convict Orton is not a particularly abrupt transition, and we note that Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, has been memorialised by Mr. A. F. Biddulph, of Greville Place, Kilburn, to receive a deputation from the Release Association, relative to the case of the Claimant, but Mr. Cross declined to do so. Mr. Biddulph then wrote again to the Secretary, enclosing affidavits by Charles Orton, Mrs. Jury, and Mrs. Tredgett, to the effect that the man convicted as Arthur Orton was not their brother. The reply of Under Secretary Liddell is a neat specimen of the laconic style of writing. It runs thus: "Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, forwarding affidavits of Charles

Orton, Mrs. Jury, and Mrs. Tredgett, stating that Arthur Orton is not their brother.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. F. O. Liddle. To Anthony Biddulph, Esq., J.P.

Our interest in foreign news is chiefly directed to the Eastern question. As we have already stated, Count Andrassy's note to the Porte will be presented with the concurrence of all the Great Powers. The presentation will take place early next month, and its acceptance by the Porte is considered certain. The three Northern Powers will present identical notes, not a collective one, as had been expected in some quarters. As to the insurrection which has given rise to the present disturbed state of affairs, if we are to accept the reports which have reached this country, the insurgents have inflicted some rather serious losses on the Turks. In Servia, things look ugly for Prince Milan, who is said to be anxious to retire and live on his wife's estates in Bessarabia. Anything for a quiet life. Prince Milan will enjoy himself more in seclusion than in his capital of Belgrade. He has no money, and half the officers in the army are said to be disaffected. From Bucharest we hear of a dastardly attempt having been made to assassinate the Roumanian Prime Minister, who was slightly wounded in the lower part of his face. The perpetrator, who appears to have been dismissed the Government Service for embezzlement, has been arrested. The Chamber of Deputies, on hearing of the attempt, at once passed a vote of sympathy with the President, and of regret that the attack on him should have been made. The elections to the Spanish Cortes have resulted in an overwhelming majority for the Government of King Alphonso. It is believed the opposition will be very inconsiderable in point of numbers, there being only three Republicans, three Radicals, about from 35 to 40 Constitutionals, from 15 to 20 Neo-Catholic Moderados, and some 35 to 40 others, who will give a general support to the Government, but not on the question of religion. As to the war, there has been a considerable amount of fighting, and the Royal Troops are said to have gained some successes, but as to the nature and extent of such successes, we have, as yet, no means of forming any opinion. The Carlist General Elio is reported to be dead. In France the election of Senatorial Delegates has gone in favour of the Conservatives. Arrangements are being made by the railway companies for the conveyance of these elected Delegates to the chief towns of the departments, where they are to elect members of the Senate. We shall then be in a position to judge whether the above rumour about the recent victory of the Conservatives is true or not. There is news of more fighting in Perak, with the usual result; the Malays were put to flight, but the chief offenders, those who are believed to have instigated the murder of Mr. Birch, have not yet fallen into our hands. Altogether there has been much to excite the public mind on the Continent, nor can we say matters look quite as satisfactory as we could wish.

The Quarterly Convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons will be held at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, 2nd February, at 7 p.m.

A Grand Council of Knights, K.H. 30°, will be held at the Masonic Hall, Golden-square, on Thursday, 10th February, at 4.45 p.m.

We have been much gratified by the inspection of the very ornate summons, banquet ticket, menu card, and programme of Music issued by the Lodge of Prudent Brethren, No. 145, on the occasion of their 101st installation meeting and centenary festival, the proceedings of which are chronicled elsewhere in our pages. The designs do infinite credit to the Lodge, and, we trust, herald a revival of artistic taste in these particulars. The Summons, in gold and colours, is headed by a charmingly grouped shield of Masonic emblems, somewhat resembling those designed by Hogarth for the old P.M. jewel of the Grand Stewards' Lodge. The banquet ticket exhibits, in gold, scarlet, and purple, the arms of the Ancient Masons, in use before the Union, with a crest in silver. The menu and toast card is bordered with a classical design upon light blue, and the programme, similarly bordered, is so arranged as to fold in half over this, lozenge wise, to represent the flap, whilst the former resembles the body of a Masonic apron. Hitherto, the Lodges in some cities

of the United States have been far before us in England, as regards the elegance of these accessories to our festivals, which confer an additional grace upon the proceedings, and are preserved as worthy and delightful mementos of pleasant hours, when the hard facts of life in the outside world have been lost sight of in "the feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The New Cross Lodge, No. 1559, will meet at 5 o'clock this day, Saturday, at the New Cross Hall, Lewisham Road, for the purpose of consecration and installation of the W.M. Bro. Jas. Terry, Secretary of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, is the consecrating officer, and he will be assisted by Bro. the Rev. G. P. P. Colles, P.P.G.C. Oxon, as Chaplain, and Bro. W. Kipps as Organist.

The brethren of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1056, which meets at the Portugal Hotel, Fleet Street, and of which Bro. J. R. Stacey P.M. is the Preceptor, will visit the brethren of the Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, No. 1507, at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville Road, on Friday next. Bro. Stacey will work the fifteen sections, assisted by the brethren, and a very instructive evening may be expected.

Our esteemed Bro. Adams purposes holding his Annual Private Ball at Willis's Rooms, King Street, St. James's, on Tuesday, the 1st prox. Dancing will commence at 9 p.m., and to judge from the programme, a copy of which has been sent to us, there will be ample scope for the enjoyment of those who may be present. The music, which is always so important a feature at these gatherings, will be of excellent quality, as it will be Bro. Adams's own band to which the dancers trip "the light fantastic" on the occasion. The prices of tickets are as follow:—Double tickets admitting lady and gentleman, or two ladies, a guinea; single ticket (lady) half-a-guinea, single ditto (gentleman) twelve shillings. These include tea, coffee, light drinks, and supper. We wish Bro. Adams all the success he so fully deserves.

The St. James's Union Lodge will hold its 14th annual ball on Thursday, 10th of February, at Freemasons' Hall, in aid of the Benevolent Fund attached to the Lodge. Ladies' tickets ten shillings, and gentlemen's fifteen shillings each. Bros. Coote and Tinney's band will attend. The following brethren have consented to act as stewards:—Bros. W. C. Parsons, I.P.M., President, A. W. Staden, V.P., G. Bubb, P.M., Treasurer, L. B. Pillon, S.W., Hon. Sec., E. H. Harison, E. Farwig, J. Miles, H. A. Stacey P.M., R. Rickards, I. Wood, A. Hays, H. W. Baker, H. C. Sharp, A. Annett S.W., W. Stollard, F. A. Hussey, I. Atkin, J. H. Stacey, A. Pinto Leite, &c.

On Wednesday next the Fifteen Sections will be worked, in the Duke of Connaught Lodge of Instruction, No. 1524. This Lodge of Instruction meets at the Havelock Tavern, Albion Road, Dalston, under the preceptorship of Bro. Gilchrist. On this occasion Bro. Marx Gross will preside, and the attendance of brethren is solicited.

At the meeting of the Burdett Coutts Lodge, No. 1278, held on Friday last, Bro. W. J. Crutch W.M. presiding, a very interesting presentation was made to Bros. Terry and Verry, in acknowledgment of their services in connection with the presentation last summer to the Lodge by the Baroness Burdett Coutts of three handsome chairs. These brethren had had entrusted to them the superintendence of the manufacture of the chairs, Bro. Terry having been the first W.M. of the Lodge, and Bro. Verry being the Secretary. This superintendence and the preparation necessary for the ceremony, had entailed a considerable amount of time and labour, and in recognition of their services, the Lodge determined to present a splendid silver Epergne to Bro. Terry, and a Massive Gold P.M.'s and Secretary's Jewel to Bro. Verry. Accordingly, the regular business of the Lodge having been disposed of, Bro. Crutch rose, and formally presented these tokens of the Lodge's appreciation of their labours, expressing himself highly pleased that it should have devolved upon him to be the mouthpiece of the Lodge on this occasion. Bros. Terry and Verry made

suitable replies, expressive of the pleasure they felt at having been thus honoured. Bro. Terry also took the opportunity of assuring the brethren present of the deep interest which the Baroness Burdett Coutts felt in Masonry, and how greatly flattered she had felt when permission was asked for her name to be given to the Lodge.

According to the *New York Courier* of the 9th inst., the Knights of that city are making great preparations for their pilgrimage to Philadelphia, when the Centennial will be celebrated by a general parade of Knights at the Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania. "The enthusiasm," say the *Courier*, "of the Knights of this city almost equals the days of Peter the Hermit. Palestine Commandery, No. 18, will go in a body, under the leadership of the Grand Master, E. Sir Ellwood E. Thorne."

According to the *Leigh Chronicle*, the Leigh Handbell Ringers were invited to supper with the brethren of the Marquis of Lorne Lodge, No. 1354, on Wednesday, the 19th instant. Supper was served in the ante-room, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. The ringers gave several pieces, and fully sustained their reputation as the first amateur handbell ringers in the county. Several brethren also contributed to the evening's entertainment, among them Bro. Kerfoot, Lodge Organist, and Bro. Hall, who gave several admirable recitals on the Harmonium. We learn from the same source that, the same evening, Bro. Jas. Jackson, on behalf of some members of the Lodge, presented Bro. Rose, the proprietor of the *Leigh Chronicle*, with a purse of money, in token of their approval of the manner in which he defended an action for libel, settled at the last Autumn Liverpool Assizes.

The inauguration, on Saturday last, of the Royal Westminster Aquarium and Winter Garden, by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, was a great success. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attended in State, accompanied by several members of the Court of Aldermen. These occupied a box to the left of that reserved for His Royal Highness, while in the corresponding box to the right were assembled several members of the *Corps Diplomatique*, among them being the French, German, Russian, and Turkish Ambassadors, with their several attachés. The united bands of the Company and of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards helped very agreeably to while away the time between the seating of the spectators and the arrival of the Duke. The guard of honour in attendance was furnished by the Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers and was under the command of Lieutenant Boom. On the arrival of His Royal Highness, General Cotton, on behalf of his colleagues, presented the usual address, bound in a handsomely emblazoned volume. This having been graciously accepted and acknowledged, diplomas of fellowship for himself and the Duchess of Edinburgh, enclosed in ivory cases, were next presented, after which His Royal Highness is understood to have expressed to General Cotton his entire satisfaction with the arrangements, the great pleasure he felt at what he had seen, and a hope that the undertaking would turn out to be prosperous. The concert, under the able guidance of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, was then proceeded with, and though of brief duration, was admirably rendered, all the pieces, both vocal and instrumental, being by English masters. The concert over, the Duke, with his suite, and the Lord Mayor, partook of a *déjeuner*, served by Messrs. Bertram and Roberts, in a pavilion at the back of the Royal Box. On the departure of His Royal Highness, some three hundred guests sat down to another *déjeuner* provided in the West Dining Hall by the same excellent caterers. This was not the least successful part of the day's proceedings. The Westminster Aquarium has our hearty good wishes for its prosperity.

The following account of ye George Hostelrie, Winchester, kept by Bro. William Palmer, Fidelity, No. 3, may interest our readers:—

Dr. Milner, ye well knowne historian, speaks of ye *George Inne* having existed on ye same spot as early, at least, as ye reyne of King Edward IV.; whilst a more recent writer hath stated that "this Inne is mentioned in the Manuscript Tarrages, but not before Queen Elizabeth's reyne." (*Woodward's General History of Hampshire*.) These are ye only statements which hath appeared in prynte touching ye antiquity of this Inne, though this word itself dissappeared

from its sign in 1840, for the more fashionable phrase "Hotel." Ye ground upon which it standeth formerly formed ye south-west corner of ye parish of *Seynt Peter's in Macellis* otherwise called ye parish of *Seynt Peter's in Fleshmonger-streete*. In ye reyne of Richard II. its site was occupied by an hostelrie, or Inne, y'clept *Ye Moone*, whilk had probably long existed as such, and becoming decayed by age, it was replaced by a newe buyldinge about ye year 1416.

Atte this period *Seynt George* stood high in popular estimation—ye celebrated battel of Agincourt having been fought with ye war crye of *Seynt George for ever*, and it was considered not only to have been won under his tutelage, but "there were some," says ye chronicler, "who asserted that they saw *Seynt George* fighting for ye King." Ye newe buylding was graced with his sygn, and it was henceforth yclept *Ye George Inne*. In 1417 it is mentioned as "ye hospice yclept ye *George's Inne*, otherwise ye *New Inne*." William Benham was "mine hoste," by ye annual rente of six poundes thirteene shillings and fourpence. Ye property was then owned by Henry Somer and Katherine hys wyfe, who was ye daughter of Mark le Fayre, and upon their deaths it devolved upon ye Corporation. In addition to ye above rente, ye tennante hade to pay annually ten shillings to ye Abbot of *Hyde*, three shillings and fourpence to ye Priore and Convente of *Seynt Swithun*, and a similar sum to ye Brothers of ye Friary and Kalendar (charged upon this property for ye celebraytion of certaine religiose services), and a quit rente of sixteenpence to ye bayliffs of ye citte, making a totale of seven poundes ten shillings and four pence. In 1431 ye sd William Benham is recorded as holdyng a lease of ye same for eight years, atte ye sd rental. Ye inne haveing thus obtained its name in ye begynning of ye fifteenth century, ye same hath been retained, notwithstanding several rebuildyngs, the last about a century synce.

Itte may be of intereste, to note that ye *George Inne* atte Alresford received its name about ye sd time. Its predecessor is mentyoned as "ye hospice where ye Angele is ye sign;" but was more popularly knowne as ye *Broadgate Inne*. In ye year 1418 a newe buylding was erected upon ye sd site, at ye cost of fifty poundes (equal to seven hundred and fifty poundes of present money), ye contract for its erection being still extant. To this newe edifice was given ye name of ye *George Inne*, and an account of ye expenses of ye erection of its sygn in 1423 may still be seen. Ye fygure of *Seynt George* standyng upon a poste, with a tablet hangyng belowe bearing shieldes of armes and writing, coste three poundes thirteene shillings and four pence. Ye postes coste two shillings and four pence, and a planke bought for joyning ye postes for the platforme of ye statue one shilling; besides four pence gyven for raising ye sd postes and tablet. To ye plumber for two days worke, leadening ye planke on whilk ye fygure stode, together with sixteen pence for four poundes of solder boughte of hym, two shillings; and lastly, payd to ye manne diggyng ye hole for ye said sygn, four pence.

STRANGE MASONIC INCIDENT.

A Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the Province of Devon was convened at Newton, on Thursday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of consecrating a new Chapter, and the Provincial Grand Superintendents were in attendance, together with a large number of distinguished Companions from all parts of the country. The Chapter was duly formed and opened, and it was then discovered that one of the principals named in the Grand Chapter Warrant for Consecration was not in attendance. The absentee was Captain F. D. Bewis. Although waited upon by a deputation, he declined to attend, on a point of etiquette. The consecration, consequently, could not proceed, and the whole matter was referred back to the Grand Chapter of England, of which the Prince of Wales is Grand Superintendent. The Provincial Grand Superintendent stated that, in his long experience of Masonry, he had never known such an occurrence, and the whole affair has caused much astonishment and excitement.—*Dublin Daily Express*.

PRESENTATION AT MULLINGAR.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., the Provincial Grand Lodge of Meath, No. 131, assembled in Mullingar, to the number of about 40 brethren, for the purpose of presenting a token of their esteem and affection to Bro. William Fetherston-Haugh J.P., of Carrick. The presentation took place in the spacious ball-room of the Greville Arms Hotel. The dinner, which comprised all the delicacies of the season, was furnished by the proprietress, Mrs. Carroll, and gave unqualified satisfaction. The presentation was a very elegant centre-picco, with suitable inscription, manufactured by Waterhouse and Company. The cloth having been removed, and the usual loyal toasts given and responded to, the presentation was made on behalf of the Grand Lodge by G. N. D'Arcy, Esq., of Hyde Park, Honorary Secretary, and feelingly acknowledged by Bro. Fetherston-Haugh. The afternoon was spent with that perfect harmony which characterises all the meetings of the noble Order of Masonry, enlivened by some exceedingly well-performed and suitable songs and glees.

BIRTH.

On Saturday, 22nd instant, the wife of Brother CHARLES M. OHREN, of Lower Sydenham, of a Triplet, two Boys (Lew.ses) and one Girl.

CLUB HOUSE PLAYING CARDS.—Mogul Quality, picked 1s 3d per pack, 14s per dozen packs. Do. seconds 1s per pack, 11s per dozen packs. If by post 1½d per pack extra. Cards for Piquet, Bézique, Écarté, &c., Mogul Quality 10d per pack, 9s per dozen packs.—London: W. W. Morgan 67 Barbican, E.C.

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.

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SATURDAY, 29th JANUARY.

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

MONDAY, 31st JANUARY.

45—Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, at 8. (Instruction.)
1177—Tonby, Royal Assembly Rooms, Tonby, Pembroke.
M. M.—109—Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport, Mon.
M. M.—146—Moore, Athenæum, Lancaster.

TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY.

55—Constitutional, Wheatsheaf Tavern, Hand-court, W.C., at 7.0. (Instruction.)
101—Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
860—Dalhousie, Royal Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1261—Golden Rule, Regent Masonic Hall, Air-street, Piccadilly.
120—Paladin, Green Dragon Hotel, Hereford.
158—Adams, Masonic Rooms, Victoria Hall, Trinity-road, Sheerness-on-Sea.
265—Royal Yorkshire, Masonic Hall, Hanover-street, Keighley.
493—Royal Lebanon, Spread Eagle, Gloucester.
558—Temple, Town Hall, Folkestone.
685—Northumberland, Assembly Rooms, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
702—Sherborne, Subscription Rooms, Stroud, Gloucester.
734—Londesborough, Victoria Hotel, Bridlington Quay.
847—Fortesque, Masonic Hall, High-street, Honiton, Devon.
948—St. Barnabas, Masonic Room, Linsdale, Leighton Buzzard.
1002—Skiddaw, Lodge Room, Market-place, Cockermouth.
1034—Newall, Freemasons' Hall, Islington-square, Salford.
1228—Beacontree, Red Lion, Leytonstone, at 8. (Instruction.)
1322—Waveley, Caledonia Inn, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1336—Square and Compass, Wynnstay Arms, High-street, Wrexham.
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans. (Instruction.)
R. A.—Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, at 6.30.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY.

193—Confidence, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue, at 7.30. (Instruction.)
1524—Duke of Connaught, Havelock Tavern, Albion-road, Dalston, at 8.0. (Instruction.)
137—Amity, Masonic Hall, Thames-street, Poole.
199—Peace and Harmony, Royal Oak Hotel, Dover. (Instruction.)
298—Harmony, Masonic Room, Ann-street, Rochdale.
326—Moirn, Freemasons' Hall, Park-street, Bristol.
428—Sincerity, Angel House, Northwich, Cheshire.
471—Silurian, Freemasons' Hall, Dock-street, Newport.
645—Humphrey Chetham, Masonic Room, Cross-street, Manchester.
1063—Malling Abbey, Bear Inn, West Malling, Kent.
1144—Milton, Commercial Hotel, Ashton-under-Lyne.
1167—Alnwick, Masonic Hall, Market-place, Alnwick.
1206—Cinque Ports, Bell Hotel, Sandwich.
1274—Earl of Durham, Freemasons' Hall, Chester-le-street.
1323—Talbot, Masonic Rooms, Wind-street, Swansea.
1363—Tyndall, Town Hall, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester.
1479—Halsey, Town Hall, St. Albans. (Instruction.)

THURSDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY.

27—Egyptian, Hercules Tavern, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (Instruction.)
435—Salisbury, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, W. at 8. (Instruction.)
1260—Hervey, 152 Fulham-road, at 8. (Instruction.)
31—United Industrious, Guildhall Concert Room, High-street, Canterbury.
41—Royal Cumberland, Masonic Hall, Old Orchard-street, Bath.
249—Mariners, Masonic Temple, 22 Hope-street, Liverpool.
254—Trinity, Craven Arms Hotel, Coventry.
269—Fidelity, White Bull Hotel, Blackburn.
295—Combermere Union, Macclesfield Arms, Macclesfield.
309—Harmony, Red Lion, Fareham.
360—Pomfret, George Hotel, Northampton.
442—St. Peter's, Masonic Hall, Boroughbury, Peterborough.
509—Tees, Freemasons' Hall, Wellington-street, Stockton-on-Tees.
531—St. Helens, Masonic Hall, Hartlepool.
792—Pelham Pillar, Masonic Hall, Bullring-lane, Grimsby.
974—Pentalpha, Freemasons' Hall, Bradford.
1012—Prince of Wales, Derby Hotel, Bury, Lancashire.
1074—Underley, Masonic Room, Market-place, Kirkby Lonsdale.
1283—Ancholme, Forester's Hall, Brigg, Lincolnshire.
1284—Brent, Masonic Hall, Globe Hotel, Topsham.
1331—Aldershot Camp, Assembly Rooms, High-street, Aldershot.
1343—St. John's, King's Arms Hotel, Grays, Essex.

FRIDAY, 4th FEBRUARY.

1278—Burdett Cutts, Approach Tavern, Victoria Park, at 8. (Instruction.)
1489—Marquess of Ripon, Metropolitan Societies Asylum, Balls' Pond-road, N.
1507—Metropolitan, 269 Pentonville-road. (Instruction.)
242—St. George's, Victoria Room, Doncaster.
306—Alfred, Kilsall-street, Leeds.
574—Loyal Berkshire of Hope, Council Chamber, Newbury.
601—St. John's, Wrekin Hotel, Wellington, Salop.
709—Invicta, Corn Exchange, Queen-street, Ashford.
1333—Atheletan, Town Hall, Atherstone, Warwick.
1387—Chorlton, Masonic Rooms, Chorlton Cum Hardy.
R. A.—10—Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall, W. C.

SATURDAY 5th FEBRUARY.

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

SCOTLAND.

TUESDAY—41—St. Cuthbert Kilwinning, Masonic Lodge, Kirkeudbright.
WEDNESDAY—0—Mother of Kilwinning, Masonic Hall, Kilwinning
21—Old St. John, Masonic Hall, Lanark.
THURSDAY—11—St. John, King's Arms, Maybole.

EDINBURGH DISTRICT.

TUESDAY—5—Canongate and Leith (L. & C.), 86 Constitution-street.
THURSDAY—97—St. James, St. James' Hall, Writer's-court.
FRIDAY—291—Celtic of Edinburgh and Leith, Ship Hotel, E. Register-street.

GLASGOW DISTRICT.

MONDAY—103—Union, 170 Buchanan-street.
" R.A.—122—Thetis, 35 James-street.
TUESDAY—3 bis.—St. John's, St. John's Hall, 213 Buchanan-street.
" 73—Thistle and Rose, 170 Buchanan-street.
" 87—Thistle, 30 Hope-street.
" 437—Govandale, Partland Hall, Govan.
WEDNESDAY—4—Kilwinning, 170 Buchanan-street.
" 117—St. Mary's, Freemasons' Hall, Partick.
" 123—St. John, Freemasons' Hall, Shettleston.
" 354—Caledonian Railway, 30 Hope-street.
" R. A.—87—Shamrock and Thistle, 12 Trongate.
" 510—Maryhill, 109 Main-street, Maryhill.
THURSDAY—27—St. Mungo, 213 Buchanan-street.
" 465—St. Andrew, 42 Garngad-road.
" 553—St. Vincent, 162 Kent-road.
FRIDAY—275—Shamrock and Thistle, 22 Struthers-street.
" 360—Commercial, 30 Hope-street.
" 408—Clyde, 170 Buchanan-street.
" 116—Royal Arch, Council Hall, Rutherglen.
" 175—Greenock St. John, St. John's Hall, Cathcart-street, Greenock.
" 512—Thorntree, School-room, Thornliebank.
SATURDAY—28—St. John's Kilwig, Black Bull, Kirkintilloch.
" 458—St. John's Bush, Freemasons' Hall, Bushby.
" R.A.—143—Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall, Holytown.

NOTICES OF MEETINGS.

Tuscan Lodge, No. 14.—This Lodge held its installation meeting on the 25th January, at Freemasons' Hall. Present—Bros. A. C. Sadler W.M., W. Nash S.W., Isaac Bristow J.W., Stanley Robinson P.M. Secretary, S. Glover P.M. Treasurer, C. Turner S.D., N. Smith J.D., Frank Richardson P.M. D.C., W. F. Nettleship Steward, Percy C. F. Tatham I.G., John Daly Tyler. P.M.'s Bros. H. W. Vallance, W. Richardson, S. G. Grady, H. Lapworth. The installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year was the only business before the Lodge.

St. Mungo Lodge, No. 27.—This old and well conducted Lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, 20th January, in St. Mark's Hall, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, Bro. Dugald Butler R.W.M. in the chair. Present—A. McTaggart, M.A., P.G.S. Deputy Master, D. Duke S.M., J. McNeus S.W., J. McCombie J.W., J. McEwan S.D. Amongst the Visitors we recognised E. Arthur, Mother Kilwinning, G. W. Wheeler 73, A. McLeod 143, Burns Thompson 153, and J. Ferguson P.M. 503. The Lodge having been raised to the second degree, Bro. Bain P.G.B.B. passed Bros. Moses McGregor, Joseph Thompson, James Deckie, John Goldfinch, Robert Huntley, and M. McIntyre to the Fellow Craft degree. The Lodge was then raised to the third degree, when Bro. Bain raised the following eight gentlemen to the sublime degree, viz., Bros. Kidd, Speir, Bell, McGregor, Thompson, Deckie, Goldfinch and Huntley. Both ceremonies were very admirably worked. The R.W.M. then proposed Bro. Burns Thompson for honorary affiliation, which was unanimously agreed to. Bro. Burns Thompson returned thanks. We may state this brother is the only son of Robert Burns' daughter (Mrs. Thompson), and besides his other good qualities as a man and a Mason he inherits in a marked degree the poetic temperament and genial disposition of his honoured grandfather, and has written many pieces himself, but he is too modest for the present fast and pushing age to fully appreciate his merits.

Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, No. 45.—This Lodge held a meeting at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, on Monday, 24th January. Present—Bros. Percy W.M., Stock S.W., Hill J.W., Lake S.D., Saul J.D., Todd I.G., Beckett Preceptor, Killick Hon. Secretary, and a very large muster of the members and visitors. The Lodge was opened in the usual manner, and the minutes of previous meeting confirmed. Bro. Robinson was raised to the M.M. degree, the W.M. rehearsing the traditional history; Lodge closed down to first degree. Bro. Beckett worked several of the sections, assisted by the brethren. Bros. Todd 228 and Malins 138, Grand Orient of Paris, were elected members, and Bro. Stock elected to pre-side that day three weeks. The annual supper will take place on Monday next, at the above house, Bro. J. Driver W.M. 45 in the chair. The fifteen sections will be worked on Monday, 7th February, Bro. Beckett, the worthy Preceptor, presiding.

Caledonian of Unity Chapter, 73.—Held its regular meeting on Tuesday 25th January, at 170 Buchanan-street, Glasgow, G. W. Wheeler presiding. A Lodge of Mark Masters was opened, G. W. Wheeler Mark Master, G. McDonald P.Z. as S.W., J. Kinnard J.W., J. Balfour Secretary, D. Gilchrist P.Z. as S.D., J. Adair J.D., J. Kay Conductor, D. Ramsay I.G., W. Jamison O.G. when Bro. David Taylor of Star Lodge, 219, and Bro. John McFarlane, of Union and Crown, 103, were duly advanced to the degree of Mark Masters.

Manchester Lodge, No. 179.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, 20th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bros. R. Tyrrell W.M., J. Burt S.W., W. Hopkins P.M. Treas., W. Hughes Sec., and a numerous attendance of the brethren and visitors, and P.M.'s Berry, Kew, Muuro, W. Stuart, and Leighton. The Lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. The report of the Audit Committee showed a balance of £118 12s 5d. A Board of Installed Masters was formed, and Bro. J. Kew P.M. occupied the chair, and Bro. Burt S.W. and W.M. elect was then presented to the Lodge, and installed by Bro. Kew, amid the congratulations of the brethren. The W.M. having been saluted, invested his officers:—Bros. R. Tyrrell I.P.M., Bennet S.W., W. Hopkins P.M. Treas., W. Hughes P.M. Sec., Green Asst. Sec., Ayres S.D., Belfrage J.D., Lovett I.G., Pugsley D.C., Parsons W.S. pro tem, and Riley Tyler; all of which appointments gave great satisfaction. The Lodge was

then closed, and the brethren sat down to a very excellent banquet, provided by Bro. Clemow and superintended by Bro. W. Smith. The W.M. then proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, and said he was proud to see present at his installation a Grand Officer who was well known and respected, and he would couple the toast with the name of Bro. W. Ough P.G.P., who, on rising, was received with great enthusiasm. Bro. Ough said he was always pleased to be present at the Manchester Lodge. This was not his first visit. He could say that every officer of the Grand Lodge of England was always willing to render any assistance required of him, and he hoped one day to see a member of the Manchester Lodge a Grand Officer. (Cheers.) Bro. Tyrrell I.P.M. then proposed the toast of the W.M., who he said was respected by every brother in the Lodge; he hoped that during his year of office the Lodge would be a very united one, and he was sure brother Burt was well calculated to produce that happy result. The W.M. in reply thanked brother Tyrrell for his kind words, and also for the hearty response the brethren had given. He trusted, during his year of office, to discharge the duties of the Lodge to their satisfaction. Bro. R. Turner P.M. 795, and Bro. F. Binokes returned thanks for the toast of the Visitors. The W.M., in proposing the toast of the Past Masters, alluded to the excellent manner they always had performed any duty required of them, Bro. Hopekirk also had always faithfully discharged the duties of Treasurer, and every one was pleased to see how excellently Bro. Kew had performed the ceremony of Installation. He afterwards proposed the toast of the Masonic Charities, and informed the brethren that Bro. Hughes P.M. had consented to act as Steward at the forthcoming Festival for Aged Freemasons, and Bro. Berry P.M. as Steward for the Girls' School, and he hoped the brethren would liberally subscribe to those noble institutions. Bro. F. Binokes P.G.S., and Secretary Boys' School, replied in his usual eloquent manner, and, in the course of his speech, said he hoped the next year would be more successful than hitherto, for they had larger claims on all the charities. He said it afforded him great satisfaction to announce the W.M. had consented to act as Steward to represent the Lodge at the next Anniversary Festival for the Boys' School. He had been associated with the Institution for 25 years, and he hoped every brother would look back with pleasure after contributing at the good he had done. He hoped the brethren would never neglect the Masonic Charities. The toasts of the Wardens and Junior Officers were given, and Bro. Hopekirk responded to the latter. The Tyler's toast was given, and a very agreeable evening was passed. Bros. Wicks, Hopekirk and Jackson contributing to the harmony. The Visitors were—Bro. W. Ough P.G.P.R., Turner P.M. 795, H. Benham W.M. 1399, W. Drake 766, H. Stranger 1381, J. Reynolds 1329, C. Hume 742, Wicks 813, Munns 1107, F. Binokes P.G.S., and H. M. Levy P.M. 188.

Confidence Lodge of Instruction, No. 193.—This Lodge held its weekly meeting on Wednesday, at Bro. Gosden's, Masons' Hall Tavern, Coleman-street, E.C. Present—Bros. Abell W.M., W. Corner S.W., G. S. Pare J.W., J. K. Pitt Secretary, J. Constable Treasurer, F. Croaker S.D., Blackall J.D., Sayer I.G., Christopher Tyler. Past Masters—Bros. E. Gottheil Preceptor, Turquand and Ross. Visitors—Bros. Peter Dewar, Royal Arch Lodge, Scotland; also Bros. Walker, Ockenden, Gomm, Holland, Lees, Posener, Fenner, G. Corner, Pilton, Barber, Morgan, Maidwell, and others. Business—Upon the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting, the ceremony of initiation was rehearsed by the W.M. The 2nd section of the lecture was worked by the Preceptor, assisted by the brethren. Bros. Barber and Dewar were elected members. It was announced that the ceremonies of consecration and installation will be rehearsed on the 16th February, at 7 p.m., respectively by Bros. Terry, Secretary Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, and John Constable, Treasurer of the Lodge. Bro. W. Corner was elected W.M. for the ensuing meeting.

Star Lodge, 219.—Held its regular fortnightly meeting on Monday, 24th January, when the Lodge room was crowded by members and visitors who were desirous to witness the excellent working of Bro. J. Morgan the R.W.M., there were five candidates for initiation, and the ceremony was performed with that care and completeness that mark Bro. Morgan's working.

Zetland Chapter, No. 236.—The regular quarterly meeting of this Chapter was held on Wednesday, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place as follow:—Comps. J. Todd P.Z. M.E.Z., T. Smurthwaite H., the Rev. H. V. Palmer J., W. Cowling P.Z. Treasurer, T. B. Whythead S.E., Lord Zetland S.N., T. S. Walton P.S. Ballots were taken for Bros. T. J. Wilkinson and J. Rhodes, both of the Falcon Lodge, Thirsk, which proved successful. Comp. Major Thomas Butterworth Prissick, of the Stadacona Chapter, Quebec, was also elected a joining member.

Caledonian Railway Lodge, No. 354.—This Lodge met on Wednesday, at 30 Hope-st., Glasgow. In consequence of Bro. J. Shaw (whose installation we recorded in a late number) having to leave the City, the Lodge was presided over by Bro. A. Smith P.M., who, after their election, installed the new officers, Bros. Ferguson R.W.M., Harvey S.W., and McKenzie J.W. There being no other special business, a couple of hours was spent in harmony, to the satisfaction of all present, and the Lodge was closed in due form.

Athol Lodge, No. 413.—This Lodge held its first Harmony meeting under the new Master on Tuesday, the 25th of January, at 213 Buchanan-street, Glasgow. Present—Bros. James Louttit R.W.M., Wm. Neilson D.M., J. Barker S.M., D. Leads S.W., A Holmes

J.W. G. Bennett Chaplain, G. Robinson S.D., Wm. Grundly J.D., P. Hamilton, J. O. Brien, D. Cameron, and J. Burns Stewards, J. Luckie I.G., R. Gardner Tyler. Visitors—Bros. Wm. Bell I.P.M., and T. B. Boll 3 bis, J. Booth R.W.M. 87, J. Ferguson R.W.M. 116, Wm. Jack R.W.M. 128, J. Morgan R.W.M. 219, J. Ferguson I.P.M. 503, and many members of other Lodges. Business—Arrangements for the annual Festival, after which the Lodge was called for refreshments. The following brethren materially contributed to the evening's enjoyment, namely, G. Robertson, J. Scott, W. Scott, McPhio, Gourlay, Simpson, Grant, Hutton and others, and all were highly pleased with the way in which the new Master conducted his Lodge.

Pelham Lodge, No. 939.—The brethren met on Thursday, the 20th inst., at their rooms, Corn Exchange, Worksop, when the W.M. elect, Bro. the Rev. F. Vernon Bussell, M.A., was duly installed in a very able manner by Bro. Joseph Allen, P.M. of the Lodge of Peace, Meltham (West Yorks), who threw an amount of energy and zeal into his work, which was evidently much appreciated by those present. The Board of I.M. (12 in number) having been duly opened, the W.M. elect was installed in the East with the customary honours, after which the brethren were re-admitted, and the successor to K.S. proclaimed in due and ancient form. The working tools of the three degrees were presented by Bro. Ensor Drury, P.M. of the Royal Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield, and P.P.G.W. West Yorks, whose admirable working of the numerous ceremonies of Craft and Royal Arch Masonry is well-known and appreciated by the brethren of West Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lincoln and Notts. The W.M. (Bro. Bussell) appointed his officers as follow:—Bros. A. J. F. Russell I.P.M., William Mallender S.W., W. Allen J.W., Rev. H. A. Steel Chaplain, Edward Baxter P.M., and P.P.G.W. Notts, Secretary, P. Lowe S.D., Thomas Henderson J.D., John Appleton I.G., William H. Caparn Organist, and T. Mallender Tyler. The banquet was excellently served by Mr. Morris, of the Lion Hotel, Worksop, after which the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given, and songs and recitations followed. The Visitors present were—Bros. the Rev. Canon Maltby, W.M. of the Royal Sussex Lodge, Nottingham, William Newton, P.P.G.W. Notts, Ensor Drury, P.M. of the Royal Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield, and P.P.G.W. West Yorks, Henry Eeroyd, W.M. of the Royal Brunswick Lodge, Sheffield, Rev. J. R. M. Elliott, of the Yarborough Lodge, Yarborough, Thomas Harrison, P.M. of the Goderich Lodge, Leeds, Robert Rains and Edward Hart, of the Minerva Lodge, Hull, &c. The W.M. was also ably supported by Bro. the Rev. E. Hawley, Vicar of Worksop, and by Bros. Edward Baxter, and Thomas Webster, P.M.'s of the Pelham Lodge, and P.P.G.O.'s of Notts, who enlivened the evening by giving songs and recitations. Allusion was made to the present unsatisfactory state of the Province of Nottinghamshire, over which the Duke of Newcastle presides as P.G.M. No provincial meetings have been held for some time, and no new Provincial Officers have been appointed. The brethren in the Province are strongly in favour of a speedy resuscitation of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Nottinghamshire, and if the Duke of Newcastle feels himself unable to give the necessary attention to the duties of his office, it is to be hoped that our Royal G.M. may be pleased to appoint a successor in his stead. We must not forget to allude to the speech of the newly initiated brother (Rev. W. J. Humble), who, in response to the toast, "to the newly initiated," expressed his great satisfaction at becoming a brother amongst us, and congratulated himself upon having taken his first step in the Craft on the occasion of the installation of his old schoolfellow and college friend, Bro. Bussell. He had hitherto considered that the principal events in a man's lifetime were three in number, viz., his birth, his marriage, and his death; but from this time forward he should add a fourth to the list, and count his initiation into Freemasonry as equally important with the other three events. This closed a most agreeable evening, and the brethren separated, in order, harmony and brotherly love.

Urban Lodge, No. 1196.—The installation meeting of this Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at the Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. The usual routine business having been dispensed with, a ballot was taken for Mr. G. E. Miele, who was then initiated, after which Mr. C. E. Hawksley and Mr. J. S. Hayne and then Mr. S. Dowsing were initiated. Bro. F. Eckstien was raised; and a motion, expressing the sympathy of the Lodge with the widow and members of the family of Bro. J. D. Cowland, was proposed by Bro. R. Pearson, and passed. The installation of Bro. J. Tickle, the late S.W., as W.M., then took place, and he invested the following as his officers:—Bros. J. Simpson S.W., E. G. Legge J.W., R. W. Blachford S.D., J. F. Heath J.D., J. D. Loverdo I.G., Dr. J. E. Carpenter Sec., Robt. W. Pearson Treas. and Lehmeyer Org. The installation ceremony was worked by Dr. J. E. Carpenter, who certainly deserves great praise for the manner in which it was conducted. Bro. J. Pearson, the retiring W.M., was presented with a P.M.'s jewel, and after the closing of the Lodge, the brethren adjourned to a banquet. Among the visitors were Bros. Bianchi, T. G. Tippetts, G. L. Walker, Caravoglio, Donald King, Moutrie, Webb, &c.

Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1507.—The regular meeting of this Lodge was held on Thursday, 20th January, at the Metropolitan Club, 269 Pentonville-road. Bros. J. J. Michael W.M., Jas. Willing jun. I.P.M., Williams S.W., Kingham J.W., Tims P.M. Sec., J. Douglass S.D., Scales J.D., Stiles D.C., Colls W.S.; Bros. Hatton, Saintsbury, Clarke, Rogers, Check, Solomon, Carter, Cavett, Rapkin, W. Stiles, &c. The Lodge was opened and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Cave, Van Camp and Lovegrove were raised to the 3rd degree. Bros. Badderly, Edwans, and H. Scales were passed to the 2nd degree, and Messrs. A. Clarke, Hewitson, G. Clarke, Long, Knight and Beard-sall were initiated into the Order, the work being perfectly rendered. Mr. T. S. Raney was proposed for initiation at the next

meeting. The Lodge was closed, and the brethren partook of a very excellent banquet. Bros. Middlemas, Edwards and H. Massey were present as visitors.

Hemming Lodge, No. 1512, Hampton.—This Lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, 20th January, at the Lion Hotel. Present—Bros. Edward Hopwood P.M. 141 W.M., W. Hammond P.M. 201, 1326 and 1512, P.J.G.D., Middlesex, I.P.M., D. B. Raw P.M. Treasurer, T. Hill P.M. S.W., J. Hurst J.W., John Hammond P.M. Secretary, T. W. Oekenden D.C., acting S.D., C. W. Fox J.D., J. C. Jessett I.G., and Gilbert Tylor; Bros. J. E. Hunt, T. C. Walls 1503, J. Chilcott, T. G. Tagg, F. W. Kent, &c. Visitors.—Bros. Wilson P.M. 209, W. Knight 574, W. Kraeutler 1303, Herbert Jones 1026, H. Tozer 1326, E. Clark 1503, and Ewens. Mr. W. A. Messenger was initiated, Bros. Thomas Moody and Harry Tagg were passed, and Bro. B. R. Aston was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The whole of the ceremonies were worked to the complete satisfaction of the brethren by the W.M., who has but recently recovered from a long and serious illness. The brethren unanimously recommended the W.M. for the honour of P.G.S. Middlesex. Bro. T. G. Tagg was elected to the vacant office of Assistant Wine Steward, and Bro. T. W. Oekenden D.C. appointed as Steward for the Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, to take place on Wednesday week, 9th February. Bro. Walls having proposed a brother as a joining member, the Lodge was duly closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

East Surrey Lodge of Concord (Instruction).—This Lodge met on Tuesday, at the Fox and Hounds, West Croydon. Bros. Chas. Legge W.M., Dickens S.W., Streeter J.W., Pitt J.D., Shead I.G., J. Sharp Preceptor, Pocock Secretary. The 1st and 2nd ceremonies were rehearsed, Bro. Pocock candidate in the 1st, and Bro. Young in the 2nd. Several matters in connection with the Lodge were discussed, and the meeting was adjourned. Brethren resident in the neighbourhood of Croydon should pay a visit to this Lodge of Instruction, which is generally well attended.

MASONIC CHARITY.

A STORY OF THE ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

By JEFFERSON.

"A look that is telling a tale
Which looks alone dare tell—
When a cheek is no longer pale,
And has caught the glance as it fell;
A touch that seems to unlock
Treasures unknown as yet,
And the bitter-sweets first shock
One can never forget.
The world is wide—these things are small,
They may be nothing—but they are all."

IT was on a palatial steamer, which was plunging its way up the waters of the Potomac towards the capital of the nation, in the early winter months of 1861, when the incipient incidents of this story began. Seated around the stove of the ladies' parlour were quite a group of travellers, chiefly from the South. Conversation was brisk, and in a few instances it was characterized by the most animated and marked earnestness. The subject itself was deeply—keenly exciting; and the full force of a previous determination was very perceptible in the tones and gestures of a number of the speakers. They had come from the land of the orange groves, where the sun holds its rule of almost perennial empire, and where the life blood of nervous power but seldom lingers in its dull supineness. They felt what they said and meant every word they spoke. With all of them, save one, the crisis of the hour demanded implicit devotion to the interests of the South, and in their view there was no room for hesitancy or indecision. In the crowd there was one who sat as a patient listener—so much so that his reticency might have been construed into a seeming indifference. Yet this was far from the fact, for his whole organism of thought was at work with the most solemn reflections, and with an interest which was unfathomable. He seemed to see better than they all the terrible fearfulness of the coming tempest, and the wide devastations it would bring. He saw around him among his travelling associates the representatives of a number of the best families of the South, and among them several young gentlemen, whose records of glory would probably soon be made in death. Sadness was depicted upon his countenance as upon one who was about to pass the ordeal of some terrible bereavement. He felt that he could not avert the calamity, and he resolved, whatever might transpire for the desolation of his country, that he would endeavour to be true to his Masonic charity, which thus far in life had been the guide of his years.

Arrived in Washington, they soon scattered to different parts of the "city of magnificent distances," where, in a few brief hours, they were among their kith and kin, whom they had chiefly come to visit, in view of the impending national crisis. None saw the extent of the cloud which was gathering, and not one the fierceness and rage of the coming battle-fields.

Party spirit, like the angel of death, was calling for its sacrifices, and nothing less than a holocaust of victims would glut its voracious jaws, or satisfy its insatiate appetite. The genius of liberty stood weeping in the halls of the capital because of the national confusion, while civil war, more terrific than ever cursed the earth before, threatened the boasted integrity of the Republic. Even *Masonic Charity*—the highest pride of the ages—seemed to be forgetting its

ancient landmarks, and Christianity itself the unity and fellowship of its divinity. For the time being, Mars, the god of war, held supremacy over the American people, and a baptism of blood was demanded, the crimson of which would flow as the rivers.

A few months later, war had actually begun, and the month of July witnessed the stubborn, the terrible conflict of Bull Run, where the forces of the Union army were ignominiously driven from the field and the Confederate forces were so exhausted as to be unconscious of their victory. Neither in Europe nor America had the world ever made record of such a battle, a clash of arms of Christian kindreds and of Masonic brotherhoods. When the dark storm had passed away, and the dead were buried, the life story of every man, save two, of that steamboat company was in his grave—the unfortunate victims of that fratricidal battle field.

Two, we said, were yet living. One was a prisoner, dangerously wounded, in one of the hospitals of Washington, and the other was Worshipful Master of one of the Lodges of that city. Engaged in official business in one of the departments of the government, he had not witnessed the battle, nor did he have any knowledge of the disposition of the wounded of either army.

The scenes in the different hospitals were pitiable indeed—the groans of the wounded, and the pale cheeks of the dying, in connection with the bloody operations of the surgeons, gave to the hour a blackness of darkness which made the heart sick, as it was such as none of them had ever seen before.

Lying on an improvised straw bed, the wounded Confederate prisoner learned from the surgeons that he only had a few more hours to live.

"Do you know any one who is a Master Mason who will come and see me?" he asked, in feeble tones, of one who was serving as a nurse. "The doctors tell me that I can't live," said he, and I would be glad to see some brother Mason before I die!"

"I will find one if I can," responded the nurse, who, obtaining leave of absence, started out at once to hunt a Mason. Within a short time he had at the bedside of the dying prisoner the Worshipful Master, who six months before had been his travelling companion on the Potomac steamer. The recognition of the young Southerner, and of his dying condition, gave his soul to fresh sadness, and opened up the fountains of his sympathy with the keenest anguish. He soon became satisfied that the young officer was a Master Mason, and he at once determined to govern himself accordingly.

"The surgeons tell me," said the dying prisoner, "that I have only a few hours more to live, and I have sent for you to ask that you will stand by me until I die, and when I am dead that you will bury me with the honours of the Craft. Am I asking too much?" he inquired, piteously.

"No, my brother, not in my judgment," said the Worshipful Master, "yet," said he, "I do not know what the brethren of the Craft may think of performing such a duty in the present state of public sentiment. Many, if not all, of the people are so deeply prejudiced, that even such an offering would be looked upon as conniving at treason. The spirit of Masonic charity, however, I know, would not thus designate it, and I will promise you that if my Lodge will consent to it, your body shall be thus buried."

"I thank you, I thank you," said the dying soldier, as the tears choked his utterance.

Within three days he was dead, and the Lodge purchased a rich coffin, which was appropriately ornamented with compass and square, in which the body was decently and solemnly placed.

The following day the Craft assembled in respectable numbers, and to the tread of martial music followed the hearse containing the mortal remains of their departed brother to their last resting-place. The full honours of the Masonic burial service were performed at the grave, solemnly and beautifully, and the brethren returned to their Lodge-room fully satisfied that they had only been complying with the obligations of Masonic charity, as taught by the Ancient Landmarks. Thousands witnessed that funeral who thought it a strange tribute, but they had never learned the sublime moral beauty of Masonic philosophy, of Masonic charity. *Esto perpetua.*—*Masonic Advocate.*

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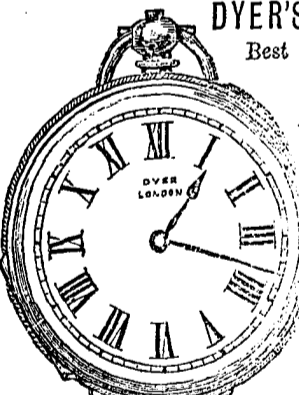
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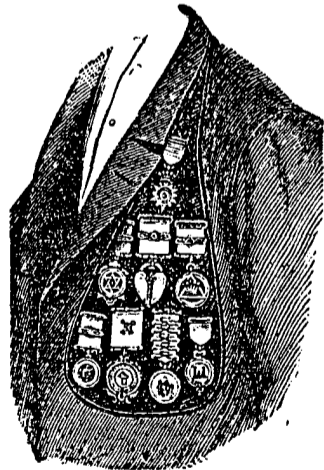
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