



“Truth is the Body of God, and Light is His Shadow.”—PLATO.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 5.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

[PRICE 2D.

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THE REWARD OF MASONIC MERIT.

IT has been justly remarked that the honors of Grand Lodge office, though doubtless equitably bestowed, are limited to a circle of brethren whose qualifications are made known by the influence of friends, to the Grand Master or his councillors. Thus, without any intention of ignoring their merit, many excellent Masons are practically excluded from the dais, because they have no advocate to set forth their claims to recognition and distinction.

Provincial brethren are more fortunate in this respect than members of metropolitan lodges, inasmuch as many Provincial Grand Masters are in the habit of recommending eminent Masons in their provinces for the purple of Grand Lodge, and this, notwithstanding the fact that many of the brethren so nominated have already received the honors of their Provincial Grand Lodges.

In London there are many distinguished Freemasons who work hard for the good of the Craft ;

who lose no opportunity of advancing the interest of the Masonic Charities, and who are ever ready to communicate their knowledge freely and generously to the younger members of the Order. Yet, for the zealous London Craftsman who has ruled his lodge with ability and dignity, the jewel of a P.M. usually bounds the circle of preferment, and it is possibly the secret of the remarkable success which has attended the “higher grades,” that brethren can, in those bodies, attain much more speedily to rank, and also to participation in the governing power. We confess that we consider this to be a weak point in the administration of Masonic affairs in England, and infinitely prefer the plan, which has been adopted by the English Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, of requesting lodges to submit the names of their distinguished members to the Grand Master for selection as grand officers. It is true that appointments could not be conferred upon a title of the brethren so nominated, if all the lodges in England exercised the privilege at the same time ; but this might be obviated to some extent by granting the power of nomination to so many lodges in rotation. The number of Grand Stewards might also be advantageously increased to 36, reserving the prescriptive rights of the present red-apron lodges, and permitting other London lodges to nominate, in their regular turn, the additional 18 stewards. Great satisfaction would likewise be given if the Past Grand Stewards were permitted to rank in the Craft generally as Past Grand officers, instead of remaining in their present chrysalis or semi-unrecognized position. By the adoption of these or similar measures, for extending the rewards of masonic merit to deserving brethren, greater interest would be taken in the welfare of the Order—a wholesome spirit of emulation would pervade the great body of the Craft—and with increased vitality the noble objects of the Institution would become more thoroughly understood.

We ventilate these suggestions without any captious feeling, because, as we stated at the head of this article, there can be no doubt that Grand Lodge honors are at present equitably bestowed, as far as the scope of the system will permit ; but the fact remains that, under the operation of such a system, many excellent Masons—true masters of the art—are destined to perform thankless services in the outer courts of Freemasonry, because their merits are unknown to the chiefs of the tabernacle.

Masonic Miscellanea.

We are informed that the “Grosvenor” Lodge, No. 1257, will be consecrated at the Terminus, Victoria Station, on Saturday, the 21th instant, by the V.W. Bro. John Hervey, (P.G.D.), G.S.

In future the Faith Lodge of Instruction, No. 141, will meet every Tuesday evening throughout the year, at eight o'clock precisely, at Bro. Fisher's Restaurant, Metropolitan District Railway, Victoria Station, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

GRAND MASONIC CONCERT.—The Grand Concert in aid of the building fund of the Masonic Hall, Tralce, which was to have been held during the present assizes, but which was postponed on the demise of a lamented brother, was held on Monday evening in Benner's ball-room. All the beauty and fashion of the locality were present, and notwithstanding the opposition of certain parties it was a grand success.

ROMISH LIBERALITY.—On Sunday last, in the parish chapel the Freemasons were again denounced by the Very Rev. John Mawe, and all good Catholics were warned to abstain from attending their concert which was held on Monday evening. In the Dominican chapel the denunciation was repeated, in words to this effect:—“We are directed by the parish priest to state, that all Catholics who may attend the concert to-morrow are liable to excommunication.” Such is the picture of Romish liberality, to which we direct the attention of our readers. At the same time we might tell the rev. gentleman that his narrow-mindedness may very possibly recoil on himself and be of very little service to others of his co-religionists.—*Kerry Evening Post*, March 31.

MASONIC REUNION.—On Wednesday evening last week, about thirty ladies and gentlemen assembled in the elegant room of the Lodge Unity, Wright-street, Southport, for the purpose of inaugurating a series of friendly gatherings intended to promote the genial intercourse of the members and their families—a feature which is deservedly receiving a wider attention from the brethren of the mystic craft than it has hitherto done, and which will tend in a wholesome degree to remove the somewhat jealous feelings with which the fair sex have proverbially looked upon the supposed mysterious doings of their lords. The party first partook of a well appointed tea at the Albert Hotel, and then adjourned to the lodge-room, where preparations of a very enticing nature had been made for the especial delectation and enjoyment of the female portion of the assemblage, the rich furnishings of the room being heightened by a judicious display of flowers and evergreens kindly lent for the purpose by Mr. J. Holden, florist, of Hesketh-street, and several tables were arranged with wines, confectionary, fruits, bon-bons, &c. At intervals throughout the evening the company were enlivened by vocal and instrumental music, and by a few appropriate remarks upon the occasion of the gathering, expressive of the pleasure imparted to the members of the craft by the presence of the ladies, and evincing a desire that the event would be but the first of a long series of similar festivities—a feeling in which, of course the ladies ardently participated. In the course of the evening it was resolved that arrangements should be made for a pic-nic excursion to Knowsley-park, about mid-summer, for which it was felt that the Earl of Derby would graciously give his permission. After several hours genial and pleasureable intercourse, the company separated, expressing themselves highly gratified with the arrangements, and the result of this the first gathering of the kind ever held in Southport.

## Reports of Masonic Meetings.

## THE CRAFT.

## METROPOLITAN.

*The United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction*—Under very favourable auspices the anniversary festival of this numerously attended Lodge of Instruction was, on Friday, the 2nd inst., held in the large room of the Horns Hotel, Kennington-park. There were nearly 100 brethren present, amongst whom were Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor, P.G. officer, and we might say a prince, in Masonry; P.M.'s Worthington, J. Stevens, Harvey, Bowles, White, Alexander (167), King; and Bros. Welsford (518), Pain, Newney, Malley, Wolfert, Bents (177), Dawson, Jaeger (S.W. 548), Niblett, Duckett (507), Driver (905), Salmon, Smith, H. J. Wright (of the Royal Jubilee), J. Walters, Dawnay, C.E., Skinner (699), Poone (720), Large (838), Way (1004), Howick (1004), Scuding (852), Wilson (144), J. P. Poncione (72), G. Smith (548), Farthing (1916), T. H. Lavers (211), Boddy (1044), Salmon Gibbs (W.M. 151), T. H. Siree (245), Huddleston (975), Cooper (742), Chudley (177), Turner (902), Ball, Harris, Chas. E. Thompson, S.D. and Sec. of the Southern Star Lodge and of (177) Domatic, &c. Shortly after six o'clock the lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer, the brethren appearing in full masonic dress. After the routine business had been disposed of, Bro. P.M. Worthington, in an excellent manner installed Bro. J. Thomas in the chair of K.S., and the usual addresses of inducting of officers were then given. All the brethren were highly pleased at the masonic treat afforded them. Business being concluded, the lodge was closed, and the company sat down to an excellent dinner at which Bro. Thomas presided; after which the usual toasts were given with full masonic honours.

*Macdonald Lodge, No. 1216.*—The monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Head Quarters of the First Surrey Rifle Volunteers, Brunswick-road, Camberwell, on the evening of the 7th inst. Present, Bro. Major A. S. Irvine, P.M. and P.Z., W.M.; James Stevens, P.M. and P.Z., S.W.; G. Waterall, Steward, as J.W.; Dr. Eugene Cronin, Treasurer; J. J. Curtis, Secretary; T. Dubois, S.D.; H. Puckle, as J.D.; G. H. N. Badges, D.C.; J. Green, J.G.; M. Larham, J. H. Hastie, A. Walton, A. Fletcher, J. W. Carnell, J. A. Patton, J. B. Pike, Z. Cowdry, A. Kethro, T. G. Irvine, W. A. Willis, and Thomas Meggy, P.M.; also Bros. Capt. C. D. Driver, 19th S.R.V. (J.D. 905), Capt. Jackson, 39th Staffordshire R.V. (624 and 351), R. W. Griffith (171), J. S. Wilkinson (176), D. Pierce (144), and A. Whitlet (72), as visitors. The lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes having been read, Bros. J. A. Patton and A. Wolton were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in the customary efficient manner for which this lodge is becoming celebrated. Bro. W. A. Willis was passed to the second degree; and after calling off for refreshment and resuming labour, Mr. Charles Fountain was duly initiated into Freemasonry. This being the date for election of W.M. and Treasurer for the ensuing year, the names of members eligible for the former office were read, when Bro. Stevens, the present S.W., addressed the lodge, calling attention to the progress of the lodge during the past year, and the promise that if the present arrangement of officers were continued for a further twelve months the establishment of the lodge as a thoroughly good and perfect working lodge would be certainly secured. He, therefore, on behalf of the Wardens and Officers proposed that the W.M., Bro. Major Irvine, should be re-elected. This proposition met with unanimous approbation, and the re-election of Bro. Irvine was decided upon in the usual manner. Bro. Dr. Eugene Cronin was also elected Treasurer to the lodge, the ballot being unanimous. Bro. Grant was re-elected Tyler, his attention to his duties having been recognized generally by the members. An audit committee having been appointed, a proposition for the presentation of a P.M. jewel of the value of ten guineas to the W.M., at the ensuing meeting, was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to determine the design thereof. The lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren separated.

## PROVINCIAL.

*MARGATE.*—*Union Lodge, No. 127.*—On Friday, the 2nd instant, this ancient lodge assembled specially for the working in regular and open lodge of the sections in all the lectures in Craft Masonry, under the superintendence of Bro. Hayward, P.M., and P. Prov. S.G.D., Kent. The lodge having been opened in due form by Bro. Athelstan Harvey Boys, the W.M., and the minutes of the last regular lodge read and confirmed, Bro. Preceptor Hayward commenced his arduous labour of superintending the working of the sections by the Brethren, the order of which we here give, as the same may be interesting to those amongst our readers

who may desire to "go and do likewise." We will also (with due caution) give a few explanatory words as to the purport or subject matter of some of the sections, which may also prove acceptable. In the E.A. degree; the first section, the basis or elementary matter, was responded to by Bro. T. M. Compton. The second and third, the ceremonial and superstructure, by Bro. A. Wootton. The fourth, the position, support, and covering, with the episodes descriptive of Faith, Hope, and Charity, by Bro. Treves. The fifth, the ornaments, furniture, and jewels, with the allegorical definitions of the tracing-board, and the rough and perfect Ashlars, by Bro. P. M. Townsend. The sixth, the points and movements, and the cardinal virtues—temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice, by the same. The seventh, comprising the traditional history of the Children of Israel, their miraculous escape, and Virtue, Honor and Mercy, by S. W. Hawkes. The brethren were here called from labour to refreshment, and in a quarter of an hour, from refreshment again to labour. The lodge was opened in the F.C.'s degree. The first section of the lecture in this degree, concluding with the beautiful allegorical language of the working tools; was rendered by Bro. Compton. The second, containing geometry, Euclid, creation, and the origin of architecture, by Bro. Hawkes. The third, the ceremonials, by Bro. Wootton. The fourth, the origin, progress and improvements in architecture, with its accessories and embellishments in the liberal arts, by Bro. Treves. The fifth and last in this degree, "The building of the Temple," was given by Bro. P. M. Dixon. All F.C.'s present were ordered to withdraw, and having so done, the lodge was opened in the third degree. The three sections in this advanced degree of Craft Masonry, which are ceremonial, inscriptive, and instructive, were most ably rendered by those experienced P.M.'s, Bros. Brasier and Dixon, thus completing the entire course. The lodge was then closed down, and closed. In reviewing the work of this evening it was observed that the whole of the sections were ably sustained, as well as given *in extenso*, by the various brethren above-mentioned, and where all did so well, it would appear invidious to praise any one in particular. But we must specially allude to the presiding spirit and preceptor of the evening, Bro. P.M., E. C. Hayward, whose duties must have been exceedingly arduous; as any brother who reflects that there were in all upwards of 400 questions, besides introductory and concluding matter given by him in the course of the evening, must admit. Bro. John Harvey Boys, the Past Deputy Provincial Grand Master, Kent, who was present, stated that great praise was due to the brethren and to their instructor for the perseverance necessary to gain such efficiency, and that they might consider the labors of the evening to have earned them a triumph honorably obtained; for to the best of his belief and experience the work done that evening had never before been gone through in open lodge in the province of Kent. The brethren then adjourned to refreshment, and we think that our readers will agree with us that they deserved and must have needed it.

*LIVERPOOL.*—*Mariner's Lodge, No. 249.*—This ancient lodge held its monthly meeting on Thursday evening, April 1st, when there was a numerous attendance of members and visitors. The W.M., Bro. De la Perelle, presided. The minutes of previous meeting were read and duly confirmed. Messrs. John Lloyd Tom, Drummond, and Alex. Jarvis were declared elected, and the two first-named gentlemen being present were initiated, in accordance with the ancient usages of the Order. The following brethren were elected as joining members:—John Trott (914), M. Griffiths (151, Scotch Cons.), Louis Wylde, Lodge "Consuelo del Imposunio," Buenos Ayres. A request was read from the following brethren for a recommendation of their petition to Grand Lodge for a warrant of constitution to enable them to open a new lodge, to be designated "The Neptune":—Bros. Williams and Healings, P. Masters; A. Davies, J. Richardson, J. Croxton, J. Pemberton, J. Taylor, P. B. Gee, J. T. Dixon, and W. Roberts. The recommendation was unanimously granted. Bro. Hyde was raised to the sublime degree of M.W., Bro. Crane, P.M., officiating. In response to an application from Bro. Banning, J.W., 343, it was resolved to vote three guineas towards the Masonic Life Boat Fund; several sums were also voted as relief for brethren in distress. It may here be remarked that this lodge is very generous in the application of its funds to deserving brethren. The sanction of the lodge was given to the petition of Widow Bach to the "Board of Benevolence." It was also resolved to send a letter of condolence to Widow Wilkin, on the occasion of the death of her husband, an old and respected member of the lodge. Nothing more appearing for the good of Masonry, the lodge was closed in due time and solemn manner, the brethren separating in peace and harmony.

*CHESTERFIELD.*—*Scarsdale Lodge, No. 681.*—A

regular meeting of the members of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Chesterfield, on Thursday evening, the 1st instant. There was a good attendance of brethren, and Bros. Wilfred, Edmunds, and Henry Slack were passed to the second or Fellow-craft degree, the charge being delivered by Bro. Halehurst. Bro. Holford was appointed J.D. for the remaining portion of the year, in the place of Bro. Jas. Fox, who has resigned that office in consequence of his leaving the district. For the information of the brethren generally, but more especially for the two who had taken the degree, the W.M., Bro. S. Foulds delivered the beautiful and impressive lecture on the tracing-board peculiar to the Fellow-craft degree. Bro. Sheldon, who is 83 years of age, being in a very precarious position, a committee was appointed to visit him and relieve his necessities so far as they might think requisite.

*IPSWICH.*—*Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 959.*—At the monthly meeting of this lodge held on Monday, 5th instant, two brethren initiated at the last lodge were advanced to the second degree. The M. of the C. explained the working tools of a F.C. The charge was given by a P.P.S.G.W., of the Province. A letter of condolence upon the death of the father of the R.W., P.G.M. Sir R. A. S. Adair, and of congratulation upon his accession to the ancestral honors was written, and signed by the officers of the lodge, and after a proposition for initiation the lodge was closed in harmony.

*ISLEWORTH.*—*Villiers Lodge, No. 1194.*—The first regular meeting of this lodge for its summer session was held at the Northumberland Arms Hotel, Isleworth, on Saturday, the 3rd instant, when the lodge was duly opened by Bro. E. Clark, F.R.S., B.A., the I.P.M., in the unavoidable absence of Bro. Dr. Sidney E. Clarke, the W.M. Among other officers present we noticed Bros. J. Trickett, C.E., S.W.; W. Dodd, J.W.; R. Gurney, Treas.; R. W. Little, P.M., Sec.; H. Allman, S.D.; T. Smale, D.C.; and W. Harvey, W.S. The acting W.M., after the confirmation of the minutes, passed Bro. Major H. W. Palmer to the second degree, after which Bro. Little, P.M., raised Bros. E. H. Dalby and W. B. Tustin to the sublime degree of M.M. The name of a candidate for initiation was withdrawn by the proposer, in consequence of a generally expressed opinion that his introduction into the Order would be incompatible with the excellent maxims, recently promulgated by order of the M.W. Grand Master upon the subject of initiations into Freemasonry. The by-laws of the lodge were then, pursuant to notice, carefully considered *seriatim*, the annual subscription to the lodge for dining members being fixed at two guineas, and for non-dining members at one guinea. The initiation and joining fees were also fixed at five and two guineas respectively, to be increased to six and three guineas when the lodge numbers 35 members. Three gentlemen were proposed for initiation, and six brethren for joining, after which the lodge was closed. The visitors present upon this occasion were Bros. G. Cattel, P. Prov. G.D. Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, P.M. 442; W. F. N. Quilty, P.M. 862, and G. C. Tustin, Gresham Lodge, 869. Although the "Villiers" Lodge has been established only eighteen months its present position is highly satisfactory in every point of view. Fifteen initiations and two joinings during that period, added to eight founders still members, represent solid progress in numbers, and what is better, each name added to the roll promises to be a credit to the Order. The next meeting of the lodge will be held on the first Saturday in May.

## THE ROYAL ARCH.

## PROVINCIAL.

*LANCASHIRE.*—*Provincial Grand Chapter.*—A Provincial Grand Chapter, Western Division, Lancashire, was held at the Masonic Temple, Liverpool, on Tuesday se'nnight. Present, Sir T. G. Ferner Hesketh, Bart. M.P., Z.; Col. Birchall, H.; Companion Bourne, J.; H. S. Alpass, Scribe, E.; C. J. Banister, Scribe, N.; P. Armstrong, 1st Ass. Soj.; J. Hamer, Treas.; Thos. Wylie, Director of ceremonies; Peter Ball, Janitor, and between thirty and forty principals and past first principals of the chapters in the province. The Chapter was opened by the Prov. Grand Supt., M. E. Companion Younghusband, Principal Soj. by letter stated his inability to attend. The minutes of the last convocation were read and confirmed. The accounts of the Treasurer were submitted, having been duly audited, and were passed unanimously. M. E. Companion Hamer was elected Treasurer, and Companion Ball Janitor for the ensuing year. The following Companions were then appointed officers of the Provincial Grand Chapter, and invested:—Companions Col. Birchall, H.; Bourne, J.; Alpass, Scribe, E.; Mott, Scribe, N.; Armstrong, Principal Soj.; Laidlaw, 1st Ass., Soj.; Pierpoint, 2nd Ass., Soj.; Thos. Wylie, Registrar; Forster, Sword Bearer; Williams, Standard Bearer;

Robt. Wylie, D. Cers.; March, Steward. M. E. Companion Birchall, in the name of the officers of the Provincial Grand Chapter, presented a jewel of office in solid gold to the M.E.Z., in an eloquent address which was warmly applauded. The M.E.Z. thanked the officers for the handsome present, saying it would be his pride to hand it down to his children. On the motion of M.E. Companion R. Wylie the sum of ten guineas was voted unanimously in aid of the fund for the monument erected to the memory of the late M.E. Companion Walmsley. The Chapter was then closed in solemn form.

LANCASTER.—Rowley Chapter, No. 1051.—A meeting of the Companions of this Chapter was held on Wednesday evening last week, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster. There were present, Ex. Comp. Moore, M.E.Z.; Ex. Comp. Bagnall, H.; Ex. Comp. Mason, J.; Comp. Hall, E.; Mercer, P.S.; Whimfray, J. Bell and Watson, Janitors. A ballot was taken for the following hon. members, who were unanimously elected: Ex. Companions W. B. Smith (P.Z. 74 Birmingham), E. Busher (P.Z. 129 Kendal), A. C. Mott, (P.Z. 241 Liverpool), and J. Bowes (P.Z. 129 Kendal). Companions J. L. Whimfrey and John Bull were also elected as joining Companions. Brothers J. M. Moore and R. Taylor were balloted for as candidates for exaltation, the last mentioned as serving Companion by dispensation from the M.E. Superintendent of the Province. Bros. J. M. Moore and Joseph Fenton, being in attendance, were duly exalted to the degree of Royal Arch by the M.E.Z., the same degree being afterwards conferred upon Bros. E. Storey and R. Taylor. Several candidates were proposed for exaltation, and the business of the evening being ended the Chapter was closed in due form.

RED CROSS OF ROME & CONSTANTINE.

LANCASTER.—Red Rose Conclave, No. 12.—On Thursday evening last week, a meeting of this conclave was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster, under the presidency of Ill. Sir Knight J. Daniel Moore, M.D., F.L.S. M.P.S. Inspector General for North Lancashire; the second chair being occupied by E. Sir Knight Mason, V.E. Bros. J. M. Moore, 1651, W. Hall, S.W., 1051, and J. Bell, 281, were duly installed Knights of the Order by the M.P.S. who afterwards gave the traditional history. Sir Knight Bagnall, Recorder, officiated as prefect.

We beg to call attention to the following cases:—

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS, May Election, 1869.—Bro. George Cooke, seventy-three years of age, initiated in the Pomfret Lodge, No. 360, in 1830, and continued a subscribing member ten years. In 1840 was the first Master of the Lodge of Merit, No. 466, and continued a subscribing member up to 1856. Has been in practice as a Solicitor for 50 years, but through heavy losses, gout, loss of sight (he being nearly blind, as certified by Bro. Jabez Hogg, P.G.D.), and other afflictions, is no longer able to transact any business. Has a wife and two daughters entirely dependent on him for support. The case is strongly recommended by Bro. S. Tillett, of No. 22, Leinster-terrace, Lancaster-gate, W., who will be glad to receive proxies.

ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL, October Election, 1869.—Martha Stone, an orphan, aged 9 years, is a daughter of our late Bro. John Cranch Stone, Master Mariner of Brixham. He died at sea on the 27th day of January, 1868, off Cardiff, while on a voyage from St. Michael's, suddenly leaving a widow and five little children, the eldest only eleven years old, and quite unprovided for. Bro. Stone was initiated in Lodge "True Love and Unity," No. 248, Brixham, on the 20th August, 1862, of which Lodge he continued a subscribing member until the time of his death. His widow is left entirely destitute, without any means of support. The case is strongly recommended by Bro. W. J. Hughan, P.M. Lodge "Fortitude," No. 131, Truro, Cornwall; and Bro. H. Browse, J.G.D., 32, Craven-street, Strand, London.

We are informed by a correspondent, "one of the Craft," that a testimonial to Bro. Spratt, Secretary of the New Concord Lodge of Instruction, No. 815, is on the tapis, and we readily call the attention of the numerous brethren who know Bro. Spratt to the fact, that an opportunity now exists of showing their appreciation of his merits.

The Marquis of Bute was created a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem on the 11th ult., the sword used in conferring the accolade being that said to have belonged to Godfrey de Bouillon. This distinction is granted only to Roman Catholic gentlemen of position. The Masonic degree of the same name now worked in England and America has no connection with the Papal Order.

ESPECIAL GRAND LODGE FOR THE DEDICATION OF FREEMASONS' HALL.

We have great pleasure in giving hereunder the notice issued by the Grand Director of Ceremonies, respecting the Grand Lodge to be holden on the 14th inst:—

An Especial Grand Lodge will be held on Wednesday, the 14th of April, 1869, at half-past Four o'clock precisely, for the Inauguration of the Buildings of Freemasons' Hall.

The Members of Grand Lodge will assemble in the Zetland, and, after clothing, proceed into the Great Hall.

The Grand Officers having clothed, will assemble in the Board Room.

The Procession will be formed in the Corridor on the Ground Floor, and proceed in the following order up the Grand Staircase and along the Corridor to the Great Hall, viz:—

- Stewards of the Inauguration Festival.
- Grand Stewards.
- Past Grand Pursuivants.
- Grand Pursuivant.
- Grand Organist.
- Past Assistant Grand Secretary.
- Past Grand Sword Bearers.
- Past Assistant Grand Directors of Ceremonies.
- Past Grand Superintendent of Works.
- Past Grand Deacons.
- Grand Steward. { The Cornucopia, with Corn, borne by the Master of a Lodge. } Grand Steward.
- { Two Ewers, with Wine and Oil, borne by Masters of Lodges. } Steward.
- Grand Superintendent of Works (with the Plans).
- Members of the Building Committee.
- Past Grand Registrar.
- Grand Registrar (carrying the Seal).
- Grand Treasurer.
- Past Grand Chaplains.
- Past Grand Wardens.
- Past Provincial Grand Masters.
- Provincial Grand Masters.
- Visitors of Distinction.
- The Column of the J.G.W. borne by the Master of a Lodge.
- The Junior Grand Warden (with Plumb Rule).
- The Column of S.G.W., borne by the Master of a Lodge.
- The Senior Grand Warden (with Level).
- Junior Grand Deacons.
- Grand { The Grand Chaplain, } Grand Steward.
- { bearing the Sacred Law on a Cushion. } Steward.
- The Deputy Grand Master with the Square.
- The Grand Sword Bearer.
- Grand Steward. THE GRAND MASTER. Grand Steward.
- Senior Grand Deacons.
- Two Grand Stewards.
- Grand Tyler.

The M.W. Grand Master having taken his place on the Throne, Grand Lodge will be opened.

The Ceremony will be commenced with a prayer by the Rev. Thomas T. F. Ravenshaw, Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Superintendent of Works will approach the Throne, and hand to the Grand Master the General Plan of the Buildings.

The Chairman of the Building Committee will address the Grand Master, and give an explanatory statement in reference to the progress and completion of the Buildings.

An Anthem will then be sung, after which, the Grand Master having descended from his Throne, the following procession will be formed, viz:—

- The Grand Chaplain (carrying on a Cushion the Volume of Sacred Law), with the Square and Compasses.
- The Junior Grand Warden, carrying the Cornucopia, with Corn.
- The Senior Grand Warden (carrying the Ewer, with Wine).
- The Deputy Grand Master (carrying the Ewer, with Oil).
- The Grand Sword Bearer.
- THE GRAND MASTER.

His Lordship will then proceed with the formal ceremony of the Act of Dedication, and having resumed his seat, will declare the building dedicated to pure Ancient Masonry, and the Grand Director of Ceremonies will proclaim it accordingly.

The Rev. Robert J. Simpson, Grand Chaplain, will deliver an Oration.

Another Anthem will then be sung. The Grand Lodge will be closed, and the M.W. Grand Master conducted to his room.

The Grand Lodge procession will re-formed, and His Lordship, accompanied by such distinguished visitors as may be present, will proceed into the Banqueting Hall.

By Order of the M.W. Grand Master, ALBERT W. WOODS. Grand Director of Ceremonies.

For the information of the Craft, we subjoin the text of a notice sent to all Masters of Lodges, relative to the "Inauguration" ceremony at Freemasons' Hall:—

W. MASTER.—Your attendance is requested at an Especial Grand Lodge, to be holden at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th day of April

instant, being the day appointed by the M.W. Grand Master for the Inauguration of the New Masonic Buildings in Great Queen-street.

The Masters, Past Masters, and Wardens of Lodges are to be in their places in Grand Lodge at Four o'clock p.m.

The Grand Lodge will be opened at half-past Four o'clock precisely.

No Brother can be permitted to remain in the Corridors, or in the approaches to the Great Hall.

All Brethren, Members of Grand Lodge (except Grand Officers and those called upon to take part in the ceremony) are to be in their places by Four o'clock p.m.

Members of Grand Lodge are first entitled to Seats in Grand Lodge. By special permission of the M.W. Grand Master, if space should allow it, Brethren properly clothed and vouched for as Master Masons will be admitted on this occasion to the lower part of the Hall after the procession has entered.

By Command of the M.W. Grand Master, JOHN HERVEY, G.S.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending April 17, 1869.

Monday, April 12.

- Quarterly Genl. Meeting Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 12. Lodge No. 5, "St. George & Corner Stone," Freemasons' Hall.
- " 12, "Fortitude and Old Cumberland," Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 29, "St. Albans," Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.
- " 193, "Confidence," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 222, "St. Andrew's," London Tav., Bishopsgate.
- " 957, "Leigh," Freemasons' Hall.
- R.A. Chap. 22, "Mount Zion," Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars.
- Mark Lodge 5, "Mallet & Chisel," Horns Tav., Kennington.
- K.T. Encampment, "Frederick of Unity," London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- Red x Conclave, "Plantagenet," Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.

Tuesday, April 13.

- Lodge No. 96, "Burlington," Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.
- " 198, "Percy," Ship & Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 211, "St. Michael's," Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.
- " 228, "United Strength," Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
- " 235, "Nine Muses," Larenton Hotel, Bond-st.
- " 548, "Wellington," White Swan Tavern, High-st. et, Deptford.
- " 834, "Ranelagh," Windsor Castle Hotel, Hammersmith.
- " 933, "Doric," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- R.A. Chapter of Instruction, "Metropolitan," George Hotel, Aldermanbury; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Wednesday, April 14.

- Inauguration Festival, Freemasons' Hall; Grand Lodge to be opened at half-past Four.
- Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3.
- Lodge No. 3, "Fidelity," Freemasons' Hall.
- " 7, "Royal York Lo. of Perseverance," ditto.
- " 11, "Enoch," ditto.
- " 13, "Union Waterloo," Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
- " 15, "Kent," Guildhall Coffee House, Cheapside.
- " 87, "Vitruvian," White Hart, College-street, Lambeth.
- " 147, "Justice," White Swan, High-st., Deptford.
- " 212, "Euphrates," George Hotel, Aldermanbury.
- " 238, "Pilgrim," Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
- " 749, "Belgrave," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 781, "Merchant Navy," Silver Tar, Burdett-road, Limehouse.
- " 220, "Lily," Greyhound Hotel, Richmond, Surrey.
- " 1017, "Montefiore," Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1228, "Beacontree," private rooms, Leytonstone.

Thursday, April 15.

- Lodge No. 23, "Globe," Freemasons' Hall.
- " 49, "Gibon," Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street.
- " 55, "Constitutional," Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
- " 169, "Temperance," White Swan, Deptford.
- " 179, "Manchester," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
- " 733, "Westbourne," Lord's Hotel, St. John's Wood Road.
- K.T. Encampment, "Observance," 14, Bedford-row.
- Red x Preceptory of Instruction, "Plantagenet," Lyceum Tavern, Strand.

Friday, April 16.

- Lodge No. 6, "Friendship," Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- " 201, "Jordan," Freemasons' Hall.
- " 813, "New Concord," Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.
- " 975, "Rose of Denmark," White Hart, Barnes, Surrey.
- R.A. Chapter, 92, "Moirs," London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.
- Rose Croix Chapter, "Invicta," Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.
- Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, at 7.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, George Hotel, Aldermanbury, at 7.

Saturday, April 17.

- Audit Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall.
- Lodge No. 715, "Panmure," George Hotel, Aldermanbury.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths relating to the Craft, or their families, will be inserted, free of charge, if properly authenticated.]

### BIRTH.

WAND.—On March 31st, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Bro. Captain S. B. Wand, of a son.

### DEATH.

EGLISE.—On the 4th instant, Mr. Joseph Henry Eglese, of Sandringham-road, West Hackney, eldest son of Brother Joseph Eglese, at his father's residence, 3, Buckingham-terrace, Ladbroke road, Kensington-park, in his 25th year.

SOMERVILLE.—On the 5th inst., in Dublin, aged 65 years, Brother James Richard Somerville, only brother of the Senior Right Hon. the Lord Athlumney, Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

## Answers to Correspondents.

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

MENTOR.—Your letter on the "Zetland Commemoration Committee" is rather too severe, although it is true enough that there has been gross blundering.

BRISTOL.—We have received your letter, and gladly welcome so able a Mason as one of our correspondents. It is not our intention to insert in THE FREEMASON communications of the nature to which you allude, as we quite agree with you that no good purpose can be served by the use of such intemperate and unfraternal language.

L.F.—1. No. Members of English lodges comprise men of all nationalities and every creed. 2. Twenty one years, unless a dispensation be obtained. 3. The amount varies in different lodges—in London, nothing under five guineas. 4. The Book of Constitutions, price 1s. 6d., to be had at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street.—If you write again, and we find on inquiry that your statements are correct, we may be able to forward your views.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

With our number for next Saturday we intend issuing a SUPPLEMENT, containing a full account of the proceedings at the

## INAUGURATION FESTIVAL AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

EARLY ORDERS ARE REQUESTED.

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

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

The price of THE FREEMASON is Twopenny per week; quarterly subscription (including postage) 3s. 3d. Annual Subscription, 12s. Subscriptions payable in advance. All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the Editor, 3 & 4, Little Britain, E.C.

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

## THE CHURCH OF ROME AND FREEMASONRY.

"Cardinal Cullen, in a pastoral issued this morning, declared that all Catholics attending Masonic halls are excommunicated, the Church condemning all secret societies."—Standard, Saturday, April 3.

THE Masonic Order takes no cognizance of sect or creed—it closes its gates against no man provided he be not an atheist, an imbecile or a slave, because it cherishes the broad principles of toleration, and acknowledges the right of the creature to worship his Creator in the manner most pleasing to his own conscience.

But these principles find no favour in the sight of sacerdotalists—these laws which are founded upon the true rights of man, are not reconcilable with the pretensions of mitred priests and pontiffs.

Hence the warfare which they have waged, and ever will wage, with Freemasonry—hence

the manifestoes—the allocutions—the anathemas, which Rome has hurled against our beloved Order—fulminations of wrath which, in the present day, are as terrorless to Freemasons as the rough mutterings of a March wind. Nevertheless, these utterances from the Vatican, which are re-echoed by the satraps of the Papacy in every land, are worthy of attention inasmuch as they reveal the undying hatred of the Romish priesthood to TRUTH in whatever shape it manifests itself. The spirit which dragged Ridley and Latimer to the stake—which immolated Jerome of Prague, and Savonarola—is still abroad, though happily its vengeance is now confined to vain denunciations and inconsequential threats. Of this we require no stronger proof than the announcement that in one of his recent pastorals, Cardinal Cullen pronounces the penalty of excommunication upon all Roman Catholics attending Masonic balls.

To the Cardinal's morbid and distempered imagination it is evident that danger to the church is mysteriously connected with the mazes of a waltz or the seductive influences of a quiet quadrille. The fact is that Rome views with uneasiness and alarm the communion of man with his fellows—she dreads an association in which the members can shake off the trammels of every day life, and kneel together at the common altar of Charity and Fraternity. She detests an Order whose ceremonies, beautiful as they may be, are shrouded from her view, and unsubordinated to the objects of the Church. She abhors a system which works silently and secretly, yet, aided by discipline, most effectually, in extending the empire of reason, and curbing the sway of passion and prejudice. Every effort, therefore, which her complex but wonderfully perfect organization can put forth, will be unscrupulously made by the Church of Rome to overthrow Freemasonry.

For this we ought to be prepared, and we say it in no spirit of sectarianism, but from the fullest conviction that Papal domination is not merely a question of religion and faith, with which, as Freemasons, we are not called upon to deal. It is a subject which concerns us as citizens of a free country, because the foes of our Order are the enemies of liberty and civilization; and we may rest assured that the diffusion of Masonic principles, and the cultivation of Masonic virtues, will be our most effective weapons in this warfare of Light against Darkness, of Truth against Error—of Freedom against Despotism.

## Masonic Jurisprudence.

[Under this head, in future, we purpose answering correspondents on Masonic law.]

W.M.—The law to which you refer, Art. 6, page 43 of the Constitution, applies *solely* to Grand Stewards, as you will perceive by the heading.

A FOREIGN BROTHER.—There is no law against brethren of foreign lodges being exalted in English chapters, but proof of their having been M.M.'s for 12 months is required.

SECRETARY.—Great care should be exercised in the examination of visitors. There are shoals of "Philadelphics" and other impostors prowling about the country and levelling black-mail on the credulous and unwary. Study the Book of Constitutions, page 89.

When a member of a lodge makes a protest as well as a complaint against the ruling of a W.M., and makes an entry in the Secretary's books to refer to the G.L., the said member demands copies of said minutes, is it in the power of the said W.M. to refuse to give copies, although frequently written to do so by the aggrieved brother?—P.M.—[If the brother requires the copies in order to shape his complaint to superior authority, it is the W. Master's bounden duty to permit him to copy so much of the minutes as may relate to the point at issue, and his not allowing this right of the appellant is in itself a breach of duty, to which the attention of his Provincial Grand Master or other competent officer should at once be called.]—ED. F.

## Masonic Antiquities, Records, and Bibliography.

### SPECIMENS FROM A MASONIC QUARRY.

BY WM. JAMES HUGHAN, P.M., No. 131 TRURO, Author of "History of Freemasonry in Cornwall," "Sparks from a Mason's Anvil," &c.; Masonic Correspondent of "The Voice of Freemasonry," for England; Corresponding Member of "German Masonic Union," &c.

### SPECIMEN No. 1.—OPERATIVE MASONIC LODGES.

ST. JOHN'S, BANFF, SCOTLAND.

(Continued.)

"The Office Bearers Re-Elected for the year 1777:—John Rhind, Master; Andrew Wilson, Deput Master; James Robertson, Sr. Warden; Alex. Grant, Jr. Warden; George Smith, Treasurer; Robert Wilson, Chaplain; and William Matheson, Officer.

"Resolutions of the Annual Evening meeting, one Thousand seven hundred and seventy seven.

"1st. That all Members belonging to the Operative Lodge of Banff, Geometricals as well as those that has served a Master belonging to the Lodge, shall only pay for the future Five Shillings Ster. at Passing Fellow Craft, and that those who have Passed since the first of December last, and paid Ten shillings Ster. Shall upon their Application to be Raised Master only pay Five Shillings Ster.

"2d. Resolved, That James Hepburn shall be Master at Aberdeen for this year as Deput from the Operative Lodge of Banff. James Smith, Deput Master at Turreff for the Operative Lodge George Ogston to be Deput Master at what ever place providence orders for, the Operative Lodge.

"3d. That John Symon, Andrew Wilson, William Milne, and Alex. James be Stewards for the ensuing year, and is Voted as such at the Evening Meeting.

"4th. Resolved, That George Strachan's widow shall have out of this fund for this year one Pound sterling, John Stewart continued at four Pound ster., James Brodie to have for this year three Pound ster., Widow Hutcheon in Turreff Ten Shillings ster., Widow Hutcheon in Aberdeen Fifteen Shillings sterling, Peter Craib's son in Aberdeen Ten Shillings sterling. JOHN RHIND, Mr."

"At a Meeting held in the Operative Lodge of Banff, the 14 Jany, 1777, It was unanimously agreed by the Meeting that the Office-Bearers should Borrow the sum of Thirty pound ster. towards finishing the Front House. At same Meeting agreed that John Taylor, mason at Boyndie, shall possess the Front House for one year for the sum of Five pound ten shillings ster., to be paid at two different Terms, viz., Martinmas and Whitesunday. The Apartments that he is to possess are the lower flat, entire south Room and Closet in the second storie, the Gavel above Do., with a shadd in the back closs nine feet wide and not less than Eighteen feet long, with the halfe of the yard after a pass is taken off which the Meeting agrees to be seven feet wide. The said John Taylor is to find sufficient security for the Rent to the Satisfaction of the Office-Bearers. Likewise agreed that Mr. Morgan shall have five shillings ster. deducted off his rent for loss off the Yard, &c., and that the Office Bearers are impowered to comon with him anent the same and to get a sufficient Cautioner for his rent to be paid at two different Terms, viz., Martinmas and Whitesunday, at three pound five shillings ster. of Yearly Rent. JOHN RHIND, Mr."

"At Banff, and within the Operative Lodge of Banff, at an Annual Evening meeting the seventh of January, 1778 years. The Meeting appoint the Treasurer to pay to John Stewart, a Decayed Brother, the sum of Four pound sterling for this Year. The Widow of the deceased William Murray to be paid Ten Shillings sterling in order to help the defraying his funeral Charges. And recommends to James Smith, Deput Master at Turreff, to make particuler Enquiry anent William Murray's being lawfully married to the Woman who takes on her the title of his Widow, and to Report the same at next Annual Meeting.

"Appoint the Treasurer to pay to the wife of Alex James, in Banff, for supporting his family, himself being presently in Prison for debt, the sum of Ten Shillings sterling, to be repaid into the Lodge by the said Alex. James when his circumstances will admit thereof.

"And appoint the Treasurer to take proper Receipts for the forsaide Donations, and take credite therefor in his accounts.

"Thereafter a Pition was put in for Alex. Robertson, mason in Banff, for Joining the Lodge. The vote being put, it was carried by a majority not to admit the said Alex. Robertson; and recommends it to the Meeting that none of the members thereof may never in time coming make any further application for admitting the said Alex. Robertson.

"The Meeting having taken under their consideration the State and Constitution of the Lodge, and that those members who incline to raise themselves to the degree of Mark Mason and Mark Master Mason, and that in time past no benefite has accrued to the Lodge, therefore resolve—'That in time coming all members that shall hereafter raise to the degree of Mark Mason shall pay One Merk Scots, but not to obtain the degree of Mark Mason before they are passed Fellow Craft. And those that shall take the degree of Mark Master Mason shall pay One Shilling and Six Pence sterling in to the Treasurer for behoofe of the Lodge. None to attain the Degree of Mark Master Mason untill they are raised Master.'

(Signed) "JOHN RHIND, Mr."

(To be continued.)

### Mulum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

A very learned Jewish Mason states that the Deacon in the second degree represents either Aaron or Hur.—COSMOS.

If the R.A. ritual, referred to by Antiquarius in THE FREEMASON of last week, be genuine, it would throw considerable light upon a dubious point in the history of Masonic degrees, viz., the substitution of the traditions related in the English Royal Arch degree for those now given in connection with the A. and A. Rite.—30°.

It may not be generally known that the Sword of State, which is borne before the Grand Master of England, was "the old trusty sword of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, afterwards worn by his successor in war, the brave Bernard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, with both their names on the blade, and further enriched with the arms of Norfolk in silver on the scabbard." This invaluable relic was presented to the Grand Lodge by Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Past Grand Master, on the 29th January, 1731.—ANTIQUARIUS.

*The Ancient and Accepted Rite.*—"Rose Croix" is, no doubt, well acquainted with the method of reasoning by which it has been established that Celtic, Sanskrit, Persian, Slavonic, Teutonic, and Greek are derived from the central "Aryan" language of our ancient civilised ancestors who emerged from the banks of the Oxus as early, perhaps, as the time of Abraham. A like process may convince him of the correctness of our Templar traditions. Written proof must not be sought in Lancashire, but at York, London, and Bristol—perhaps Stirling and Edinburgh, though I imagine the latter branch, into which Prince Charles Edward Stuart was received in 1745, was non-Masonic, and on Stirling it rests to prove whether we received the Masonic branch from Scotland or that country from England. Of the various branches, the British is the only one that has never put forward any extravagant claims. It held its meetings anciently in the body of an Arch Chapter which took a military obligation, the ceremonial being very different to that now in use, and claimed, prior to 1851, to represent the united orders of St. John and the Temple. After its connection with Freemasonry (which in England certainly had a Grand Master before the revival and ceremonial revision of 1717) it established the Order of Holy Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests, as claimed on its certificates in 1686, and having, as before stated, points in common with the present 17th degree A. and A. R.; and then the Rose Croix followed as a chivalric version of the Master Mason. When the Stuarts were expelled from the British throne they seem to have kept up a connection with English Freemasonry, which had continued from the time of James I., and a chapter was established at Arras, in France, which included chivalric Masonry. That this was established soon after 1700 is proved by the following:—1. The excommunication of the Stuart Templars by the *Ordre-du-Temple*. Their charter of transmission must be a forgery, and cannot well be later than 1705, because the signatures of the Duke du Duras and Philip of Orleans have been pronounced genuine. 2. Dr. Leeson has stated that he had in his possession a Belgian Craft Constitution, printed in 1722, which mentions several Scotch high degrees, though these cannot well be all identified under the names given. Is the Stuart Rose-Croix charter of 1721 kept back through its Templar connection? 3. Baron Hume's theory was, that the Templar Order was amalgamated with Freemasonry in Scotland in 1314, so that such connection was, in his time, so old that different theories could be bronched about it, or our brother the Baron was no better than a knave and an impostor. 4. The Chevalier Ramsay taught in the Ancient and Accepted Rite:—First, that the Stuart (James I.) connection with Freemasonry in a degree which might have been substituted for the Templar in the Arras rite through the excommunication; of which Order Ramsay's instructor, Fenelon, was a member; and, secondly, the Templar origin of the Arch and general connection of the Templar Order with Freemasonry. So that in 1728 there were colourable grounds for his theory, or Ramsay was as great an impostor as Baron Hume. 5. There are some attacks, &c., on Freemasonry alluding to Templars so early as 1700, but, passing over these, the Ancient Masons, who invariably avoided extravagant statements, claimed to represent the pre-revivalists of 1717, and included the Arch and Templar as equally genuine with the other degrees.—There must have been authority for all these views, and England and the Stuarts must have been the central authority. Surely our brother is sufficiently acquainted with English history to see a difficulty, apart from Masonic secrecy, in expecting to find written proof of an Order of which the exiled Stuarts were the chiefs! Why, in my own poor family connections two individuals, whose arms we quarter, lost their lands and one his head. The degrees representing the crosses amalgamated with St. John and the Temple, I take to be very

modern. These are Knight of the White Cross (St. John), Knight of Malta, and Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, though this latter may possibly have been originally introduced under competent authority, as it has been a good deal trafficked in as a public Order. I am now in correspondence with an excellently well-informed brother, and also with the Grand Master, representative of the Ancient Imperial House of Constantinople, on the Order; but my impression is, at present, that the claims of the present revivalists are wholly groundless.—JOHN YARKER, Manchester.—[We happen to know that our learned brother's views upon the subject of the Red Cross Order, though shared by many, are based upon insufficient data. The full explanation will be forthcoming soon.]—ED. F.

### NOTES BY A NOVICE.

#### GUARDIAN ANGELS.

"In the Name of the Lord God of Israel, having on my right MICHAEL, and on my left GABRIEL; before me, ANIEL, and behind me, RAPHAEL; and above my head the refulgent glory of Almighty God."

The authors of the Hebrew Liturgy, in composing the prayers to be recited by every religious and pious Hebrew before retiring to rest, directed that the foregoing verse should be repeated by every one professing the faith of an Israelite; that even the infant should lisp it, in order that by early impressions being made upon the child of five beneficial results might ensue to the man of Fifty.

It is a curious fact that the idea of a Guardian Angel has been cherished by all Nations, and may be traced more or less in various systems of religion, and biblical students entertain the belief that the idea originated from the construction placed upon the following text, when the Lord said to his beloved and faithful servant Moses, "Behold, I send an Angel before thee to keep thee in the way, and to bring thee into the place which I have prepared." (Exodus xxiii. 20.) A critical examination of the words prefixed to this article will lead to inquiry as to the necessity of an intermediate Being, when we are told that the children of Israel were under the immediate guidance and protection of the Deity Himself. That an apparent contradiction exists few will deny, although the obvious meaning was to impress upon the minds of erring mortals how essentially requisite it is at all times to keep in view the immeasurable greatness and power of Jehovah, and thus be convinced that we are none of us sufficiently pure in heart and spirit to approach, unaided, His heavenly seat of glory. A closer analysis of the prayer or verse will, however, demonstrate that the Rabbins did not intend to convey the notion that the intercession of angels was necessary to man, and the following commentary on the abbreviations of the first letter of the names of the four angels above-cited clearly illustrates the doctrine they propounded:—"The oral law, which teaches us to find out all the beauties of the written law, so that man may be enabled to fulfil the precepts of the Lord, is justly entitled to the appellation of the Guardian of Israel, and hence the name *Genara*; the Gimel being the first letter of Gabriel, the Mem of Michael, the Rish of Raphael, and the Aleph of Ariel. And thus upon him who bears in mind such studies, the Angel of the Lord sheds his grace, and shields him from all harm and from all evil."

(To be continued.)

#### NEW METROPOLITAN LODGES.

The M.W. Grand Master has been pleased to grant warrants for the following new lodges in the London District:—

No. 1259, *The "Duke of Edinburgh,"* to be held at the New Globe Tavern, Bow-road. Bro. John Wright to be the first W.M., and Bros. Jex and Lusty the Wardens.

No. 1260, *The "Hervey,"* (so named after the esteemed Grand Secretary), to meet at the George Hotel, Wallham Green, with Bro. George King, jun., as the W.M., and Bros. G. King, sen., and P. H. Jones as S. and J.W. respectively.

No. 1261, *The "Golden Rule,"* at the Great Western Hotel, Craven-road, Bayswater, of which Bro. J. Eglese will be the first Master, assisted by Bros. J. Sunley and A. G. Sharpe as Wardens.

It will interest many of our readers to learn that during his sojourn at Cairo, the Prince of Wales visited the Bulwer Lodge, No. 1068, of which Bro. Reade, the English Consul-General is the present W. Master.

H.R.H. Prince Arthur left London, on Sunday, in order to visit Ireland, where it is understood that he will stay for a month. He left Holyhead at eight in the morning, and landed at Kingstown at twelve. A great variety of festivities will mark the Royal visit; amongst which, the Masonic Ball, on the 9th inst., is expected to be one of the gayest. The Pope having excommunicated all Freemasons, the fair daughters of Erin who acknowledge the sovereignty of his Holiness will be placed in an awkward position.—*Standard.*

### Original Correspondence.

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

#### PAST MASTERS AS PRECEPTORS.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The favourable notice taken by Bro. Hughan and yourself of my letter under the above heading, published in No. 3 of THE FREEMASON, embolden me further to pursue the subject, and to entertain a decided attempt to bring under the consideration of our supreme authority the whole question of uniformity of ritual.

For this purpose the suggestion thrown out by you in your leader as to "the presentation of a respectful memorial to the M.W. Grand Master," is most valuable, as there can be no doubt that upon a full and fair representation of existing differences throughout Craft working, our Masonic Sovereign would cause such measures to be taken as would entirely set aside the present deterrent influences against earnest study of the Masonic Art.

The views I have already expressed being entertained by very many Brethren of my acquaintance, and notably so by those at present associated with me in the "Macdonald" Lodge, No. 1216, the W.M. of which lodge will cheerfully assist me in endeavouring to carry out the suggestion you make, I shall append to this letter my name and address, in order that direct communications may be made if desired by those whose opinions accord with ours, and I beg most earnestly of such Past Masters and others who agree that "something should be done, and that quickly," to join us in an early conference on the subject, that we may set forth a full and impartial memorial, so strongly supported as to justify the hope and expectation of that earnest consideration which the M.W. Grand Master would surely give to it before arriving at his decision.

I sincerely trust that the proposed movement will have the sympathy and assistance of highly respected and influential members of the Craft. Without desiring to ape a humility I do not feel, or to detract from my right to advance and support opinions respecting Masonic jurisprudence, I yet fear that my position is not quite equal to the importance of the subject, and that the probabilities of success may be impaired through that cause. It would therefore be most gratifying if others would assume the leadership, and as my object is entirely the "good of Freemasonry in general," and not self-interest or self-advancement in particular, a cheerful subordinate assistance would more than content me whilst watching the progress of the work.

During this month therefore I propose to receive from those who desire to help forward the proposal for a memorial, their letters on the subject, and some time during May to appoint a place and date for holding a Conference, when such arrangements may be made as in the opinion of those present will best conduce to secure the end in view. If, meanwhile, either yourself or correspondents could aid the movement by further expressions of opinion, many valuable suggestions and hints may be made for the consideration of those who will take an active part in promoting the establishment of the "Lodge of Preceptors."

I am, dear Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,  
JAMES STEVENS, P.M., P.Z., &c.

Senior Warden, No. 1216.

Clapham-common, April 5th, 1869.

#### OPERATIVE LODGES.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I have to thank Bro. John Yarker for his kind reference to some papers of mine on Operative Masonic Lodges. Like that able brother, no doubt, I find it much easier to ask questions than to answer them; from the fact, that whereas the former may be done with ease in a few words, the latter frequently requires much time and careful examination.

So far as possible I will take his remarks *seriatim*, and do my best, in the short space of time at my disposal, to afford him the reasons why I do not accept his views:—

(a) Up to this time, none of the records of Operative Masonry in England before the 18th century, or anterior to the revival of 1717, have been produced by any authority whatever to show any important difference between the working in this country and in Scotland. On the contrary (excepting the hereditary Grand Mastership of Scotland), the two countries contain many proofs of the similar character of operative Masonry everywhere; for instance, Kilwinning and York often read on their minutes as one body. So also Banff, Aberdeen, and others, with this difference, however, that "Mother Kilwinning" has not only before the "Revival," but also since, kept exclusively to Craft Masonry.

(b) I am not aware of any Grand Master in any part of the world being appointed before 1717, and there-

fore must take exception to Bro. Yarker's next observation relative to the "Stuarts," and also the "Annual Assembly" of 1663.

In the fact that we have the "M.S.S." to refer to from which the "Revised Grand Lodge Regulations were compiled" of 1723, and since, and to which Bro. Dermott has alluded, I must beg of Bro. Yarker to name any of those precious documents that mention any Masonic degrees beyond the first. They certainly allude to Craftsmen, and Master Masons, as *officially* higher than the Entered Apprentice, but not as possessed of *other secrets*. On this point we know that neither the records of Kilwinning, York, "Antiquity," Stirling, nor any other operative lodge prior to the "Revival" ever mention anything but the "word" that was given to Masons beyond the "Apprentice's." By perusing the *Harleian M.S.S.*, vol. 1242, British Museum, it will be seen that the term "Grand Master" does not occur. The following is the clause referred to:—30thly. "That for the future, the said society, company, and fraternity of Freemasons shall be regulated and governed by one Master, and assembly and Wardens, as the said company shall think fit to choose at every yearly general assembly."

(c) Perhaps Bro. Yarker would kindly inform me where I can get any evidence of the degrees, other than Apprentice, being in the gift of these "Annual Assemblies?" The proof to satisfy me must be documentary evidence of a date anterior to the Revival.

(d) I have just examined the Rawlinson MSS. and the letter mentioned, and all I can say is, that if Bro. Yarker thinks the "fifth order" really does mean the Royal Arch, I will then tell him why I think it does not. At present, after reading the letter, it is difficult for me to think he can.

The Stirling "Cross-legged Masons" I have referred to in my "Analysis," and beg to refer Bro. Yarker to the remark I made then on the subject. If not accessible to him, I will gladly forward them to him on receipt of his address.

(e) The learned brother R. Woof is to me a great authority, on the Knights Templars especially, and his "Sketch of the Order" I value exceedingly. That brother, however, does not mention anything relative to the antiquity of the *Royal Arch* and Craft degrees in his work; neither do I think he would admit that the "Royal Arch Knight Templar Priests" were instituted, or were even in existence, so early as 1686. I am not aware of any document, certificate, or record that even mentions such a title before the middle of the last century.

In conclusion, I would observe that the quotation from the Constitutions of 1723, as given in THE FREEMASON of April 3rd (i.e., "Apprentices must be admitted Fellow Crafts and Masters only here, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master") does not *ever occur before*.

In haste to finish, I would also like to say that, though not able to accept Brother Yarker's views, I most sincerely admire his zeal, and appreciate very warmly his valuable efforts in the cause of Masonry.

WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

Truro, Cornwall, 3rd April, 1869.

#### FREEMASONRY VERSUS MASONRY.

From the building of the Pyramids, which may safely be classed as the oldest existing specimens of the Royal Art, down to our own iron age, "Masonry" has existed, and flourished more or less as the times went. We first find it in the eternal structures of Egypt; we again have it in the classic ideal structures of Greece; it starts up again in the more utilitarian structures of Rome; then we again find it in our noble, awe-inspiring, and heavenward-directing cathedrals, down, as I said, to our own times, which may be fairly classed *par excellence* as the Iron Age. Through this long period, comprising thousands of years, "Masonry" has flourished, leaving proofs of its work as it went along; not mere "footprints on the sands of time," for the next wave, perhaps, to obliterate, but marking its existence with a pen of iron on the flinty rock.

The institution of "Masonry" may, therefore, be well denominated ancient. But as for our "Freemasonry," that is a different matter altogether; its foundation as an institution, such as we now know it, dates from the time when some of our predecessors formed the idea of turning the lodge of operative masonry (with its word and grip and simple obligation given to its E.A., or Fellow of the Craft, or to an individual admitted into its simple social or friendly society) into speculative "Freemasonry," with its profuse ceremonial but grand ideas. This great change took place about the beginning of last century. Upon the humble Masonic lodge of the seventeenth and former centuries, the great fathers (although their *ends* were good, I am not so sure about some of their *means*) of "Freemasonry" founded "a structure perfect in all its parts, and honourable to its builders." That old, simple operative "lodge" may therefore be in some measure entitled to consider itself the parent of our grand Freemasonic "Temple," which, though both are called "lodges," yet as such, especially when we consider their purposes, the one

bears about as much resemblance to the other as the hut of a shepherd to the palace of a king, although both are "houses."

As for different Masonic "degrees," with their beautiful ceremonies such as we now have, I hardly suppose such were in existence two centuries ago (although a word and grip and obligation, with perhaps the reading of the rules or constitutions of the lodge, were formerly given to the E.A.), and, as may easily be understood by any one fairly, with unbiassed mind, examining into the subject, our beautiful, sublime M.M. "degree" was an entirely new creation about a century and a half ago. It is altogether, therefore, a mistaken confusion of ideas that leads people to suppose that our noble institution of "Freemasonry" was in existence previous to the seventeenth century. When I say the "seventeenth century," I wish to give myself plenty of time by turning the corner of A.D. 1700.

The purposes of, and the ideas connected with "Freemasonry" are quite different and distinct from those of "Masonry," yet, somehow, the similarity of names has carried away many very worthy people, who confound and mix up the two things. Several centuries ago there were "Freemasons," that is "Freemen-masons, just as there were Freemen-wrights or Freemen-tailors; yet these old "Freemasons" were quite different from the "Freemasons" of to-day—although the *name* is the same, the *thing* itself is quite different.

The Old "Freemason" or Freeman-mason, was merely an operative tradesman who worked in *stone*. The "Freemason" is a worker on *mind*, while the other dealt with *matter*. Thus their spheres are altogether different; the one uses dead material the other living stones, the dead stone has to be squared by another, the honour and privilege of the living stone is to square itself, so that it may be suitable for building into "that temple not made with hands eternal in the heavens." The object of the Old Freeman-mason was to secure and keep intact his trade privileges. The duty of the new "Freemason" is to spread the cement of brotherly love, relief, and truth through all the nations of the earth, and to unite all men—whatever their position in life may be, high or low, rich or poor—into one common and universal brotherhood, ever reminding them that they are their "brother's keeper."

By the same door all enter life, and by the same gate they leave it. In these two important events of man's career all are on the level. What signifies it to the unborn babe whether its mother is a princess or a peasant, and what signifies it to your putrifying corpse whether it be cased in a coffin of gold or wood? Then when "this mortal shall have put on immortality," its future life will be based—not upon its once-possessed silver or gold, riches or honours, but—upon the brotherly love, relief, and truth of the past. "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

To soften the asperities of the struggle for existence, to succour a falling brother, to comfort the widow, and protect the orphan, such is the grand noble aim and idea of "Freemasonry."

Freemasonry does not now require any false antiquity thrown around it, to recommend it, it recommends itself, while the assumption of, or brooding upon, this pseudo-past antiquity tends to prevent the upholding of its real honour—the performance of the duty of to-day. The noblest laurels of "Freemasonry" do not therefore lie in the past, but in the future—they have yet to be won. LEO.

#### PAPERS ON MASONRY.

BY A LEWIS.

#### III.—MASONRY AND SOCIAL RANK.

T.G.A.O.T.U., in his infinite wisdom, and evidently for the greater happiness of His creation, has throughout nature and throughout society appointed a series or hierarchy of beings. Absolute equality can only exist before Him; and the universal plan—so marvellous in detail, from the microscopic animate to the highest type of human moral and intellectual activity—evinces this fact. But while—to limit ourselves to the contemplation of man and social arrangements—we perceive the absolute impossibility of social equality, we see the great principle of universal love throwing open the barriers, and to worth giving honour, when nobly desired and persistently sought.

In our several spheres of labour, no matter how exalted the rank, we find duties of corresponding magnitude affixed in a manner at once fitted to our capacities and to the limits of our intellectual strength. No reflective man cannot but see that a dead level of uniformity would soon bring about a stagnation in society, incompatible with the effectual preservation of the life of mankind as a means to the great end.

Many have been the modes adopted during the historical life of humanity to effect this gradual and healthy elevation of the races of man. Among the most sure means of increasing the comforts, confirming the orderly stability, and ensuring the happiness of all classes of the community may be reckoned the

great and growing Institution of Freemasonry. While it offers to all who seek it a common bond of fraternity, and a mode of exercising intellectual vigour in all directions, it also affords a sure method of developing the noble faculties of our moral nature. To the poor man it teaches the lesson that all are subject to inevitable laws of physical suffering, which can only be obviated by a due obedience to Temperance, and justified by Prudence. To the rich man it proves the truth of the axiom that it is more blessed to give than to receive; it affords to him the luxury of charity, and instructs him in the utter nothingness of mere worldly possessions. To the true Mason, speaking untechnically—i.e., whether initiated or no—every man is a brother in the best of senses. To the untrue brother every man is an enemy. Suspicion is the great fooler of our wits.

One of the greatest advantages of Masonry is the fact of its being open to all classes of the community, subject only to restrictions to which no one can possibly object—such as a bad character, a physical incapacity, or a want of the rudiments of education. With these exceptions, prince and peasant, the capitalist and the labourer are equal before T.G.A.O.T.U. It has been said by some that the right which every Freemason has of visiting lodges is inconsistent with mere social position, but to this it may be replied that a person in an humble station of life and belonging to a lodge consistent with his degree would scarcely fail to see himself out of place in a lodge of those whom rank, fortune, or education have placed above him in the social scale; whereas, if a good Mason, understanding the principles on which the ceremonies are conducted, he would nevertheless meet with a fraternal reception wherever he might present himself. But, as a good Mason, his own common sense would deter him from entering lodges in which those in a superior rank of life assembled. But it is a healthy sign—speaking volumes for the Craft—to see men of the most exalted positions joining in the common labour of "peace and good-will to all men."

It is evident from this non-exclusive characteristic that the secrets, whatever they may be, of Freemasonry are of such a nature that they are adapted for the advancement of Humanity at large. I pass over the question, so frequently urged, of its importance to travellers in remote regions and amidst the dangers and inconveniences attendant upon explorations or war. But it is surely a reassuring idea for such as pass from land to land to be able to feel the security, that everywhere protection and fraternal aid is to be found. My own father owed the prolongation of his life to the fact of his connection with the institution; having become, in the cause of liberty, a prisoner to those of opposite opinions and interests, he obtained his freedom from the circumstance and escaped the extreme penalty.

Much has been said as to the non-political character of Masonry, but it would be unfair to debar men from attempting to promote the well-being of the great principle of freedom for all. Sacred above all things in the universe, is the obligation of fighting for the advancement of political freedom; and the greatest patriots the world has seen have been, are, and ever should be, Freemasons. I name no names, but they will occur to the mind of every reader of these papers. Masonry, however, aims rather at obtaining these desirable results by the more legitimate and less violent means of peace, and by the arts of reason and self-evident arguments of justice and truth. It is not to be denied that secret societies abound which hold tyrannical a duty and a virtue, but it would be entering on matters beyond our present scope to discuss the rightfulness or wrongfulness of such associations here. Alas! it is but too evident that the existence of such bodies is a deplorable and fatal necessity in these much disjointed times.

But "the bright particular star" is not the prerogative of any one class of our citizens or of our fellow-beings. It is a common property, and appertains to every station in life. There is also in this hierarchy of lodges an incentive of the noblest kind to emulation, and many men would fail to rise in life were there not something to which they might aspire.

All honour to those many noble and patriotic men of high rank who have for years upheld the banner of Freemasonry, and preserved its principles pure, and intact, from age to age. The heir-apparent of these realms has now added himself to this great corporation of Charity; and it is to be hoped that on his return to his native land he will diligently pursue studies which cannot fail both to interest and ennoble that imperishable element of his nature in the re-edification of which, in a consistent spirit, alone lie his hopes of an acceptance in the Grand Lodge of the Hereafter. From the humblest Mason to the most illustrious, there runs a chain of union; and in the race of emulative goodness, let us hope that the Prince will not be found lagging behind. There is plenty of work to be done—although much has been already accomplished—ere the charitable purposes for which the Royal Art exists can be fully carried out. A true and cheerful acceptance of social distinctions and grades of society, cannot fail to materially advance the objects of the Order. *Esto Perpetua!* CRYPTONYMUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWO GRAND LODGES OF ENGLAND IN RATIFICATION OF THE UNION, 1813.

*At an Especial Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the Old Institutions, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1813.*

PRESENT.

The M.W., H.R.H. the DUKE OF KENT, G.M., on the throne; &c., &c.

(Continued.)

8. That the Grand Treasurer be directed to issue a sufficient sum out of the fund, to defray the expenses of the said Union upon the drafts of the Deputy Grand Master, who shall submit vouchers of the appropriation thereof to the Stewards' Lodge.

9. That a number of copies of the above Articles of Union be printed, for the use of the Lodges at home and abroad.

10. That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Secretary of the society of Freemasons, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is Grand Master, for the information of their Grand Lodge.

In conformity with the above Resolutions, a dispensation passed the great seal for the constitution of the Lodge of Reconciliation; and His Royal Highness the Grand Master nominated the following Brothers to form the same:—

Bros. R. F. Mestayer, No. (1), T. Harper, jun. (1), H. J. Goldsworthy (2), W. Fox (4), J. Ronalds (16), W. Oliver (77), M. Corcoran (194), R. Bayley (240), J. M'Cann (244), and Brother E. Harper, Secretary thereof.

His Highness the Grand Master then signed the said Articles, affixed the great seal thereto in Grand Lodge; and the same was countersigned by the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was then closed with solemn prayer, and adjourned to Thursday, the 23rd instant, at seven o'clock in the evening.

*At an Especial Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, according to the Old Institutions, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, on Thursday, 23rd December, 1813.*

The R.W. Brother Thomas Harper, D.G.M. in the Chair, together with the Present and Past Grand Officers, and the Masters, Wardens, and Past Masters, of the fifty-eight Lodges in and adjacent to London.

The Meeting was also honoured by the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, G.M. of the other Fraternity.

The Minutes of the Especial Grand Lodge, on the 1st December, instant, for the Installation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, as Grand Master of Masons according to the Old Institutions, were read and confirmed.

The minutes of the Quarterly Communication, on the evening of the same day, were also read and confirmed.

The Minutes of the Stewards' Lodge, of 15th December, were likewise read and confirmed.

Upon motion of the R.W. Past Deputy Grand Master Perry, it was resolved unanimously—

That the most grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the Most Worshipful His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent and Strathearn, Grand Master of Masons of England according to the Old Institutions, for the gracious condescension with which he came forward in the most interesting moment, and yielded to our earnest and unanimous desire to take upon himself the truly important task of negotiating an Union with the Fraternity of Masons of which His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is Grand Master;—for the zeal, ability and conciliation which he displayed in all the conferences that took place in the progress of the same; for the firm and brotherly determination with which he asserted, maintained, and secured the ancient landmarks of the Craft, as well as the rights and privileges of this Grand Lodge, and of all constituents;—for the earnest and strict attention which he paid to the principles of perfect equality upon which the Union was to be founded, and of the pure unity of obligation, discipline and working to be established, by which alone the Union which was affected could be rendered truly cordial, and one unsullied System of Masonry be consolidated in the Metropolis of the British Empire. And they beg leave to express the lively and warm sense which they entertain of the noble generosity which His Royal Highness has manifested in the intimation that he has made to us of his design to move in the General Assembly of the two Fraternities, to be held on the day of St John the Evangelist, that his illustrious brother the Duke of Sussex should be elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Freemasons of

(To be continued.)

*At an Especial Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, under the Constitution of England, holden at Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, the 1st December, 1813.*

PRESENT.

The M.W., H.R.H. the DUKE OF SUSSEX, G.M., on the throne; &c., &c.

(Continued.)

the books of the two Grand Lodges, and be thereby entitled to tickets of admission to the said Assembly of Union; and that a correct return of the whole be made to the Grand Secretary on or before the 23rd December instant.

8. That the Grand Treasurer be directed to pay such sums out of the funds of the Grand Lodge, as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the said Union.

9. That a number of copies of the above Articles of Union be printed, for the use of the Lodges at home and abroad.

10. That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Grand Secretary of the society of Freemasons, of which His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent is Grand Master, for the information of their Grand Lodge.

In conformity with the above Resolutions, a dispensation passed the great seal for the constitution of the Lodge of Reconciliation; and His Royal Highness the Grand Master nominated the following Brothers to form the same:—

Bro. Rev. S. Hemming, D.D. No. 384 R.W.M.	
W. Meyrick, .....	I.S.W.
W. Shadbolt, G Stewards' .....	L., J.W.
S. Jones, .....	1
L. Thompson, .....	54
J. Jones, .....	66
J. H. Suarratt, .....	118
T. Bell, .....	180
J. Joyce, .....	435

And Brother W. H. White, Secretary thereof.

His Royal Highness the Grand Master then signed the said Articles, and affixed the great seal thereto in Grand Lodge; and the same was countersigned by the Grand Secretary.

On a motion made and seconded, it was resolved unanimously—

That the most sincere and grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and be humbly presented to His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the unremitting attention which he has graciously condescended to bestow to the general interest and welfare of the Craft;—for the great portion of time he has devoted in transacting and regulating the concerns of the Society, and particularly for the anxious solicitude evinced by His Royal Highness for the honour of the Fraternity in renewing the negotiation for an union of the two Grand Lodges in England;—for the zeal, ability, and conciliation, which he displayed in the progress of the negotiation, firmly and with brotherly affection upholding and maintaining the ancient landmarks, and the rights, privileges, and purity and unity of obligation, discipline, and dignity of this Grand Lodge, and the several Lodges under the Constitution of England, founding the negotiation upon principles of perfect equality, and working, to be established—thereby erecting the edifice of the Masonic Union on a basis constituted of such materials as must be rendered more firm and compact by revolving years, and on which the hand of time can work only to prove that Masons possess the art of raising a structure which storms cannot destroy.

Resolved unanimously—

That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be given to the Right Worshipful Brothers Waller Rodwell Wright, Arthur Tegart, and James Deans, for the zeal, ability, and attention with which they have assisted His Royal Highness the Grand Master in the said negotiation; and for their long continued and successful exertions to promote the interests and respectability of the Craft.

All the business be ended, the Grand Lodge was closed in solemn and ample form, and adjourned to Monday, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

At the Quarterly Communication, on the 24th November, it was

Resolved unanimously.

That His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, be respectfully solicited to sit for his Portrait to some Artist of Celebrity, to be placed in their Hall as a further token of the affection of the Craft for the Illustrious Prince who does them the honour to preside over the Order.

[The proceedings of this Grand Lodge were then closed.]

Agents.

LONDON:

Bro. C. L. PHILPOTT, 65, King William-st., E.C.  
Bro. J. PALMER, 274, Strand.  
Bro. BORN, 115, London Wall.  
Bro. POTTLE & SON, 14 & 15, Royal Exchange.

BAYSWATER:

Bro. J. LAMBERT, 4, Royal Oak Terrace.  
Bro. A. MOREAU, 98, Queen's-road

CHELSEA: Bro. JAS. WILLIS, 173, Church-st.

CLAPHAM: Bro. EDMONDS, Brommel-road.

NOTTING HILL: Spalding's Libaary, High-st.

POPLAR: Bro. SAMUEL CHIVERS, 269, High-st.

BANGOR: Bro. NIXON.

BIRMINGHAM:

Bro. J. WILLEY, Union Passage & Union-st.

BRECHIN:

Bros. BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40, High-street.

BRISTOL:

Bro. E. B. PENNY, 16, Clare-street.

CANTERBURY: Br. DAVEY, St. Margaret's-st.

CARDIFF:

Bro. THOMAS HAYNES, 6, James Street.

COCKERMOUTH:

Bro. E. THWAITES, 29 & 30, Market-place.

COLCHESTER: Bro. GEORGE H. RAY.

CORK: Bro. SAMUEL WOOD, 46, Patrick-street; Agent for the South of Ireland.

DEVONPORT:

Bro. J. R. H. SPRY, 100, Fore-street.

DUDLEY: Bro. JAS. FOSTER, 102, Hall-street.

DUNDEE:

Bro. C. D. CHALMERS, 10, Castle-street.

DURHAM: Bro. R. COOKE, 1, Silver-street.

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Bro. JOHN PROCTER, Bookseller.

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IPSWICH:

Bro. C. T. TOWNSEND, Masonic Hall.

„ C. DAVY, 8, Upper Brook-street.

ISLE OF MAN:

Bro. W. KNEALE, 38, Duke-street, Douglas.

KILMARNOCK: Bro. JAMES MCKIE.

LANARKSHIRE: Bro. W. CRAY, Coalbridge.

LEOMINSTER: Bro. S. PARTRIDGE

LIVERPOOL:

Bro. JOSEPH WOOD, 18, Norton-street.

Bro. EDWARD HOWELL, 26, Church-street.

LUDLOW:

Bro. E. J. PARTRIDGE, 58, Broad-street.

MANCHESTER:

Bros. J. & E. W. JACKSON, 62, Corporation-st.

MARGATE:

Bro. W. C. BRASIER, 37, High-street.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, SHIELDS, and

ALNWICK: Bro. W. E. FRANKLIN.

NORWICH:

Bro. R. JEARY, 70, St. Stephen's-street.

PAISLEY: Bro. REID, High-street.

PEMBROKE DOCK:

Bro. W. G. PHILLIPS, "Gazette Office."

PLYMOUTH:

Bro. J. THOMAS, Cornwall-street.

REDRUTH: Bro. Wm. TREGASKIS.

RICHMOND, Surrey: Bro. RICHARD GURNEY,

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Yard, Blackfriars, in the City of London, and published by  
the Proprietor, Brother GEORGE KENNING, at his Offices,  
3 and 4, Little Britain, in the City of London.—SATURDAY,  
APRIL 10, 1869.