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MASONIC HISTORIANS.—No. I.

Bro. FINDEL.

BY WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

(Continued from page 25.)

We promised in our last communication to refer to a few errors that have crept into Brother Findel's "History of Freemasonry." Certainly not so pleasant a task as recounting its many excellencies. We know, however, that the author will pay more heed to our hurried corrections than to our commendations, as the former will be of more real value to him.

Bro. Findel, in reviewing the records of the "Ancients" from 1756 to 1762, says "They had no Grand Master of noble birth . . . but at length in 1772 the Duke of Athol became their Grand Master" (p. 174). The following list of Grand Masters of the seceding Grand Lodge will exhibit the fact that noblemen were connected with that body long before 1772:—

Robert Turner ...	A.D. 1753.
Edward Vaughan ...	A.D. 1755.
Earl of Blessington ...	A.D. 1757.
Earl of Kelly ...	A.D. 1761.
The Hon. T. Matthew ...	A.D. 1767.
The 3rd Duke of Athol ...	A.D. 1772.*
The 4th Duke of Athol ...	A.D. 1775.
Earl of Antrim ...	A.D. 1782.
The 4th Duke of Athol ...	A.D. 1791.
H.R.H. Duke of Kent ...	A.D. 1813.

No doubt our brother has been misled by Brother Preston in his "Illustrations of Masonry," who declares that the "Ancients after the secession, continued to hold their meetings without acknowledging a superior till 1772." It seems strange that this mistake has been continued in the valuable work edited by Bro. the Rev. Dr. George Oliver, yet so it is. In another part of the "History" some of the above-named Grand Masters are enumerated, so after all the mistake is virtually corrected.

At page 168, the author seems in doubt respecting the constitution granted to the Lodge of Antiquity by the "Grand Lodge of all England held at York." *It was granted*; and by virtue of such, the Lodge of Antiquity was constituted the "Grand Lodge of England South of the Trent," and actually issued warrants to lodges to work under its authority. The celebrated "manifesto" of the Lodge of Antiquity, of which we have a copy, was issued in 1778, and a most interesting production it is. It mainly consists of a recognition of the priority or superiority of the claims of the Grand Lodge of All England at York, and an epitome of

the supposed injustice done to the lodge by the "nominal Grand Lodge in London, constituted a Grand Lodge *pro tempore* 1717." Authorities are quoted extensively in confirmation of the ancient privileges of this time-immemorial lodge.

We observe that Bro. Findel falls into the same error that we did respecting the records of St. Mary's Chapel Lodge, Edinburgh, and the year A.D. 1600. At page 113 of the History it is stated that "Thomas Boswell, Esquire, of Auchinleck, was chosen as Warden of the lodge in 1600." We presume this record is given on the authority of Brother Laurie, the Grand Secretary of Scotland, which we also quoted in the *Freemason's Magazine* some little time ago, and about which Brother David Murray Lyon wrote to the following effect, in the same paper, on Sept. 11, 1869: "We shall not further anticipate the 'History of the Lodge of Edinburgh' (Mary's Chapel) now in course of preparation,† than to say that the minutes of this famous lodge do not afford ground for the assertion to which we have taken exception. Boswell's name appears only in one sederunt of the lodge's meetings; and the minutes of that particular meeting show that he was *not* the Warden of the Lodge. In the course of his remarks anent the minutes of the old Houghfoot Lodge, to which the respected Prov. G. Sec. of Peebleshire has very properly directed attention, our friend Bro. Hughan quotes the version of Boswell's connexion with the Lodge of Edinburgh, as given by Laurie; but it is no fault of his that the statement is incorrect. Like Bro. Findel, and others, he has in this instance been misled by a mis-quotation." We have been careful to give this *authoritative* correction in order to remind our readers that the earliest instance of a non-professional architect or builder holding office in a Scotch Masonic Lodge, according to Bro. Lyon, is that of John, Earl of Cassillus, Deacon of the Mother Lodge Kilwinning, A.D. 1672. In England we have no record preserved of officers' appointments of anything like so early a date as the one just given.

As Bro. Findel is now preparing a third German edition of his valuable history, no doubt the misquotation will be put straight.

Bro. Findel says that *it was not until* 1865 that the "Sloane MS., No. 3329, was discovered, and that by the author in the British Museum," page 48. In the *Masonic Press* (page 183, A.D. 1866,) the well-known Mason, Bro. Matthew Cooke observes that this MS. was alluded to in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* twenty-four years ago, and that he had transcribed it several times. That being the case, Bro. Findel is not entitled to the claim of having discovered this MS., as it was evidently familiar to one of the best authorities on English Masonic MSS. many years anterior to the publication of the work now under consideration.

We do not know of any authority for the statements that "Five lodges would not accede to or sign" the Constitution of A.D. 1723. The assertion is quite new to us, and certainly somewhat startling, so early to occur after the revival of Freemasonry.

We must take exception to some of the writer's remarks concerning Masonic Knights Templar and Royal Arch Masonry, *e.g.*, "the Order of Knights Templars, revived as playthings for great children about 1780," (page 170.) In the Royal Arch degree, "the unprejudiced observer cannot discover the true principles of Freemasonry, either in their primitive purity or comprehensive fulness," (page 183.)

† The history of this old lodge is now being written by our excellent Brother Lyon.

Although we do not intend to enter on the discussion of these matters now, we are quite prepared to give weighty reasons for our objections to Bro. Findel's views as enumerated above, as also to his support of the German lodges founded in the United States in opposition to the American Grand Lodges. We are strongly in favour of exclusive Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, and entirely disagree with Bro. Findel and the "German Masonic Union," in promoting the reverse.

We are sorry to find several important works issued this century unacknowledged, and many of less consequence referred to. Of course this arises from the extensive character of the work, and not from any want of will on the part of the author to chronicle the progress of Masonic literature. The Masonic Bibliography of England and the United States require to be written with as much accuracy as the German department. Few English Masonic historians are noticed, and rarely do we notice a familiar American author in its pages. Certainly the large Masonic library, published by the "Masonic Publishing Company," New York, containing works like the "Masonic Cyclopædia," by Bro. Robert Macay; the "History of Royal Arch Masonry," by Bro. J. L. Gould; and the "Early History of Freemasonry," by Bro. G. W. Steinbrenner, well deserve notice and commendation. There is also Bro. Brennan's excellent translation of Bro. Rebold's History of the Order, a work which deserves the support of the Craft universal. We forbear quoting more names, sufficient that we think this department the weakest, and therefore most susceptible of improvement in the next edition.

The great want of the work is a copious index. The present is an improvement on the first, but is still very far from being what we would like to see offered as an index to the capital "History of Freemasonry" by our friend, Bro. Findel.

Obituary.

BRO. WILLIAM WHITE, 31*

A short but severe illness has deprived the Craft at large, and the Province of West Yorkshire in particular, of Bro. William White, the well-known publisher of Borough and County Directories and Gazetteers, who died at his residence, Collegiate-crescent, Sheffield, on Saturday the 22nd ult.

Up to the time of his death, Bro. White took an active part in the affairs of the Craft in Sheffield, being Secretary and Treasurer of two lodges, one encampment, and the Rose Croix Chapter, and was looked upon by the brethren as being one of the most energetic and zealous Masons in the province. None took a livelier or greater interest in the prosperity of its various charities—he being a Life-Governor of the whole. He was P.M. of the Britannia Lodge, No. 139; P.Z. of the Chapter of Paradise, No. 139; and P.P.G.D.C. of West Yorkshire. He was the founder of the Mark Lodge, No. 53, of the Talbot Rose Croix Chapter, and the De Furnival Encampment of Knights Templar, and a G.I.I. Commander of the 31st degree. He was also a member of the British Archæological Association, and of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and a leading member of the Sheffield Architectural and Archæological Society.

He was interred on Wednesday, the 26th ult., in the quiet and secluded church-yard at Fulwood, when upwards of 40 brethren (including the W.M.'s of 139, 296, and 1239, and many P.M.'s and P.Z.'s), paid the last sad tribute of respect to departed merit, by following the remains of their much lamented brother to their last earthly resting-place. Bro. White leaves a wife and four young children to lament their sad bereavement.

* 1771?

MASONIC TRIALS.

BY A PAST MASTER, S.C.

It is the Magna Charta of Masonic liberty "that no Freemason can be punished or deprived of any of the privileges of Freemasonry, except upon violating a law, bye-law, ancient charge, or landmark; and that after a solemn trial." Trial is essential to conviction in all lands, and in connection with all bodies who profess to be ruled and guided by principles of justice. It is required by the rules and constitution of all Grand Lodges throughout the world, and is supported by the highest Masonic authorities. "It is the duty of a judge," says a great Roman orator, "in every cause to seek for truth." This is the great, the only object of a Masonic trial; and hence, in such a trial, no advantage is ever permitted to be taken of those legal and verbal technicalities the use of which, in profane courts, so often enables the guilty to escape. This great principle of Masonic law must never be forgotten in the management of a trial. Every part of the investigation is to be directed with a single view—to the ascertainment of the truth. Masonic trials are therefore to be conducted in the simplest and least technical method that will preserve at once the rights of the Order and of the accused, and enable the lodge to obtain a thorough knowledge of all the facts in the case.

The rules by which such trials are governed are few and easily understood:—

1. The preliminary step in every trial is the accusation. This, in Masonic language, is called the "Charge." The charge should always be made in writing, signed by the accuser, delivered to the Secretary, and read by that office-bearer at the next regular communication of the lodge. The accused should then be furnished with an attested copy of the charge, and be at the same time informed of the time and place appointed by the lodge for the trial.

In reference to these preliminary steps, it is necessary to make several remarks. The charge should set forth the offence with clearness and certainty, and hence it must distinctly specify the nature of the offence; and if confined to a single act, the time and place of its commission should be named. A general charge, for instance, of unmasonic conduct, should also specify the particular nature of the conduct which is said to be unmasonic; for no one could be expected to answer to so general an accusation, nor to be prepared with evidence to rebut that of which he is ignorant. No man, in a legal investigation, should be taken by surprise; but there is no more certain mode of doing so than to call upon him to answer to an indefinite charge, the particulars of which are only to be made known at the moment of trial. The charge should be delivered to the Secretary, and by him read to the lodge, because it thus becomes the property of the lodge, and is not subjected, as it would be if retained in the possession of the accuser, to alterations or amendments, which would alter its character either in word or spirit. A charge having been once made, should retain its original form, and cannot be amended, except with the consent of the lodge and the knowledge of the accused. For a similar reason, the charge should always be made in writing. An oral charge must never be received. It must be read at a regular communication, because it is to be presumed that at such communications all the members, and among them the accused, will be present; whereas the lodge might be taken by surprise if a charge were preferred at a special communication, which is often thinly attended, and at which no new business of importance is expected to be transacted. Any Master Mason may be the accuser of another, but a profane cannot be permitted to prefer charges against a Mason. Yet, if circumstances are known to a profane upon which charges ought to be founded, a Master Mason may avail himself of that information, and out of it frame an accusation, to be presented to the lodge. And such accusation will be received and investigated, although remotely derived from one who is not a member of the Order. It is not necessary that the

accuser should be a member of the same lodge. It is sufficient that he be an affiliated Mason; but it is generally held that an unaffiliated Mason is no more competent to prefer charges than a profane.

2. If the accused is living beyond the geographical jurisdiction of the lodge, the charges should be communicated to him by means of a letter through the post-office, and a reasonable time should be allowed for his answer before the lodge proceeds to trial. But if his residence be unknown, or if it be impossible to hold communication with him, the lodge may then proceed to trial—care being had that no undue advantage is taken of his absence, and that the investigation is as full and impartial as the nature of the circumstances will permit.

3. The trial must commence at a regular communication, for reasons which have already been stated; but having commenced, it may be continued at special communications, called for that purpose; for, if it were allowed only to be continued at regular meetings which take place, the long duration of time occupied would materially tend to defeat the ends of justice. And here no one can complain of surprise; for the inception of the trial having taken place at a regular communication, all the subsequent special communications would be considered only as continuations of the same meeting.

4. The lodge must be opened in the highest degree to which the accuser has attained, and the examinations of all witnesses must take place in the presence of the accused and the accuser, if they desire it. It is competent for the accused to employ counsel for the better protection of his interests, provided such counsel is a Master Mason. But if the counsel be a member of the lodge, he forfeits, by his professional advocacy of the accused, the right to vote at the final decision of the question.

5. The final decision of the charge, and the rendering of the verdict, whatever be the rank of the accused, must always be made in a lodge opened on the third degree; and at the time of such decision, both the accuser and the accused, as well as his counsel, if he have any, should withdraw from the lodge.

6. It is a general and an excellent rule, that no visitors shall be permitted to be present during the trial.

7. The testimony of Master Masons is usually taken on their honour, as such. That of others should be by affidavit, or in such other manner as both the accuser and accused may agree upon.

8. The testimony of profanes, or of those who are of a lower degree than the accused, is to be taken by a committee and reported to the lodge, or, if convenient, by the whole lodge, when closed and sitting as a committee. But both the accused and the accuser have a right to be present on such occasions. There can be no doubt that profanes are competent witnesses in Masonic trials. If their testimony were rejected, the ends of justice would, in many instances, be defeated; for it frequently happens that the most important evidence of a fact is only to be obtained from such persons. The great object of the trial is to investigate the truth and to administer justice, and no method should be rejected by which those objects can be attained. Again: there may be cases in which the accused is able to prove his innocence only by the testimony of profanes; and surely no one would be willing to deprive him of that means of defence. But if the evidence of profanes for the accused is to be admitted on account of its importance and necessity, by a parity of reasoning, it should be admitted when and in behalf of the accuser. The testimony which is good in one case must be good in the other.

9. When the trial is concluded, the accuser and the accused must retire, and the Master will then put the question of guilty, or not guilty, to the lodge. Masonic authorities differ as to the mode in which the vote is to be taken—some being in favor of a show of hands, whilst others require it to be by ballot, and that of the Grand Lodge of Scotland requires that each brother, as his name is called, shall rise and give his answer "in a distinct and audible manner." I confess I am inclined to be in favor of the

vote by ballot, as the independence of opinion is thus better secured; for many a man who conscientiously believes in the guilt of the accused, may be too timid to express that opinion openly. Not less, I think, than two-thirds of the votes should be required to declare the accused guilty. A bare majority is hardly sufficient to divest a brother of his good character, and render him subject to what may perhaps be an ignominious punishment. But on this point authorities differ.

10. If the verdict is guilty, the Master must then put the question, as to the nature and extent of the punishment to be inflicted, beginning with reprimand and proceeding, if necessary, to expulsion—or to indefinite suspension, definite suspension, public or private reprimand. To inflict expulsion or suspension, a vote of two-thirds of those present is required, but for a mere reprimand, a majority will be sufficient. The votes on the nature of the punishment should be *viva voce*, or rather, according to Masonic usage, by show of hands.

Trials in a Grand Lodge are to be conducted on the same general principle; but here, in consequence of the largeness of the body, and the inconvenience which would result from holding the examinations in open lodge, and in the presence of all the members, it is more usual to appoint a committee, before whom the case is tried, and upon whose full report of the testimony the Grand Lodge bases its action. The forms of trial in such committees must conform, in all respects, to the general usage already detailed.

In further elucidation of this subject, I now give the form of process as laid down by the Grand Lodge of Scotland's laws:—

1. In the event of disputes arising between subordinate lodges or members of the Craft, the party or parties aggrieved may lay the same before the Grand Lodge by a written petition and memorial signed by him or them, stating distinctly the matters complained of.

2. Such petition and memorial, together with a certificate by the complainer that a copy thereof has been served on the party complained against, shall be lodged with the Grand Clerk, and fees paid therewith; and the Grand Clerk shall thereupon summon a meeting of the Grand Committee, who shall have power either to proceed *de plano* with the consideration of the case, or to report the same, for instructions, to the next Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge.

3. The contending parties shall attend at said meeting of the Grand Committee (of which notice shall be sent them,) either personally or by mandatories—such mandatories being themselves members of the Grand Lodge,—when the party complained against may be heard upon a preliminary defence, and the other party allowed to reply. The Grand Committee shall then either decide upon the case, refuse the petition *in limine*, or order answers within fourteen days, or such other period as may be thought fit, under certification; and after answers, or in case answers should seem to be unnecessary, they may appoint a Sub-Committee of their number to take a proof, and report the same to an adjourned meeting.

4. The Grand Secretary shall thereafter summon the Grand Committee together, and the petition shall then be taken into consideration, with or without answers and proof, and the Grand Committee shall proceed to give judgment; or in case of difficulty, report the case, with the whole proceedings therein, to next Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge.

5. It shall be in the power of any party or parties who may feel themselves aggrieved by the decisions of the Grand Committee, to appeal the same to the Grand Lodge; but in such case the party appealing must previously lodge with the Grand Secretary a sum equal to the amount of the reasonable expenses already incurred by the other party; which sum the Grand Secretary is hereby empowered to fix at the sight of the Grand Committee, and the same shall be forfeited and be paid to the other party in case the Grand Lodge shall affirm the decision of the Grand Committee.

6. In cases of appeal it shall be competent for the Grand Lodge to call for further productions, pleadings, or evidence, and to hear parties and their mandatories, or to remit the cause to the Grand Committee, with instructions; but in no case shall an appeal be competent, except upon the merits of the cause, or until after the deliberate decision of the Grand Committee thereupon.

7. The Grand Clerk shall mark on the back of each paper the date when the same was lodged, and shall immediately make a copy thereof for, and

at the expense of, the opposite party, except in the case of a petition wherewith certificate of service has been produced.

8. With each petition or answer, appeal or other pleadings, there shall be paid a fee of five shillings. There shall also be paid a fee of one shilling at each borrowing or returning of the process or productions.

9. Over and above the foresaid fees there shall be paid, for all extracts of the proceedings, at the rate of two shillings and sixpence for the first sheet, and one shilling and sixpence for each other, by the party requiring the same; the like fees being exigible for copies of papers requiring to be made under section 7 hereof.

10. The judgment of the Grand Committee (when not appealed from) and of the Grand Lodge shall be held to be final, and not reviewable by any tribunal whatever; and any party challenging, or refusing to submit to or implement the same, shall be liable to expulsion from the Grand Lodge, deprivation of his Masonic privileges, or such other punishment or censure as the Grand Lodge may see proper to inflict.

UNIFORMITY OF WORKING AND RITUAL.

The preliminary meeting of brethren interested in the success of Bro. Stevens' motion on this subject, and which became a resolution of Grand Lodge at the last Quarterly Communication, was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening last, and was attended by about forty brethren. Bro. Raynham Stewart occupied the chair, and after introducing the object for which the meeting was convened, he called upon Bro. Stevens to read the correspondence received from numerous metropolitan and provincial brethren. Amongst these were offers of zealous assistance from well-known members of the Craft in the country, and from several of the recognised Preceptors in Masonry. After a spirited discussion it was determined that the committee to be recommended to Grand Lodge, should be selected in reference chiefly to probability of frequent attendance at forthcoming meetings, and for inquiry preliminary to recommendations; that Preceptors should be considered as a most important body for reference by the committee; and that the majority of the provincial brethren who had proffered assistance should be held in reserve for the purpose of forming sub-committees, should that course be determined upon.

The discussion was characterised by a most unanimous desire to meet all differences of opinion, and the decision above-mentioned was made without a dissentient.

The meeting then proceeded to make the necessary selection, and in the result a list of thirty-three brethren was agreed to as that which Grand Lodge should be asked to endorse.

Votes of thanks were passed to Bro. Raynham Stewart for his services as chairman, and to Bro. Stevens for the efforts he had made in so far promoting the success of the movement, and the brethren separated.

THE Grand Lodge of Freemasons at Bayreuth, in Franconia, have spoken in defence of Freemasonry against the Pope's attacks. Freemasonry, even on the continent, but to a still greater extent in England, has ceased to have any political functions, and the manifesto of the brethren at Bayreuth, has no significance. In spite of Papal prohibitions there are thousands of devout Roman Catholics among the Freemasons, and with them the harmless fulminations of their *quondam* brother Pius are passed by with a shrug of the shoulders. The example of the Grand Lodge of Bayreuth is not likely to be extensively followed, and certainly the brethren of the three kingdoms will not care to be called from refreshment to the labour of framing justifications of the existence of their body.—*Echo*.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—Last week the remains of the late Bro. John Thomson of the "Masonic Arms," who was for eighteen years a member of the Masonic body, were interred in Annan Cemetery, with the obsequies peculiar to the Craft. The members of the Annan lodges, to the number of thirty-three, and a deputation from the Quhytewollen, Lockerbie, attended the funeral in procession, bearing their *insignia*. The coffin was borne shoulder high by four of the brethren from the deceased's house in Church-street to the Bridge, where it was deposited in the hearse and conveyed to the Cemetery, from the gates of which the bearers again carried the body to its last resting place. Prayer was offered up at the side of the grave by the Rev. Mr. Young. Bro. Thomson had several times been elected Master of the St. Andrew's Lodge, and at the time of his death he filled the office of Secretary. He was highly respected among the Craft for his knowledge and intelligence, and his death is much lamented by all the brethren.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Tuscan Lodge, No. 14.—This lodge met at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday, January 25, when Bro. Frank Richardson initiated two candidates into the Order, and afterwards very ably installed his successor, Bro. Fred. J. Cornwell, into the chair of King Solomon, who (having previously invested his I.P.M.) appointed his officers as follows:—Bros. William Bristow, S.W.; George Hillyer, J.W.; Samuel Field, P.M., Sec.; McAdam, S.D.; W. Fred. Nettleship, J.D.; and Grady I.G. Bro. Samuel Glover, P.M., was reinstalled as Treasurer. Sergeant O'Brien was unanimously elected as a joining brother. The usual jewel was voted by acclamation to Bro. Richardson, for the talent, liberality, and courtesy displayed by him whilst in the chair. The brethren, with sixteen visitors, afterwards adjourned to the tavern and partook of the usual turtle installation banquet, where they were honoured (as is customary, at the W.M.'s expense) with a choral performance by Bro. Ransford's party, and the evening swiftly passed away in brotherly love and harmony.

Neptune Lodge, No. 22.—The lodge met at Radley's Hotel, on Thursday, 27th ult., at half-past two. The minutes of the last regular lodge, 25th November, and of the emergency, 30th December, were read and confirmed. Bros. Cooper, Brown, and Restell, were passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. Partridge, P.M., then, as Installing Master, assisted by Bro. Ashwell, P.M., as Director of Ceremonies, proceeded to install Bro. White in the seat of K.S. The following appointments were made: Bros. Waterall, S.W.; Lawrence, J.W.; Wilcox, P.M., Treas.; E. Hughes, H.S.; H. S. Crawford, S.D.; Russell, J.D.; Gray, I.G.; Eames, D.C.; Neats, Steward; Radford, T. The new W.M. then initiated Mr. Carl Berger into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry. The annual report of the Audit Committee was then read, and on the motion of Bro. Pratt, P.M., seconded by Bro. Harcourt, P.M., was adopted, and the Secretary received instruction to enter it on the minutes. Bro. Pratt, P.M., gave notice of motion for discussion at the February meeting, "That the usual subscriptions be given to the Masonic Charities, and placed on the respective lists of the Stewards, from this lodge, viz.:—£5 5s. to Boys' School, £5 5s. to Girls' School, and £5 to Annuity Fund." Bro. Harcourt, P.M., gave notice of motion "That £10 be given to the Annuity Fund, instead of £5 as heretofore." Bro. Wilcox, gave notice of motion, "That a Jewel, value Six Guineas, be presented to Bro. Edward Hughes, Hon. Sec., for his services to the lodge." Bro. Goodwin, P.M., proposed "That a jewel of customary character be presented to Bro. Salter, I.P.M., as a mark of acknowledgment for his services during the past year." Nothing further being offered, the lodge was closed in due form and with solemn prayer. At the subsequent banquet the chair was taken by Bro. Salter, I.P.M., the W.M., Bro. White, having been obliged to retire from serious illness immediately after closing the lodge. The visitors were Bros. Gluckstein, P.M., 51; Job Austin, P.M., 890; Dodson, W.M., 72; Wingham, 25; T. Wingham, 25; Macrae, 27; White, 45; Wright, 72; Thompson, 177; Reynolds, 179; Cohen, 180; Speed, 14; Oxford, 72; Thornhill, 72; Mondelet, 228; Aston, 384; Thomas, 507; Adamson, 834; and Child, 1158.

Old King's Arms Lodge, No. 28.—At a meeting of this old lodge, held at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 24th ultimo, Bro. E. Farmer, W.M., in the chair, the lodge was opened in due form and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Amongst the members present were:—Bros. Charles Tighe, S.W.; J. Horwood, J.W.; William Paas, P.M., Treasurer; William Jaques, P.M., P.G.S., Sec.; J. G. Marsh, P.M., A.G.P. Middlesex; George Gurney, P.M.; J. Wheeler, P.M.; G. H. Wright, P.M.; S. H. Miller, J.D. The lodge being opened in the second degree by the W.M., Bro. J. Wheeler, P.M., occupied the chair for the purpose of installing Bro. Tighe (his relative and partner in business) Master-elect, in the chair of King Solomon. The new Master having been duly presented by the retiring W.M., was installed according to ancient custom W.M. of this lodge for the ensuing year. The ceremony, as well as the addresses to the Master, Wardens, and Brethren, being performed in a very creditable manner. The new W.M. having invested his I.P.M., Bro. Farmer, then proceeded to appoint his officers, as follows:—Bros. J. Horwood, S.W.; Charles Baylis, J.W.; S. H. Miller, S.D.; the brethren selected to fill the remaining offices being absent, their investiture of office was postponed till the next meeting. The business of the lodge having been disposed of, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer and adjourned. The brethren then retired to a sumptuous banquet, served *a la Russ*, at which Bro. Charles Tighe, the new W.M., for the first time presided. The first toast proposed, in appropriate terms, was "The Queen and the Craft," which was followed by the National Anthem. The W.M. then gave "The M.W. the Grand Master, the Earl of Zetland," after which "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," both toasts being received with hearty enthusiasm. The health of the Deputy G.M. next followed and the Grand Officers, Past and Present. Bro. Patten, P.G.S.B., and Bro. Dr. Risdon, G.S., being present, the latter returned thanks in appropriate terms. The Master's health having been given by the I.P.M., and most heartily responded to, the W.M. gave the health of the visitors, numbering nineteen on this particular occasion, coupling with the toast the name of Bro. Binckes, P.G.S., and Secretary of the Boys' School, who returned thanks in an excellent speech. The guests who honoured the

lodge with their company were: Bros. C. H. Patten, P.G.S.B.; Dr. R. Risdon, (W.M. 46), G.S.; Frederick Binckes, P.G.S.; W. A. Coel (1), A. M. Silver (14), W. E. Connell (20), H. J. Purkle (176), J. C. Davis (P.M. 198), A. Francisco (485), A. H. Williams (534), F. Walters (W.M. 871), George E. Webber (967), J. Corke (917), L. Sterne (206, New York), S. Norton (1063). The musical brethren who visited the lodge (and who, between the toasts, favoured the occasion with excellent solos and glees, much to the pleasure and enjoyment of the company) were: Bros. W. Dawson (186), Chaplin Henry (20), F. Elmore (12), and P. G. Van Norden, Pianist. The health of the Past Masters, Officers, and, finally, the Tyler's toast brought a delightful installation meeting to a close.

United Mariners' Lodge, No. 30.—This flourishing lodge held its monthly meeting on Wednesday, the 19th ult., at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury. Bro. Joseph Driscoll, W.M., in the chair, assisted by his Wardens, Bros. Harling and Shackill. The lodge being opened in due form, the minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed, also the report of the Audit Committee. Bros. Leflam and Smith, having passed their examination, the lodge was opened in due form in the second degree, when Bros. Leflam and Smith were introduced and passed to the degree of F.C. Bro. Fagg, having proved himself efficient in the former degree, was regularly introduced and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. Master Masons having withdrawn, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, consisting of Bros. R. E. Barnes, P.M., 15; Robert Taylor, P.M., 30; William McDonald, P.M., 30; Jesse Turner, P.M., 30; H. T. Lowe, P.M., 30; Joseph Driscoll, W.M., 30; A. B. Vivian, P.M., 228, who according to ancient usage, installed Bro. Joseph Harling to the chair of the above lodge, and the duty of the Board of Installed Masters was declared to be concluded, and the lodge resumed in the third degree. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following brethren to the offices annexed to their names, viz.:—Bros. Robert Shackill, as S.W.; G. J. C. Smith, as J.W.; W. F. Osborne, as S.D.; William Ansell, as J.D.; Henry Bethell, as I.G.; R. J. Derby, as D.C.; E. J. Brown, as Steward; Jesse Turner, P.M., as Treasurer; R. E. Barnes, P.M., as Hon. Secretary; James Grant, Tyler. The lodge being resumed in the first degree, ballots were taken for the admission of Messrs. Decey, Inglis and Tyrrell, and declared unanimous in their favour. Being in attendance they were introduced and initiated into the order, which ceremony was performed by the newly-installed Master, Bro. Harling, in a very masterly and efficient manner. Agreeably to resolution passed at the last meeting, the W.M., Bro. Harling, then presented to Bro. Joseph Driscoll, P.M., a handsome Past Master's Jewel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the United Mariners' Lodge, No. 30, to Bro. Joseph Driscoll, P.M., to mark their appreciation of the very able and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of W.M. during his year of office. January 19th, 1870." It was received and acknowledged with truly Masonic feeling. Resolved unanimously—"That the best thanks of the lodge be given to Bro. Joseph Driscoll, P.M., for his kindness in acting as Installing Master, on the occasion, and the masterly manner in which he performed the ceremony." All business being concluded, the lodge was closed in ancient form, and the brethren, about 40 in number, adjourned to the banquet. The usual loyal toasts being given and responded to, Bro. Driscoll, P.M., proposed the health of Bro. Joseph Harling, W.M.—Bro. Harling, in reply, assured the brethren of the great source of gratification he received in the eulogies passed on him; in his endeavour to discharge the duties devolved on him, as their newly-appointed Master; his utmost energies had been called forth during the past year in order to render himself as proficient as possible in the respective ceremonies, and he would use his utmost endeavours to promote the prosperity of the United Mariners' Lodge.—The W.M. then proposed the health of "Bro. Joseph Driscoll, P.M.," and adverted to the very able manner in which he had presided over the lodge for the past year; his admirable working of the ceremonies, more especially the ceremony of installation, and he trusted as a P.M. he would continue to give that support so necessary for the well-being of the lodge.—Bro. Driscoll, P.M., assured the brethren that he was greatly indebted to the Lodge for the great mark of respect conferred on him that evening, in the presentation of a jewel, as an evidence of the esteem entertained towards him by his brethren; he should ever wear and consider it as such, and as one of the pillars of the lodge, he would be now ready to render any assistance in his power for the welfare of No. 30. The health of "The Past Masters," viz.:—Bros. R. E. Barnes, Taylor, Turner, McDonald and Grove, were next given and responded to.—The health of "The Initiates," Bros. Decey, Inglis and Tyrrell, was next given and severally responded to, expressive of their admiration of the tenets and principles of the order.—"The Officers of the Lodge," was next given, and responded to with true Masonic feeling.—The Tyler, having given the usual toast, the brethren retired, having enjoyed the evening in the true spirit of Masonry.

Lodge of Faith, No. 141.—This lodge met at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, E.C., on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, Bro. James Hill, W.M., in the chair, assisted by Bros. Speed, S.W.; C. C. Taylor, J.W.; Hyde, I.P.M., several other P.M.'s, and a full attendance of brethren. Amongst the visitors were: Bros. Jagger, P.M.; T. White, W.M. (22); and Dr. Monckey, of Canada. There were several readings, passing, and initiations, the ritual in each being ably rendered by the W.M. After the banquet, the toasts were ably responded to, that of "The Visitors" by Bro. Dr. Monckey, "The Initiates" by Bros. Cole and Johnson, and "The P.M.'s" by Bro. Hyde. At intervals some excellent songs were given by Mrs. S. Davies and Perkins. After the Tyler's toast, the brethren separated.

Tranquillity Lodge, No. 185.—In consequence of a pressure of business cut out for the next regular monthly meeting (including Installation of the Master-elect), a lodge of emergency was held in the lodge-room, at Radley's (Bro. J. Hart's), on Monday, when the much-respected Master, the W. Bro. John Holbrook, in his usual efficient style, initiated into our mysteries Franz Oppert, Esq., M.D., Joseph Schmitzler, Esq., Ph. Doc., and Messrs. Samuel Metzger, Moritz, Makower, and Felix Graedel, all of whom expressed their high gratification not only on being admitted, but also as to the manner of their admission as members of our ancient and honourable fraternity. The business for which the meeting was called being concluded, the lodge was closed in form and with solemn prayer, and adjourned.

Whittington Lodge, No. 862.—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 17th ult., at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street. Bro. James Weaver, the W.M., presided, and with his usual ability initiated Mr. W. Oswalt, passed Bro. F. Moll, and raised Bro. L. Adutt. There was a large attendance of brethren, including Bros. S. S. Davis, S.W.; J. G. Thompson, P.M., Treasurer; James Brett, P.M., A.G.P.; R. W. Little, P.M., Sec.; W. F. N. Quilty, P.M.; W. Hurlstone, P.M.; D. J. Davis, P.M.; W. F. Smith, P.M.; and several visitors, Bros. W. H. Hubbard, P.M. 173; F. Walters, W.M. 871, P.M. 73; &c. After the lodge business a good banquet was served, and, as usual in this lodge, the evening was spent in fraternal conviviality and good feeling.

Rose of Denmark Lodge, No. 975.—This lodge met at the White Hart Tavern, Barnes, on Friday, the 21st ult. Bro. G. T. Noyce, W.M., opened the lodge, assisted by Bros. H. Potter, as S.W.; S. H. Stevens, as J.W., and many other brethren. Bro. Little, P.M. and Sec., raised Bro. A. Claridge to the third degree, after which the W.M. in excellent style initiated Mr. Hayes, and passed Bro. Harris. It was announced that Bro. Little, the Sec., had undertaken the duties of Steward at the forthcoming festival of the Boys' School in March, and a hope was expressed that the lodge would extend its support. The W.M. proposed and Bro. Oliver, P.M., seconded, that as a slight recognition of Bro. Little's gratuitous and onerous services as Secretary for some years past, the lodge do contribute the sum of ten guineas to constitute him a life governor on his serving the Stewardship. It was remarked that Bro. Little declined the proposal of his friends to offer him a personal gift, because he held that the Masonic Charities had a prior claim upon every brother. The proposition was carried without a dissentient. The lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was liberally supplied and served in good style by Bro. Wilcox, the worthy host, and after every brother had thoroughly enjoyed himself under the gavel of the kindly W.M., Bro. Noyce, cabs were ordered to the door, and the London-bound brethren departed to catch their trains in the vicinity of the bleak but picturesque common of Barnes.

PROVINCIAL.

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge, No. 200.*—The annual meeting of this old and flourishing lodge, for the purpose of installing the W. Master-elect and investing his officers, took place on Wednesday evening, the 19th ultimo. The occasion was marked by a numerous attendance of the brethren, upwards of fifty being present, and a more harmonious or agreeable gathering it certainly has never been our good fortune to attend. The lodge was opened in due form at five o'clock, when the minutes were read and the election of Bro. Richard Hopper Peacock was duly confirmed. The lodge having been opened in the second degree, the W.M.-elect was presented to Bro. Woodall, P.M., P.P.G.S.W., for the benefit of installation. Having given his unqualified assent to the "Antient Charges and Regulations," the lodge was raised to the third degree, and the Board of Installed P.M.'s having been opened, Bro. R. H. Peacock was placed in the chair of K.S. Bro. William Peacock was invested as I.P.M., the brethren were readmitted, and the usual salutations having taken place the W.M. invested the following brethren as officers:—Fletcher, S.W.; Whalshaw, J.W.; Woodall, P.M.; P.P.G.S.W., Treasurer; Martin, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., Secretary; Grover, S.D.; McKinley, J.D.; Milner, I.G.; Ash, Tyler. The ceremony was then completed, and the addresses were most ably rendered by the Installing Master. Nothing further being proposed for the good of Masonry, hearty good wishes were tendered by the several visitors, and the lodge was closed in harmony and with solemn prayer.—The brethren reassembled at seven o'clock to partake of one of those banquets in the providing of which the worthy host, Bro. Chapman, has so distinguished himself. The W.M. then proceeded to give the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, coupling with that of the Provincial Grand Officers the name of Bro. J. O. Surtees, W.M. 1248, Prov. G. Reg., who responded in the most able manner. Then followed the toast of the evening, "The newly-installed Master," proposed by Bro. Rooke, P.M. 200, P.P.G.J.W., in an eloquent manner. In the course of his remarks Bro. Rooke said: Brethren, in rising to propose this toast I do so with peculiar satisfaction, as the brother to whom it refers is my own Masonic pupil and intimate friend, and one whom I had the greatest pleasure in initiating in this lodge. We, the younger members of this lodge, have frequently been told by our seniors that we should never be able to work the lodge; that it would decay, sicken, and be struck off the parent stem, and

"Like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

Has this been the case? Does not this present assembly—the largest annual Masonic gathering ever met together within the walls of this venerable lodge—disprove such an assertion? Does not our increased and increasing yearly list of members also contradict such a statement? It is within the last ten years that our lodge has so wonderfully prospered, and that we have been enabled to

contribute so materially to the funds of the Boys' School, and to have our W.M. elected a perpetual Vice-President of the Institution. I say, not a little of our prosperity is due to the continued zeal and active exertions of our newly-installed Master, Brother Richard Peacock. (Loud applause.) It is he, and such as he—the hard-working, zealous Masons of England—who have succeeded in placing Freemasonry in the proud position it now occupies, second to none in the whole world, and this notwithstanding the anathemas hurled at its existence by a foreign potentate. It is, as most of you know, a fact that our W.M. can with safety be consulted on every matter relative to the Craft, and has thus justly earned for himself the title of "standing counsel" to the lodge, for if he has not (which is very seldom) the knowledge at his finger's end, he invariably carries in his pocket that unerring guide, the Book of Constitutions, and in so unanimously choosing such a brother to rule over them, the brethren have done wisely and well. Finally, Brethren, in proposing the health of our W.M. I do so in the fervent hope that he may be spared for many happy years to assist in ruling and governing this lodge, and when T.G.A.O.T.U. sees fit to call him to the Grand Lodge above, may he form part of that spiritual edifice not formed with hands but eternal in the heavens. (Loud applause.)—The W.M., who on rising was most warmly greeted, said he felt utterly unable to reply in adequate terms, or sufficiently to thank Bro. Rooke and the brethren for the way in which he had proposed and they had received the toast, but more than all to thank them for the great honour they had done him in placing in his hands the gavel of one of the oldest lodges in the province. He was afraid he had not deserved so high an eulogy as Bro. Rooke had passed upon him, but this he must say, that the interests of the Craft, and the Old Globe in particular, were most dear to his heart, and he would do his best to keep up that high standard to which the lodge had attained. He felt the responsibility to be a great one, but he knew that in every matter he should have the advice and assistance of the Past Masters, and he hoped, the cordial support of the brethren. He could only say that speech-making was not a matter in which he felt at home, but instead of words he would try to substitute untiring action, and he hoped that at the end of his year of office he might be able to resign the gavel to the brother succeeding him as unsullied as he had received it from his predecessor. (On resuming his seat Bro. Peacock was again most heartily applauded.)—Again rising, the W.M. said he had a pleasing duty to perform, which was to propose the health of the I.P.M., Bro. William Peacock, and the P.M.'s of the Old Globe Lodge. The health of the P.M.'s was a toast which was always gladly received, and now that so worthy a brother had passed into their ranks, he was sure they had received a great acquisition. Although of the same name, they were not, as the brethren were aware, in the remotest degree related to each other; but he felt proud to hail their I.P.M. as a brother in the highest sense of the word. During his term of office Bro. Peacock had been most assiduous in his duties, and had performed them with promptness and unvarying punctuality. He felt that to follow in the footsteps of such a Master would be very difficult, for he was not only a true Mason when on the sacred floor, but he carried out the principles of Masonry in his every-day life. All who knew him knew with what zeal he worked when anything was to be done, not only in connection with this lodge, but in carrying out any scheme by which the funds of our noble charities could be in any way augmented. His practical working in the lodge was such as to be an example to all who aspire to the high dignity of Master; and he (the W.M.) looked forward with the greatest confidence to his advice and assistance during his own year of office (great applause).—Bro. William Peacock said he felt some diffidence in returning thanks on behalf of the Past Masters; he supposed his name had been coupled with the toast simply because he was the junior. However, he could only say how heartily he thanked the brethren on his own behalf for their kind and hearty reception of the toast. What he had done, he had done not grudgingly, but with all his heart, and he wished to take the opportunity of saying that he hoped and believed that during his year in the chair he had given offence to none; if he had, he there and then asked their forgiveness and assured them it had been unintentional. Although a Past Master he by no means considered he had a right to retire upon his honors and say he had finished, but he hoped still to be of service to his mother lodge, and begged to assure the W.M. that at any and at all times, and in any capacity, his services were at his disposal when required, either in the lodge or any work that might be connected with it. He could only again thank the brethren for their uniform kindness to him during his Mastership, nor could he sit down without first expressing his sense of the very able and efficient manner in which he had been supported by his officers, and as several of them had that evening obtained their well-earned promotion, he could assure the W.M. that with such a staff he need have no fear for the future working and well-being of the lodge. On behalf of the other Past Masters, he should say nothing, as he thought it only fair they should do as he had done, that was to return thanks on their own account.—Bros. Past Masters Rooke and Williamson having each expressed their thanks, Bro. Williamson said the W.M. had entrusted him to propose a toast, and he was sure it was one in which all would most cordially join. The toast he had to propose was "To the health and prosperity of our sister Lodge the Denison, No. 1248," coupling with it the name of the worthy brother who had the honour of presiding over it, Bro. Surtees. He (Bro. Williamson) was, with the exception of one or two, the oldest member of the Old Globe then present, and he was perfectly sure that never during his membership had he seen so numerous an assembly. For this they were, in a great measure, indebted to the kind manner in which the brethren of the Denison, with the W.M. at their head, had responded to the invitation sent to them. It plainly showed the good feeling existing between

the two lodges, and he sincerely hoped that such good feeling would long continue, and would only further say that he trusted they would progress and prosper as the Old Globe had done, and he thought they would then have the greatest reason to be satisfied with their success (applause).—Bro. Surtees, in responding to the toast so kindly proposed and so warmly received, said he always felt a peculiar pleasure in attending the meetings of the Old Globe, and more particularly the present one; he thanked the brethren on behalf of himself and the members of his lodge for the kindly welcome and the unbounded hospitality they had received at their hands; he was sure the greatest good feeling existed between the two lodges, as he had always found the Old Globe ready to assist them in every possible way, and he sincerely hoped that as their own installation meeting was rapidly approaching, the brethren of the Old Globe would return the visit when the most cordial welcome would await them.—Bro. Rooke, in proposing the next toast, "The health of the Visiting Brethren," said: I am glad to see so many visitors amongst us, and in the name of the lodge I hold out to them the right hand of fellowship. Speaking individually, I am always glad to welcome visitors to our lodge when work is going on, as it is only by visiting lodges in various localities that we are enabled to arrive at anything like an uniformity of working, and I am glad to learn that a central committee of Past Masters is now in course of formation in London who are endeavouring to form such a ritual and *modus operandi* as will enable us to have a uniform system wherever our Grand Lodge holds sway, always bearing in mind that our ancient landmarks are the beacons of safety by which they are to direct their course and from which we as pure, free, and accepted Masons cannot swerve one iota from the primitive well-worn and well-known track; indeed, I would most earnestly impress upon the minds of my younger brethren the necessity of always guarding themselves against the insidious attacks of the *Covans* who, under the guise of friendship are endeavouring to pierce us in our most vital parts by *pretended* improved methods and principles and so sap the ancient foundations which have stood the shock of ages, and witnessed the downfall of mighty empires, and yet like the mythical Wandering Jew, renew each centenary life with increased vigour and renewed vitality (cheers). In a society like ours, numbering, I believe, upwards of 40,000 members in England and Wales, and which doubtless will be materially increased since his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has become a brother among us, it behoves us to be exceedingly careful whom we admit to the high privileges of our order; too much caution therefore cannot be used in the selection of candidates, and hence it is the more important that our rules and regulations and the established landmarks should be strictly adhered to, and that the brethren of one province should make themselves conversant with the Masonic teachings and ritual of neighbouring ones, and this can only be done, as I said before, by frequent Masonic visits of courtesy and instruction, thus may we hope to go on year by year illustrating the three grand and sublime principles of our order: Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth (loud applause).—This toast was responded to in the most feeling and appropriate terms by Bro. Stores, P.M., P.P.G.S.W., and Bro. Smyth, D.P.G.M. for Lincolnshire.—Want of space compels us to omit many of the toasts and speeches which followed, among which we may mention "The Mayor and Corporation of Scarborough," responded to by the Worshipful the Mayor, Bro. Robert Forster; "The Past and Present Officers," responded to by Bro. Fletcher, S.W., 200, &c., &c. The host and hostess having been heartily proposed and suitably acknowledged by Bro. Chapman, the Tyler's toast was given, followed by the National Anthem, and the brethren separated having spent one of the most enjoyable evenings it is possible to conceive.

ROYAL ARCH.

Domestic Chapter, No. 177.—A meeting of this old and prosperous chapter was held at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Thursday, the 27th ult., under the presidency of E. Comp. R. Wentworth Little, P.Z., and Z., assisted by Comps. J. Coutts, H.; W. J. Gilbert, J.; H. G. Buss, P.Z.; E. G. Wilson, N.; T. Cubitt, P.S.; J. R. Foulger, 1st Asst.; and the usual array of Past Principals, Comps. J. Smith, P.G., D.C., Treas.; W. Carpenter, J. Brett, C. B. Payne, C. A. Cottebrune, and E. Sisson. The M.E.Z. exalted Bros. Jas. Weaver, W.M. (862); and J. Gregory Webb (179), to the supreme degree of R.A. Masons, after which the elections for the ensuing year were proceeded with resulting unanimously as follows: Comps. J. Coutts, Z.; Gilbert, H.; Wilson, J.; Buss, E.; Cubitt, N.; Smith, Treas.; Foulger, P.S. The auditors were then chosen, after which the M.E.Z. with a few complimentary remarks appointed Comp. Weaver (of the Royal Orchestral office,) Organist to the chapter. A P.Z.'s jewel having been voted by acclamation to the retiring M.E.Z., the chapter was closed and the companions then partook of a substantial banquet. Comps. Wingfield, J. (169); Tanner, J.-elect (975); and Ash, S.N. (169), honoured the chapter with their presence as visitors, and severally responded to the compliment paid them in drinking their healths. An extremely pleasant evening was spent by all, and the members look forward to a happy reunion in March, when the installations will take place.

The New Vade Mecum (invented and manufactured by Charles H. Vincent, optician, of 23, Windsor-street, Liverpool) consists of a telescope well adapted for tourists, &c., to which is added an excellent microscope of great power and first-class definition, quite equal to others sold at ten times the price. Wonderful as it may seem, the price of this ingenious combination is only 3s. 6d., and Mr. Vincent sends it (carriage free) anywhere, with printed directions, upon receipt of post-office order or stamps to the amount of 3s. 10d.—[Adv.]

GRAND CHAPTER OF ENGLAND.

The quarterly convocation of the Supreme Grand Chapter was held in the Zetland Room, Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., M.E. Comp. the Rev. J. Huyshe, J., presided as Z., supported by Comp. S. Rawson as H., and Comp. F. Pattison as J., and among other comps. present, we noticed: Comps. J. Hervey, E.; J. M. Clabon, N.; S. L. Tomkins, P.S.; W. P. Scott, B. Head, C. C. Dumas, J. Nunn, G. W. K. Potter, B. Baker, H. Empson, H. Browse, J. Smith, N. Bradford, R. J. Spiers, P. Matthews, A. Holman, T. Parker, J. 507; J. Boyd, Z. 145; J. Graydon, P.Z. 13; F. J. Lilley, P.Z. 507; J. Tepper, Z. 8; W. B. Heath, P.Z. 22; H. C. Levander, Z. 720; J. Stevens, P.Z. 720; W. H. Hubbard, P.Z. 975; F. Walters, P.Z. 73; A. Pratt, P.Z. 22; S. Noble, P.Z. 206; J. W. Halsey, P.Z. 507; J. Self, J. 214; A. T. Taffs, 13; C. Cook, 13; F. Bennoch, P.Z. 2; H. Carter, H. 382; C. Leedham, P.Z. 220; G. Lambert, H. 7; F. Binckes, P.Z. 10; W. Mann, P.Z. 186; L. Mercik, Z. 534; J. Henderson, P.Z. 13; N. Norman, H. 13; H. Radcliffe, P.Z. 11; H. A. Collington, P.Z. 206; W. Noak, H. 206; A. H. Tattershall, J. 206; T. Wescombe, Z. 657; T. J. Sabine, J. 73; J. Hasler, Z. 206; G. W. Edington, P.Z. 206; A. L. Brander, Z. 507; J. C. Peckham, P.Z. 206; W. M. Bywater, P.Z. 19; J. T. Tibbals, 169; G. Bolton, P.Z. 169; R. E. Barnes, P.Z.; S. E. Hogg, P.Z. 206; W. Ough, P.Z. 749; H. E. Frances, P.Z. 463; A. Anderson, J. 463; W. Bartlett, Z. 168; Pierce Egan, Z. 11; G. S. States, P.Z. 145; R. W. Stewart, P.Z. 12; R. Spencer, P.Z. 3; G. J. Sharpe, H. 145; F. G. Baker, P.Z. 753; H. G. Buss, P.Z. 177.

The Grand Chapter was opened in due form and with solemn prayer. The minutes of the November convocation were read by the Grand Scribe E. and confirmed. The following report of the Committee was taken as read:—

To the Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England.

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 20th October, 1869, to the 17th January, 1870, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:—

To Balance 19th October . . .	£374 14 8
„ Subsequent Receipts . . .	192 10 10
	£567 5 6
By Disbursements during the Quarter	£143 12 0
„ Balance	423 13 6
	£567 5 6

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival and Co., bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The committee have also to report a fine of £5 5s., inflicted upon the Chapter of Concord, No. 394, Southampton, in July last (for having exalted a candidate on the 11th March, 1869, who had only been raised on the 12th November previously), has not been paid, nor has the chapter, which has been written to upon the subject by the Grand Scribe E. three times, acknowledged the receipt of his letters. Under these circumstances the committee have deemed it right to report the case to the Grand Chapter, and to summon the Chapter, No. 394, to attend their next meeting, to show cause why it should not be recommended to Grand Chapter that the chapter be erased.

A correspondence with the recently formed Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia, and a circular upon the same subject from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, have been laid before the Committee, which they have carefully perused, and now submit to the consideration of the Supreme Grand Chapter. They suggest, however, that the Grand Lodge of England, having recognised the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, the Supreme Grand Chapter of England has scarcely anything to do in the matter. The Supreme Grand Chapters of England and Scotland are in very different positions, the former only issuing charters to be attached to lodges under the English constitution, and being in close alliance with the Grand Lodge, such charters would naturally cease upon the severance of the lodges from Nova Scotia from that constitution; the latter not being united or in any way connected with the lodges under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, issues its charters totally irrespective of that body, and consequently the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland is quite at liberty to pursue a totally independent course.

The committee have likewise to report that they have received petitions.

From Companions William Pickup Pickup, as Z., Joseph Ingram, as H., Henry Macaulay, as J., and nine others, for a chapter to be attached to the Bank Terrace Lodge, No. 462, Accrington, to be called "The Bank Terrace Chapter," and to meet at the Hargreaves Arms Hotel, Accrington, Lancashire.

From Companions John Henry Hamer Doughney as Z., Richard Bonecy, as H., William West Smith, as J., and nine others, for a chapter to be attached to the Pythagorean Lodge, No. 79, Greenwich, to be called "The Pythagorean Chapter," and to meet at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, Kent.

The foregoing petitions being in all respects regular, the committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted.

A petition has also been received from Companions George King, jun., as Z., George King, sen., as H., Edward Atkins Baber, as J., and eight others, for a chapter to be attached to the Hervey Lodge, No. 1260,

to be called "The Hervey Chapter," and to meet at the George Hotel, Waltham Green, Middlesex.

This petition has been carefully considered, but, although in all respects regular in form, the committee are of opinion that it is not desirable that a chapter should be attached to a lodge which has been consecrated for a less period than three years, and they submit their opinion for the consideration of Grand Chapter.

The following notice of motion has been received for the next Quarterly Convocation:—

From Companion John Savage, Past Sword Bearer. "That the business of the Quarterly Convocations do commence at 'eight' o'clock p.m., and that the word 'eleven' be struck out of the second line of clause 9, at page 8 of the Royal Arch regulations, and the word 'ten' be inserted in lieu thereof."

(Signed) W. PULTENEY SCOTT, President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,
19th January, 1870.

The first portions of the report relating to the Chapter of Concord, No. 394, and to the recognition of the Grand Chapter of Nova Scotia were received and adopted. Upon motion duly made and seconded, a charter was granted for the Bank Terrace Chapter, No. 462, Accrington.

Comp. SCOTT proposed, and Comp. BAKER seconded, that a charter be granted for the "Pythagorean" Chapter, No. 79, Greenwich.—Comps. Noble and Collington opposed the motion, which was supported by Comps. Raynham Stewart, Stevens, Smith, Nunn and Halsey. The M.E.Z. spoke in favour of the motion, and then put the question, when there appeared in favour of the charter being issued 41; against it, 24. The charter was accordingly issued, and we consider it a very righteous decision, as the opposition was based upon personal motives which should never find place in Freemasonry. Comp. Radcliffe then proposed, and Comp. Stevens seconded, that a charter be granted to the petitioners for the Hervey Chapter. After some discussion, in which Comps. Smith, Bennoch, Scott and Nunn took part, the charter was granted. Comp. Savage being absent, his notice of motion necessarily lapsed.

The Grand Chapter was closed in due form, and adjourned.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending February 12, 1870.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Lodge 12, "Fortitude and Old Cumberland," Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 25, "Robert Burns," Freemasons' Hall.
" 69, "Unity," London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
" 72, "Royal Jubilee," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.
" 90, "St. John's," Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars.
" 144, "St. Luke's," Pier Hotel, Chelsea.
" 188, "Joppa," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 256, "Unions," Freemasons' Hall.
The Brett Testimonial Dinner (*see advertisement*).
Kent Mark Masters' Lodge of Instruction, Lyceum Tav., 354, Strand, at 7.30; Bro. C. Swan, Preceptor.
Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8.
Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottlieb, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8.

Lodge 46, "Old Union," Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars.
" 96, "Burlington," Albion Tav., Aldersgate-street.
" 166, "Union," London Tav., Bishopsgate-street.
" 180, "St. James's Union," Freemasons' Hall.
" 198, "Percy," Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 211, "St. Michael's," Albion Tav., Aldersgate-st.
" 228, "United Strength," St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.
" 235, "Nine Muses," Clarendon, New Bond-street.
" 548, "Wellington," White Swan Tav., Deptford.
" 834, "Ranelagh," Windsor Castle, Hammersmith.
" 917, "Cosmopolitan," Terminus Htl., Cannon-st.
" 933, "Doric," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
Chap. 185, "Jerusalem," Freemasons' Hall.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, George Hotel, Aldermanbury, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction (382), Hotel de Cologne, 60 and 61, Haymarket, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Metropolitan Railway, Victoria Station, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottelbrune, Preceptor, 382.
Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
Prestonian Club of Instruction (for M.M.'s only), Lyceum Tavern, Strand.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

Committee Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at 3.
Lodge 3, "Fidelity," Freemasons' Hall.
" 11, "Enoch," Freemasons' Hall.
" 13, "Union Waterloo," Masonic Hall, Woolwich.
" 15, "Kent," Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-st.
" 87, "Vitruvian," White Hart, Lambeth.
" 147, "Justice," White Swan, Deptford.
" 212, "Euphrates," George Hotel, Aldermanbury.

Lodge 238, "Pilgrim, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
" 749, "Belgrave," Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
" 781, "Merchant Navy," Silver Tavern, Burdett-road, Limehouse.
" 1017, "Montefiore," Freemasons' Hall.
" 1216, "Macdonald," Head Quarters First Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-rd., Camberwell.
" 1228, "Beacontree," private rooms, Leytonstone.
" 1260, "Hervey," George Hotel, Waltham Green.
Mark Lodge, "Kent," George Hotel, Aldermanbury.
Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8.
United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), Bull & Gate, Kentish Town-road, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Confidence Lodge of Instruction (193), Railway Tavern, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, at 7.
Strong Man Lodge of Instruction, The Grapes Tavern, Duke-street, Manchester-square, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, P.G.P., Preceptor.
New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8; Bro. C. H. Pedler, Preceptor.
Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10.

Lodge 19, "Royal Athelstan," Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
" 91, "Regularity," Freemasons' Hall.
" 206, "Friendship," Ship & Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
" 263, "Bank of England," Radley's, Blackfriars.
" 534, "Polish National," Freemasons' Hall.
" 657, "Canonbury," Haxel's Hotel, Strand.
" 860, "Dalhousie," Anderton's, Fleet-street.
" 1076, "Capper," Marine Hotel, Victoria Docks, West Ham.
Chap. 554, "Yarborough," Green Dragon, Stepney.
Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Finsbury Club of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, 42, Bath-street, City-road.
United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Lodge 33, "Britannic," Freemasons' Hall.
" 134, "Caledonian," Ship & Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
" 157, "Bedford," Freemasons' Hall.
" 177, "Domestic," Anderton's, Fleet-street.
Chap. 6, "Friendship," Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Pier Htl., Chelsea.
Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street, at 6.
Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, George Hotel, Aldermanbury, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Horns Tavern, Kennington, at 7.
Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Htl., Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
Duke of Edinburgh Lodge of Instruction, Silver Lion, Penny-fields, Poplar, at 7; Br. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.
Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Lodge 108, "London," Freemasons' Hall.
" 173, "Phoenix," Freemasons' Hall.
Mark Lodge, No. 104, "Macdonald," Head-quarters 1st Surrey Rifles, Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1278), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7.

A "PYTHAGOREAN" (suggestive name to Freemasons), writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, lamenting the tribulation he has had to undergo in carrying out his vegetarian theories. He relates his experiences at a restaurant not far from Regent-circus, in a somewhat amusing fashion, and sums up by dolefully describing his treatment as the case of "one who dares to choose his own diet in a free country."

EPILEPSY OR FITS.—A sure cure for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and native Herbal Preparations, published by Prof. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any chemist.—Persons desiring a copy may address Prof. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 2, King-street, Covent Garden, London, enclosing stamp; six copies, three stamps.—[Advt.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Biliousness, Dyspepsia.—There is no organ in the human body so liable to derangement as the liver. Food, fatigue, climate, and anxiety, all disorder its action and render its secretion—the bile—more or less depraved, superabundant, or scanty. The first symptoms should receive attention. A pain in the side or the top of the shoulder, a harsh cough and difficulty of breathing, are all signs of liver disease, which are removed without delay by friction with Holloway's inestimable Ointment. The Pills should also be taken early. For all diseases of this vital organ the action of these conjoined remedies is a specific, by checking the over-supply of bile, regulating its secretion, and giving nervous tone.—ADVT.

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DEATHS.

HUSTWICK.—On the 27th ult., at 9, West Derby-street, Liverpool, aged 5 years and 4 months, William Jesson, eldest surviving son of Bro. T. H. Hustwick, J.D. 292.

MUGGERIDGE.—On the 21st Jan., at Brighton, Bro. Samuel Muggeridge, aged 65. He faithfully served the London Dock Company 45 years. Masonic and other friends will please accept this intimation.

Answers to Correspondents.

R.A., Annan.—We have, unfortunately, mislaid your letter, but not before we had noted its contents. The Royal Caledonian Chapter was formed, as you state, in 1796, and continued its payments to the Grand Chapter of England till 1817. Can you explain under what charter it worked afterwards? The case, we should say, is unique, and a full account would be very interesting.

A. C. WATCHMAN.—An index has been issued for both Vol. 1. and Vol. 2. We will send you one of the latter if you have not received it. Your suggestion as to reviews shall be attended to in future.

W.M.—The lodge 642, at Darjeeling, East Indies, has been extinct for some years, the number given by our correspondent was erroneously printed as 642; 826 is also extinct.

MONTRA.—The ceremony observed at the installation of an English W.M. is not, strictly speaking, a "degree," as we explained in a recent article on "Masonic Rites," and no special charter is required for working it, provision being made in the warrant of every lodge for the due installation of successors to the first Master. No brother, however, can be installed unless three "Installed Masters" are present to form a "Board;" but we are unable to give the "regulations for conducting the same," inasmuch as they comprise part of the secrets belonging to the chair.

MASTER MASON.—The ancient laws of the Craft did not contemplate the creation of "honorary membership" in Masonic lodges; and Masonic jurists at the present time are by no means at one in their opinions as to the real status of honorary members. In England all the officers of a lodge must be "subscribing members," except the Secretary, whose services are reckoned an equivalent for his subscription. And by the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it is enacted that when an annual subscription is required in any lodge, the members of such lodge shall be bound to pay it, and if in arrear three years or more shall not be eligible to hold office. As, we believe, nearly all Scottish lodges now exact an annual contribution, however small in some instances, it follows that an honorary member cannot be an office-bearer in such lodges.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

THE FREEMASON is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.
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The Editor will pay careful attention to all MSS. entrusted to him, but cannot undertake to return them unless accompanied by postage stamps.

FREEMASONRY in CANADA.

OUR brethren in Canada are in difficulty and danger. It is our duty to unite with them in forming a column of mutual defence and support. A cloud, once little "bigger than a man's hand," has burst within their borders, and Freemasonry is deluged with the storm-drops of dissension and strife.

How is this? our English readers may ask. But a few years have elapsed since the Craft in Canada achieved their independence of foreign control, and their new career commenced under the most favourable auspices. Since then we have heard of nothing but the success of the Canadian Grand Lodge—we have witnessed with pleasure the great increase in its numerical strength, and we fondly hoped that it was long destined to maintain the same ratio of progress and to become one of the most powerful Masonic bodies in the world. Unfortunately, these hopes have not been realised; the horizon of Canadian Freemasonry is now strangely overcast, and its foundations are shaken to their very centre.

Let us briefly explain. Until the 1st of July, 1867, the whole of Canada—Upper and Lower—formed one Province, over which the Grand Lodge of Canada held sway, and District Grand Lodges under England or Scotland existed in the maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. From the date mentioned, however, all British North America was welded into one confederation, designated the "Dominion of Canada;" and separate provinces—"Ontario," "Quebec," "Nova Scotia," and "New Brunswick"—were created, each possessing a separate legislature over which the "Dominion Parliament" was to exercise supreme jurisdiction. From various causes, to which it is unnecessary to refer at length, the brethren in the maritime provinces resolved to erect independent Grand Lodges of their own, but, as in duty bound, they first sought the sanction of their mother Grand Lodges. Owing to some miscarriage or inadvertence, the appeal of the New Brunswick lodges to this end never reached the authorities of the Grand Lodge of England; but the petition of the Nova Scotian brethren having been duly received, was calmly and dispassionately considered, and in one of the most numerously-attended Quarterly Communications ever held in Great Queen-street, London, the Grand Lodge of England acceded to the request of its daughter lodges; recognised them as a governing body in Freemasonry, and held out to them the right hand of fraternity and good-will. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, true to its traditions, followed suit, and the District

Grand Master, under both England and Scotland, became the first Grand Master of Nova Scotia.

The brethren in the newly-constituted Province of Quebec have also recently determined to avail themselves of their altered political status, and to set up for themselves; but they do not, so far as we can judge, appear to have adopted the wise and judicious example of their confreres in the maritime provinces. Upon the question whether a second Masonic Jurisdiction was required in a territory which, in spite of arbitrary boundaries, will ever be designated "Canada" we do not profess to give an opinion, but we conceive that the rules of propriety and the principles of Freemasonry have been alike violated in this hasty formation of a "Grand Lodge of Quebec." It was the bounden duty of the promoters of this division to lay their statements in Masonic form before the Grand Lodge of Canada—it was their duty to leave no stone unturned to obtain the sanction of the Supreme Body whose warrants they held—prior to raising the flag of independence, and defying the public opinion of the Order throughout the world. It is a sad state of things to contemplate—authority defied—fraternity disregarded—the sacred obligations of the Craft profaned or forgotten—when all the teachings of Freemasonry inculcate forbearance, truth, and brotherly love! Now, we cannot be supposed to sympathise with any movement which tends to weaken a friendly Masonic Power, but at the same time we earnestly call upon our Canadian brethren to reconcile their differences, for while blaming our Quebec brethren for remissness in their mode of procedure, we are on the other hand unable to conceal the obvious fact that wholesale suspensions or expulsions of brethren for errors of judgment will not be tolerated in this enlightened age.

If the Grand Lodge of Canada cannot win back to its Masonic fold by kindness the twenty-one recalcitrant lodges in the province of Quebec, it will never accomplish that object by harsh measures. "Secession" and "rebellion" are convertible terms, and the magic of success produces strange changes of opinion. We have before us now, the "Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Canada," held on the 1st December, 1869, at Montreal, on the one side, and the "Proceedings of the Convention," held in the same city, on the 20th and 21st October last, by the leaders of the "Grand Lodge of Quebec" on the other side. We have also received a "Manifesto" of the latter body, through the courtesy of its Grand Master, Bro. J. H. Graham, and the conclusion to which we deliberately arrive, is that there must be a separation between the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The feelings which have been evoked on both sides are too powerful to be subdued, and we cannot advocate the adoption by the Grand Lodge of Canada of coercive measures, which would not only fail to reach their objects, but would excite the sympathies

of every Freemason on behalf of the oppressed. There is one question, however, to which we desire to direct the early attention of Bro. Graham and his friends: the privileges under which certain English lodges now work in his newly-constituted province must be maintained unimpaired.

If any lodge in the dominion now working under the Grand Lodge of England wishes to surrender its ancient warrant for one of modern date, it is at liberty to do so, but so long as any lodge prefers remaining true to its allegiance—so long as seven members of that lodge retain their charter, the Freemasons of England will uphold them with all the moral forces at the disposal of the Grand Lodge of England. The compact made between the Grand Lodges of Canada and England must not be disturbed; every lodge must be one of free men and Masons—free to choose their rulers, and equally free to loosen the bonds which unite them to England, should they desire it. And here we desire to add that from the Grand Lodge of Canada, English Masons have received every courtesy. There is no bone of contention between us—on the contrary, we rejoice together in our mutual prosperity, and we sympathise with each other in the hour of distress.

There are many Canadian names enshrined in the thoughts and the hearts of English Masons: "McLeod Moore," "Douglas Harington," and "W. M. Wilson," are amongst the most prominent, and we are grieved to think that discord has invaded their pleasant plains, and that dissession reigns within their temples. As the organ of the widespread English Craft, let us however implore them to use their great and merited influence at this important crisis in the history of Canadian Masonry.

The study of the past will show to those intelligent minds that what is done cannot be recalled. We believe that the Grand Lodge of Quebec is an accomplished fact, and bearing this in view, we ask the brethren of "both provinces" to cease their unmeaning fulminations of expulsion, and to accept the inevitable result. They can still unite together, paradoxical as it may sound, by agreeing to remain apart; and at any rate the interests of the Order can never be served unless each party determines to practise the simple but true maxim, "Forgive and Forget."

Multum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

CRAFT EMBLEMS.

It seems to me that many Freemasons of to-day fancy that the old Operative masons were the only Craftsmen who depicted their tools upon their flags, banners, or elsewhere, but that is a mistake; all trades used the implements of their craft as the badges of their various trades, as is repeatedly recorded in the 15th and 16th century Burgh records of Aberdeen; and in the Cathedral of Amiens, where certain stained glass windows were presented by certain trades, the implements or badges of these trades are depicted upon the different windows. Again, many, no doubt, suppose the compasses and square are the especial badge of the Masons, but not so, for the wrights, who use both practically, and the former probably much more than the masons, claim the compasses and square as part of their trade-badge or "coat-of-arms."

LEO.

"MASTER MASON" AND "CONSTITUTION."

Master Mason of Port Louis does not distinctly say whether his lodge is English, Irish, or Scottish constitution, had he done so an answer could have been given to him at once; however, if his lodge be any other constitution to that of Scottish which he speaks as that of their now Right Worshipful Master belonging to, the proper and legal way is, that the party ought first to have affiliated, when he then becomes amenable to all the laws governing every other member of the lodge and also to all the privileges. CIPES.

"MONTRA" AND "THE DOINGS OF GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND."

Montra's remarks are quite true, but it seems that the Grand Lodge of Scotland (or rather those in power) can do anything they like, even in violation of their own laws. I will just mention a recent case: a motion was tabled, in due conformity to the laws, for discussion at next Grand Lodge Meeting, and after having been read for the approval or disapproval of the meeting, and had no objections offered by any member present, had also the approval of the M.W. Grand Master, but this very motion by an arrangement of committee who had nothing to do with it, was never printed in the billet of business summoning the Grand Lodge, nor has it ever come before the Grand Lodge as it ought to have done. CIPES.

GRATUITOUS INITIATIONS.

The laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland clearly and distinctly prohibit "gratuitous initiations." They say:—"The Grand Lodge interdicts and prohibits any gratuitous initiations into the Craft, for Grand Lodge or other purposes, of members of Regimental Bands, or others." Nothing is more plain. Some time ago a brother defended an action brought against him by the Master of the Lodge for recovery of the fees, "that as he was nearly connected with the press no fees were exigible from him." It seems that he must have forgotten a most essential duty of Freemasons, and more especially that part of his "O.B." that makes him bound to the Grand Lodge laws, for they say in the section regulating fees:—"Neither shall payment of these sums, or any part thereof, be, on any pretence whatever, remitted or deferred." CIPES.

"ANTIQUARIUS" AND W. J. HUGHAN.

I am much obliged to "Antiquarius" for so promptly answering my request, and inserting a copy of the certificate granted by the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1. It is highly probable that this certificate was granted by the "time immemorial" Lodge Antiquity, then No. 1, but now No. 2. There were two lodges about the date of this certificate claiming similar rights and privileges, viz., the old lodge itself, with which Bro. William Preston was connected, and the other, supported by a few of the members of the original lodge who had taken the side of the Grand Lodge in the unfortunate misunderstanding that arose between that body and the "Antiquity" brethren about 1778. Of course there may be two members of the same name, but it is now likely, and so in all probability the certificate in question belonged to the well-known author of the "Illustrations of Masonry." The "Manifesto" of the Lodge of Antiquity was dated 16 December, 1778, but the commencement of the struggle was at the Festival of St. John the Evangelist, A.D. 1777. W. J. HUGHAN.

It is proposed to erect a Masonic Hall in Glasgow, at a cost of about £15,000.

A GREAT association of Freethinkers has been formed in Spain. The society has its own organ, published at Madrid, and called *La Libertad del Pensamiento*.

BRO. EDWARD BUSHY, of Kendal, recently delivered a lecture on "Wool," at the Town Hall of that ancient burgh—the lecture was of a thoroughly practical character, and elicited the applause of a thoroughly practical audience.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A grateful father is desirous of sending by mail, free of charge to all who wish it, a copy of the prescription by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed Consumption, after having been given up by her physicians and despaired of by her father, a well-known physician, who has now discontinued practice. Sent to any person free.—Address O. P. Brown, Secretary, 2, King-street, Covent-garden, London.—[Advt.]

Original Correspondence.

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

UNIFORMITY OF RITUAL.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

SIR,—Being a subscriber to your paper from the first, I have taken great interest in the various subjects treated of in your columns, and amongst others that of the "Uniformity of Ritual," and as a committee of Past Masters who are to consider the subject is about to be formed, I hope they will not be selected entirely from among London brethren, as there are many excellent working Masons in the Provinces—notably those of Lancashire and Yorkshire—who ought to have a voice on the committee, but how are they to be paid for loss of time and expenses of travelling, and hotel charges while in London? Many of them are business men, and most of them are not overburdened with "worldly possessions." It will be most unjust if they are not consulted; in fact, the committee to be of any good should be an Ecumenical Council.

Perhaps Bro. Stevens and his supporters will elucidate the subject in your pages.

I am, Sir,
A PROVINCIAL BROTHER.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Now that there is a probability that the question of "uniformity of working" in all Lodges under English Jurisdiction, will have a chance of being seriously enquired into, it may perhaps be a *propos* to suggest another question, which I trust will be deemed no less worthy of earnest attention.

Those who are in the habit of visiting lodges and chapters, have of course observed how scanty are the number of officers who have even a moderate knowledge of the duties they have undertaken to perform. Really good working officers are, "like angels' visits, few and far between."

Brethren aspire and succeed in being promoted to the exalted position of W.M. in the lodge, Companions are elevated to the highest position in the Chapter, and in but too many instances neither the W.M. nor the M.E.Z. are possessed even of sufficient knowledge to go through the ritual with anything like decency. Indeed, the chair is frequently vacated by those whose duty it is to be "well-skilled in the noble science," to make room for a P.M. or P.Z. to officiate for them. I do not wish to insinuate that brethren in those positions are not worthy, and in other respects able and intelligent men; had they chosen to apply themselves to the task they undoubtedly would very readily have acquired all knowledge necessary to render their situation less equivocal. But why should they take any trouble in the matter? The solemn promise and declaration that "they are able and willing to undertake the management of the work of the lodge," is given after the election—the election itself of the Senior Officer to the W. Master's chair is such a matter of course, defective working is so complacently countenanced in almost every lodge, that apathy, and in some instances wilful neglect, become the real cause of the shameful inefficiency of those who ought to set a better example to the brethren they are supposed to instruct. To counteract this evil, some lodges have adopted the plan of subjecting every candidate for the office of W.M. to an examination of his proficiency in the working of the ritual, and if every lodge and chapter were to pursue the same course, a great and highly important reform might thus be speedily accomplished. The question, however, is, will the plan be generally acted upon? I fear not. The prevalent impression among the brethren is that the officers must advance in rotation. In many cases, too, the W.M. is elected, as a matter of courtesy or feeling, "he is such a jolly good fellow," or the reason assigned is "O he has passed through all the minor offices, we cannot do other than elect him," at the same time, "we are fully aware of his incompetency." Similar reasons are advanced for electing persons to an office for which they are in no way qualified.

I think it will be admitted that this is an evil of some magnitude, to obviate which, I would suggest the establishment of a Board of Examiners, of course under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, consisting of well-known and experienced Past Masters, and any brother aspiring to the Mastership of a Lodge, to render him eligible, should, besides the condition of "having served the office of Warden in a regularly constituted Lodge for a period of twelve months," also be bound to produce a certificate of efficiency, from the Board of Examiners.

To render this scheme practicable, to each Provincial Grand Lodge a similar board might be attached. We may then hope to secure, if not "uniformity," the importance of which I do not underrate, but that which in my humble opinion is

of greater value—thorough efficiency in the working of the lodges.

Yours fraternally,
E. GOTTHEIL.

HIRAM ABIF.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

SIR,—I have perused with much interest a letter in your paper from the pen of S.G.F., on the subject of Royal Arch Masonry; and most heartily do I concur in the principle contended for by your correspondent—that there should be uniformity and agreement with regard to our ritual, founded as this is on Biblical History. I have always felt that the more closely we adhere to the simple and beautiful statements recorded in the sacred volume, the less difficulty we shall find in preserving the ancient landmarks. With regard to the objection sometimes made to our employing the name "Hiram Abif," because the name "does not occur in the Bible," I may state that, having been long in the habit of reading the Bible in German and in Swedish, on account of the great vigour which these translations possess (especially the former) as compared with our English version, I have observed that some Hebrew names, which our translators have endeavoured to render into equivalent English terms, are in the German and Swedish versions adopted in many instances as *proper names*, and represented as such without even an alteration of spelling. Of these diversities of translation, not the least remarkable and interesting is that presented in the case of the name in question; our version rendering it in one place "Hiram his father," and in others "Hiram my father," while the German version, which was the work of a great man and a profound scholar, namely Martin Luther, reads *Huram Abif*; the same reading is also found in the Swedish version.

H. M.

FESTIVAL OF THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

SIR, It was my good fortune to be present at the Festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, a report of which was given in your last week's issue, and I cannot help writing you, to let the fraternity who were not there to participate in the pleasures of the evening know through your widely circulated and valuable paper—which *en passant* I may mention I look for every week, and peruse with great delight—that I think it was the best conducted, and most orderly one in my humble opinion that has taken place for some time, and that both the Stewards and the Manager of the Tavern may be congratulated on their successful labours. The only thing that would have improved the enjoyment of the evening, would have been the exclusion of some of the foreign music, and the substitution of good old English ballads instead, as all Englishmen have not the taste for songs they do not understand, however exquisite the melody may be, that they have for those that touch the heart, as well as delight the ear. I could not help noting the difference produced on the audience, by "Tom Bowling," and by "Largo al factotum."

Hoping you will insert these few remarks, I am,
AN ENGLISHMAN.

MARK MASONRY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

SIR,—Every constitutional Mason will thank you for the admirable tone and temper of your article on the conduct of the R.A. Chapter of Scotland towards the Mark Grand Lodge. I trust that before long true Masonic feeling may be established between the Mark Masons of England and Scotland. The G.M.'s request that the R.A. Chapter will appoint some eminent brother to confer with them and arrange differences, does not look as if the Mark Grand Lodge would place any hindrances in the way.

There are one or two points in connection with the Mark Grand Lodge which are well worth our consideration. It is assumed as "anomalous," that the Mark Degree should be under a jurisdiction of their own. But surely the "nomos" has been already laid down in the case of the R.A., which though only half a degree, being one degree together with the Master's, yet has its own jurisdiction.

It is assumed that the Mark ought to come between the second and third degrees. There is no proof whatever that it ever had anything to do with the second degree. It is certain that the inventors of the third degree were of the Mark, but from its being left out of the scheme in 1717, as well as in 1813, there is every reason to believe that it was always a degree *per se*, and I suspect both distinctly operative and of very considerable antiquity. I believe it myself to have been the link between "Craft" Masonry and the higher degrees, in the Antient Order of York; and that in it were learnt those

peculiar modes, by which the initiated might communicate with one another, unknown to the rest of the world. In the present state of Craft Masonry, when many of the old landmarks have been removed or obscured, I cannot but think it a gain that by our distinct organization we are able to maintain some of them; notably, a frequent change in our Grand Mastership. Every one (except perhaps the Scotch R.A.) knows that according to the old landmarks, and the example set in 1717, it was perfectly competent for the English Mark Masons in 1856, to form themselves into a Grand Lodge or union of Mark Masters. How a Royal Arch Chapter, dating from 1818, can claim jurisdiction over the Mark Degree, which by their own admission was worked in "operative lodges from time immemorial," it is difficult to understand. Certain I am, however, that the representatives of this very old degree in England will never allow themselves to be over-ridden by so modern a body as the Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland.

Yours fraternally,
AN OLD MARK.

WAS HENRY PRICE EVER APPOINTED PROV. G.M. OF AMERICA?

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—About a month ago, Dr. Winslow Lewis, a most esteemed and respected citizen of Boston, and P.G.M. of Massachusetts, placed in my possession a number of old Masonic documents which he recently purchased from a Mason's widow. Some of those documents were shown to me by the late owner about twenty years ago, this I distinctly remember, but at that time I merely looked upon them as curiosities and paid no further attention to it. On examining those old papers, among other matter, I found several letters of correspondence between Henry Price and two Grand Secretaries of England, which I shall give in chronological order. First, London, Nov. 29th 1768, signed Tho. French, G.S. Next, Boston, June 3rd 1769, reply to the above of Nov. 29th. Next, London, Sept. 6th 1769, acknowledging the receipt of June 3rd, signed Jas. Heseltine, G.S., with reply to Heseltine from Price, dated January, 29th 1770. There are also letters from Heseltine, February 15th 1770, and a memorandum reply, dated Boston, May 16th, 1770. These letters at once reveal the cause why Henry Price's name appears for the first time as "G.M. of America" in the "Masonic Almanac" of 1770, which you may remember was a puzzle to the Right Worshipful Bro. Hervey, G.S. of England, to C. W. Moore, of Boston, and in fact to all of us, when I paid a visit to your office last spring.

The discovery of these papers made me naturally feel anxious to get at the beginning. The letter from French of Nov. 29th, refers to a letter from Price of January 27th, the question then was, where could that letter be found? I was also desirous of ascertaining as to the handwriting of the memorandum copies, and other papers in the collection. So I called on Bro. Gardner, our G.M., showed him some of the documents, and obtained permission to examine the original record of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. I say "original," because I had hitherto seen only a transcript copy. The old book was not kept in the Masonic Temple, but at an officer's house, it was therefore specially sent for, for my examination. For a full account of the result of my investigation, I must refer you to Bro. Brennan's *American Freemason* of some future date, at present it will suffice to state, that I found in the record the sought-for letter, and here is a copy thereof:—

"Boston, New England, Jan. 27th, 1768.

"Rt. Worshipful Brothers,—I had the honor to be appointed Provincial Grand Master of New England, by the Rt. Honourable and Worshipful Lord Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, in the year 1733, and in the year 1735 said commission to me was extended over all North America by the Rt. Honourable and Rt. Worshipful John Lindsay, Earl of Crauford, then Grand Master of Masons, but upon inquiry, I find that said deputation never registered, though I myself paid three guineas therefor to Thomas Batson, Esq., then Deputy Grand Master, who with the Grand Wardens then in being, signed my said deputation. This deputation was the first that the Grand Lodge ever issued to any part of America, [G.M. Norfolk granted a Provincialship to Daniel Cox, for New Jersey, America, in 1730 or 1731, 'Anderson's Cons. 1738,' and stands so on all the lodges on the Continent. Other deputations have since been issued to different provinces, but they cannot, according to rule, take rank of mine. So would submit it to your wisdom and justice, whether said deputations should not be registered in their proper place, without any further consideration therefor, and the Grand Lodge here have rank according to date, as it has (by virtue of said deputation) been the foundation of Masonry in America, and I the founder.

"Wherefore Rt. Worshipful Brethren, I beg that my enquiry may be made into the premises, and that things may be set right, is the earnest request of your much honoured and affectionate brother, and very humble servant,

HENRY PRICE.

"P.S.—Rt. Worshipful, I herewith send you an attested

copy of my said deputation as registered in Grand Lodge book of this place, under the hand of our Grand Secretary, whose signature you may depend upon as genuine.

H. P."

In reply to the above, Bro. French said:—

"I know not how your name should have been omitted in the list of Provincials, but Bro. Robert Tomlinson, Esq., is the first appearing in our books for any part of America, during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of London, in 1736. These mistakes might have been long since rectified, if you had kept up according to your charter a regular annual correspondence with the Grand Lodge. However, as it appears by the loose papers in my possession, that you had resigned in favour of John Rowe, his Grace (Duke of Beaufort), desires you will forward a letter to me, relating to this point per first opportunity, that the Provincialship may be properly settled."

With the above letter came a deputation for John Rowe, which began thus:—"Know ye, that we of the great trust and confidence reposed in our Right Worshipful and well beloved Bro. Henry Price, Esq., of North America, constituted Provincial Grand Master for North America by Viscount Montague, Grand Master, April 13th, 1733."

It is evident that the authorities in England did not then care to scrutinise Henry Price's pretensions; they took his word, and the attested copy of his deputation from the Massachusetts record for granted, subject to further explanation. Price in his reply, however, did not pretend that he had ever written a single line to an officer of the G.L. of England, but merely promised to be in England in the fall of the year, when he would explain "face to face," &c., and the same promise he repeated in his reply to Heseltine; Jan. 29th, 1770. Price did not go to England, the war of independence broke out, and the above correspondence was no doubt the last that the Provincial G.L. ever had with the parent G.L. Price, however, did not thereafter visit England, and the promised explanation "face to face" was never given. The war of independence put a stop to the Provincial G.L.; it ceased to meet from 1774 until 1791, when it assumed the title of "the G.L. of the Holy St. John," and by that title it called itself from Nov. 15th, 1791, until 5th of March following, when it merged into another Provincial G.L. of Scotch origin under its present title. Price, however, gained his point, by humouring the Duke of Beaufort with flattering approvals of a darling scheme of the said Duke (to get the Order chartered by Parliament.) Price was acknowledged by the Duke in the deputation of Rowe, Price was also put into the "Freemasons' Almanac" in 1770 as G.M. of America, and so the almanac continued year after year to inform its patrons until 1804, when his name disappears.

The discovery of the above-named documents, together with the examination of the Massachusetts records aroused my suspicion that Henry Price was a pretender, that he never received a commission either from Lord Montague, Montacute, or the Earl of Crauford. I should not perhaps have felt disposed to rake up old impositions, if the character of an active and highly popular D.G.M. of England had not been impugned at a time, probably when all parties concerned who might have disproved Henry Price's pretensions were dead. John Lindsay, Earl of Crauford died, I believe in 1749, Viscount Montague in 1767, and the D.G.M. and Wardens who are alleged to have signed Price's commission must also have departed in 1768, for otherwise inquiries would have been made of them concerning Price's claims. Then, and not till then, Price for the first time discovers the omission of his name as Past Prov. G.M. in the English Register, and for the first time addresses a letter to the English authorities, informing them of appointments which naturally surprised them.

We must bear in mind that in both Anderson's and Entick's editions of the Constitution published respectively in 1738 and 1736, mention is made of Tomlinson's appointment in 1736, but nothing is said about Henry Price; but that is not all, for I actually learn from one of my old documents, that Price had written a letter "to the Rev. Bro. Entick, minister at Stepney" in 1754, (two years before the publication of Entick's Constitution), and sent him three guineas to pay for a commission for Jeremy Gridley, begging Entick at the same time "to forward the affair," or in other words to get Gridley's appointment for Prov. G.M. confirmed, and that Captain John Phillips had brought back a receipt for the three guineas but not a line from Entick, therefore Price in 1755, begs some one in London to look after the three guineas, and "to forward the affair." Now in the first place, can it be possible that neither Anderson's nor Entick's Constitution had reached Boston until 1768, when we know that both Tomlinson, and his successor Oxnard, had visited England during their respective Grand Masterships, and that in 1749 a D.G.M. of Massachusetts had also paid a visit to England? And secondly, what necessity was there for Henry Price in 1754-5 to go a roundabout way, "beating the bush," applying to this and that man "to forward the affair," and why did he not send three guineas

and write direct to the Duke of Beaufort, or the Grand Secretary, boldly stating, that "I, Henry Price, having held deputations from Viscount Montague and the Earl of Crauford, as Provincial Grand Master of America, do hereby and herewith recommend the appointment of Jeremy Gridley, Esq., as my successor." Surely, what higher and better recommendation could Gridley have needed, than that of English gentleman who was known to Viscount Montague, or was at least acquainted with Thomas Batson, Esq., and who was deemed worthy by John Lindsay, Earl of Crauford, to receive the appointment of Prov. G.M. over all North America? Nor is there any room for a supposition that Gridley's appointment was opposed by any representations or misrepresentations of some of the Massachusetts brotherhood, so as to require the aid of understrappers "to forward the affair," for Gridley received eleven out of thirteen votes of the Boston G.L. recommending his appointment; and moreover, Gridley was undoubtedly the most talented Grand Master previous to the war of independence. Gridley was eminent at the bar, held the office of Attorney General for the colony under the British Crown, and was a member of the Legislative Assembly. The conduct of Price in 1754-5 is therefore unaccountable. Again, Henry Price appealed to the "deputation" or commission copied from the record of his G. Lodge; not to the original documents, signed and sealed by Thomas Batson or the Earl of Crauford, but to that recorded in his book. It is therefore evident that in 1768 Price was not in possession of either of his original deputations, for otherwise he would have appealed to them. Now, a Grand Lodge record might be brought in as evidence, providing we are certain that the said record was received by an authorised secretary there and then, when each transaction was dated. But I scarcely had possession of the Massachusetts record a quarter of an hour, when I discovered, and have since then demonstrated to the satisfaction of the G.M., the G.T., and G.S., that the record of 1733 was not written until 1751. The said record is not only not an original record, but it cannot even be claimed that it is an honest transcript of a true original. The whole of it from 1733 to 1751 is evidently a compilation from memory, and some loose memoranda written by Chas. Pelham, who was not initiated until September 1744, and to the copy of his deputation in that record, Price appealed as evidence of his appointments.

There is still another discrepancy which must not be overlooked. Price, in his letter above given, claims to have received his two commissions respectively in the years 1733 and 1735, but in the Massachusetts record of 1734, it is said that Price received the second deputation at the above date, and Bro. C. W. Moore, in his life of Price, says, Price received the commission from Lord Crauford, early in 1734.

The question now is this. Was Price an impostor? or did Thomas Batson, Esq., Deputy G.M., under the Grand Mastership of three successive English noblemen, really pocket three guineas, received by him from honest Henry Price, Esq.? Or could Messrs. Batson, Rooke, and Smythe, the D.G.M., and the Grand Wardens, who had signed the deputations of Price, April 13th 1733, have forgotten to have had the said deputation registered in a year in which no other Prov. Grand Mastership was created?

Now, in order to have this riddle explained, I would beg of you the favour to ascertain from the account book of your G.L. of the above date, if the three guineas of Henry Price, appear among the pounds, shillings and pence. Also whether according to the then regulations of the G.L. of England, did Henry Price have to pay a second three guineas for his second commission? and if so, can any account be found thereof either in 1734, 1735 or immediately after? If the three guineas should be found recorded, then all parties in the case will deserve an honourable discharge, but if on the other hand, the said three guineas are not found in the accounts, and no mention is made in G.L. record of 1734-1735, or immediately after, of Henry Price, Esq., then, I think, the unanimous verdict will be here, as well as in England, that Henry Price, Esq., was as Artimuz Ward would have called him "an awful smart critter."

Fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 12th 1870.

BREAKFAST. — EPPS'S COCOA. — Grateful and Comforting. — The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks: "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. — [Advt.]

Our Exchanges.

The following have been received regularly of late:—

The *Neigherry Excelsior*, published at Ootacamund, Madras. This journal frequently contains interesting extracts on Masonic subjects, and is evidently edited with care and ability.

Maconnick Weekblad.—A valuable organ of the Craft, published weekly at Amsterdam. The number for the 10th January contains a continuation of Bro. Loysen Dillie's "History of the Grand National Mother Lodge of Berlin," one of the three Masonic powers in Prussia. From the same source, we learn that the Grand Orient of Lusitania is making progress, there being now 15 lodges under its banner, viz., six at Lisbon, six at Oporto, two in Spain (Cadiz and Seville), and one at Fayal. Five of these, namely the lodges "Cosmopolite," "Tolerance," "Triumphant Moral," "Unido Fraternal," and "Esperanza," number between 100 and 150 members each. The French grades of "Scotch Master," "Knight of the East," and "Rose Croix" are worked in addition to the symbolical degrees. In No. 3, 17th January, there is a long circular address issued by the Lodge of the Sun, at Bayreuth, on the Roman Council and Freemasonry, and several protests from French lodges on the same subject, which is one that possesses little interest for British Masons, who can afford to smile at the arrogant pretensions of the Ultramontanists. A list of the officers of the lodge "Carl of Sweden," of which the King of Sweden and Norway is Master, is also given. This lodge is held at Zutphen, and is one of the highest standing in the state. Bro. Franken, the Almoner, is a well-known Mason, and the Chapel Master or Org., Bro. C. F. P. Soeteus, is a musician of some celebrity.

Freimaurer-Zeitung, edited by Bro Moritz Lille, at Leipsic, contains in the issue for January 8th, among the memorable Masonic events of the year 1869 in connection with the Grand Lodge of England, an account of the Inauguration of Freemasons' Hall in April last, and quotes copiously from the Rev. R. J. Simpson's excellent oration on that occasion. This paper also gives reports of lodge meetings, and interesting statistics of the membership of various German lodges. Thus we learn that the "Harpocrates" Lodge, at Magdeburg, reckons 123 members, besides 10 honorary members; "Psyche," at Oppeln, 153; a lodge at Lubeck, 176; and one at Hanover, 253. It is evident that our German *fratres* do not believe in small lodges. In many numbers of the *Freimaurer-Zeitung*, capital addresses delivered to the lodges by talented brethren are reproduced with advantage, doubtless, to the German Craft at large.

Masonic Tidings, Warsaw, New York; edited by Bro. J. W. Simons and John Ransom.—This is a welcome visitor to our sanctum, and we can cordially reciprocate the following kindly comments upon our own labours:—

LONDON FREEMASON.—We are in receipt of this invaluable Masonic paper. It gives news from all parts of the world, and circulates in all the dependencies of the British crown. We hope to receive it regularly hereafter. It is printed by Bro. George Kenning, under the sanction of the Grand Lodge of the United Kingdom. Its terms three shillings three pence per quarter, postage included.

The paper has been recently enlarged, and is now a marvel of cheapness. We hope to be an occasional contributor to "Masonic Tidings."

The *Elevator*, San Francisco, California.—this journal is devoted to the interests of the emancipated negro race in the States, and we gather from it that coloured Masonic Lodges are rapidly increasing.

We have also received the following Masonic Magazines or Journals, but from want of space must defer fuller notices of their interesting contents:—

The *Keystone*, Philadelphia; the *Masonic Advocate*, Indianapolis, Indiana; the *American Freemason*, Cincinnati; the *Chaine D'Union*, Paris; the *Monde Maconnique*, Paris; *Die Bauhutte*, Leipsic, edited by the celebrated Masonic Historian, Bro. J. G. Findel; the *Alge-*

meen Handelsblad, Amsterdam; the *Landmark*, New York; *Le Rappel Maconnique*, Brussels; the *Masonic Monthly*, Boston, Mass (for October, 1869); the *Craftsman*, Hamilton, Ont.; the *Masonic Record*, Bombay; the *Voice of Masonry*, Chicago; and though last, not least, the first number of the *Gavel*, Toronto, which we hope often to grasp in our fraternal hands.

It will be perceived that the above list of exchanges is rather a formidable one, but it will assuredly enable us to keep our readers thoroughly *en rapport* in future, with the sayings and doings of the brethren of every nation and clime.

THE CANADIAN DIFFICULTY.

The following circular in reference to the Canadian difficulty has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Grand Lodge of Quebec, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Office of the Grand Master, Richmond, P. of Q.
November 20th, 1869.

We, the undersigned, having been duly authorized and deputed therefor, beg respectfully to announce to you the constitutional formation of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Quebec, on the 20th day of October, A.D. 1869; and we respectfully pray, that you, as a sister Grand Lodge, will extend fraternal recognition to, and establish fraternal correspondence and communication with, the Grand Lodge of Quebec aforesaid; and, if in accordance with the custom of your Grand Body, we further request that you will be pleased to honour the Craft in this province by appointing a representative of your Grand Lodge, near the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

And for the information of your Grand Lodge, we beg leave to transmit herewith, a printed report of the proceedings of the convention, by which the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, including the list of the lodges constitutionally represented thereat, together with the names and former rank of the Grand Officers duly elected, appointed and installed in accordance with the customs, landmarks, and constitutions of our most ancient and honourable fraternity.

Also, for the further information of your Grand Lodge, we beg to submit the following, as among the many reasons which induced the lodges, being a full majority of the private lodges within the province of Quebec, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Canada, in convention assembled, to form an independent and supreme Grand Lodge in and for the Province of Quebec:—

1st. That for a number of years previous to the formation of what is still called the Grand Lodge of "Canada," and until July 1st, 1867, the territory over which that Grand Lodge claimed to exercise jurisdiction, formed and constituted but *one province* called "The Province of Canada," and having but *one Legislature* or Parliament: but by the proclamation of the "British North American Act," on July 1st, 1867, the "Province of Canada" as then existing, was, to use the word of that Act, "severed" into *two separate and distinct provinces*, called the "Province of Quebec," and "The Province of Ontario." These Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, thus formed, were also by the proclamation of the aforesaid "British North American Act," joined (together with the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick,) into one federal union which was declared "to form and be" "The Dominion of Canada," so that since the 1st July, 1867, the *two provinces* of Ontario and Quebec, have been and are, as *distinct and separate* as the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or as are any *two States* of the American Union, while the legislature of each province is similar to the legislature of each State of the same, and the Dominion Parliament is somewhat analogous to the Federal Congress of the United States of America.

2nd. That the Grand Lodge of "Canada" (whose name had thus become a "misnomer," for two years, has merely been exercising what may be called an *ad interim* authority (always conjoint and divided as far as what is now the province of Quebec is concerned), over *two separate and distinct provinces*, contrary to the well established principle, "that Masonic and political boundaries are, and ever ought to be, coterminous." And not only was the continued existence in the province of Quebec, of private lodges under the jurisdiction of the three Grand Lodges, viz: England, Scotland, and Canada, and the consequent joint occupation, directly and indirectly, of the same province by these three separate Grand Lodges, deemed and held to be contrary to the laws, usages and customs of our ancient and honourable fraternity respecting the establishment and jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, but much painful experience had shown and con-

vinced the majority of the brethren in the province of Quebec, that such a state of Masonic affairs was wholly incompatible with the peace and welfare of our beloved fraternity.

3rd. That although the condition of Masonic affairs in British North America has been carefully and anxiously considered for a long period, yet no solution of the admitted difficulties has been suggested or proposed, which has been at all satisfactory to the majority of the brethren in the province of Quebec and elsewhere throughout the country, except the formation of an independent Grand Lodge in each of the four provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada. For two years prior to the political changes which took place in 1867, Grand Master Simpson, of the Grand Lodge of "Canada," both at public and private Masonic gatherings in the cities of Toronto and Montreal, and also in his address to Grand Lodge in July, 1866, directed the attention of the Craft to the important political changes then anticipated, and their consequent effect upon the name, status, rights and jurisdiction of the "Grand Lodge of Canada," at the same time favouring the notion of endeavouring to extend the jurisdiction of the "Grand Lodge of Canada" over the whole of British North America!! His learned and able successor, who was also the first Grand Master of the "Grand Lodge of Canada," M.W. Bro. W.M. Wilson, in his address to Grand Lodge in July 1867, a few weeks after the Queen's proclamation inaugurating the Dominion of Canada, directed especial attention to the then anomalous state of Masonic affairs, caused by the recent political changes that had taken place, and appointed a committee of seven to consider and report thereon to Grand Lodge on the following day. Four members of this special committee from the province of Ontario, (viz: M.W. Bros. Wilson, Harrington, and Simpson, and R.W. Bro. Moffatt,) reported in favour of maintaining the *status quo* of Grand Lodge while waiting further developments, and the three members of the committee from the province of Quebec, (viz: M.W. Bro. A. Bernard, R.W. Bro. A. A. Stevenson, and R.W. Bro. J. H. Graham,) reported in favor of the formation of an independent Grand Lodge in each of the four Provinces constituting the Dominion of Canada. That since that time every effort has been made by the Grand Lodge of Canada to unite the different lodges in the Dominion, under their government but without success. The action of the lodges in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as is shown in the next section, has been decidedly against any such union, while the efforts of the Grand Lodge of Canada to invite the lodges working in the Province of Quebec, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, have been equally unsuccessful. And although the present Grand Master of what is yet called the "Grand Lodge of Canada," stated in his address to Grand Lodge in July last, that he had been given to understand that a proposition to adhere to the "Grand Lodge of Canada," would be favourably considered by those lodges in the Province of Quebec under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, yet when the three lodges (two R. E. and one R. S.) in the city of Quebec, were requested to meet the Committee appointed by the "Grand Lodge of Canada" to consider the subject of amalgamation, not one member of either of these old and influential lodges accepted such invitation; *but on the contrary*, two of the three, by their duly appointed delegates, co-operated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and have since solemnly ratified the action of their representatives, and formally declared their allegiance to the new Grand Lodge; and the amalgamation movement was not more successful in the city of Montreal, than it had been in the city of Quebec.

4th. During the year 1866, a Grand Lodge had been formed in and for the Province of Nova Scotia, and its Grand Master installed by P. Grand Master Wilson, "Grand Lodge of Canada," and the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, so formed is now acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Canada, as well as by the other Grand Lodges throughout the world. In the autumn of 1867 the lodges of the Provinces of New Brunswick formed themselves into a Grand Lodge, in and for the Province of New Brunswick, and that Grand Lodge is now acknowledged by the "Grand Lodge of Canada," as well as by the other Grand Lodges.—By these acts the project of a Dominion Grand Lodge received a *good quietus* and there remained no other alternative than, 1st, to attempt to consolidate all the lodges in the two Provinces formed out of the old "Province of Canada," into one Grand Lodge, to be called the Grand Lodge of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec (and which is by the action we now report rendered impossible), or 2ndly, in accordance with constitutional usage, to form a Grand Lodge in and for the Province of Quebec, and what was still called the "Grand Lodge of Canada," to declare itself, to form and be the Grand Lodge in and for the Province of Ontario, which latter course was re-

commended by R.W. Bro. Dr. Mackay, of South Carolina, one of the ablest American writers on Masonic jurisprudence, whom Grand Master Wilson consulted in 1867, and whose letter was afterwards published for the information of the Craft.

5th. Among the many other important incidental reasons which induced the Freemasons in the Province of Quebec to follow the example of all other parts of the Masonic world, by the formation of a Grand Lodge in the said Province, there may be mentioned the vast length of territory included in the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, extending through some *twelve degrees* of longitude, from the State of Maine on the east, to the State of Michigan or Central Ohio on the west;—the meetings of Grand Lodge itinerating over such vast distances, and causing an enormous and impoverishing expense to many of the lodges, especially those less wealthy in the country parts, in sending delegates thereto;—the impracticability very often, of carrying up appeals and the like before Grand Lodge except at a ruinous expenditure to many brethren of time and money, and hence cases oft postponed, or going by default;—the impracticability on account of the necessarily inherent *dual* conflicting Provincial interests and preferences, of securing permanently located offices for Grand Lodge and owned by it;—the utter impracticability of erecting any edifice for the use of G.L. in any locality which would be satisfactory to *both* Provinces;—the like impossibility of erecting a Masonic Asylum for which a large sum of money was raised and appropriated, and notwithstanding the "Asylum Trust," have annually for a long time, urged the importance of further action by G.L., have indicated localities, proposed plans, suggested "ways and means," yet for the above-mentioned and other obvious reasons it has hitherto been found impossible to take action thereon; and the same has been true and *under the double-majority regime*, would continue to be true, in regard to a proposed Masonic Orphan School, Masonic Farm, and all other such like schemes of practical Masonic benevolence; any one of which seeming expedient and desirable, can, without doubt, be successfully carried out in each Province by their respective Grand Lodges.

6th. And had the brethren of the Province of Quebec been willing for any longer period, to continue in the same unsatisfactory position as for the past two years especially, there would always have existed the painful suspense arising from the ever-impending and ever-threatening probability than whenever they should see fit, a constitutional and customary number of lodges would assemble and assert their inherent and traditional rights by constituting themselves into a Supreme Grand Lodge for the said Province of Quebec.

7th. After the entire failure of the utopian Dominion scheme, and the consolidation and amalgamation scheme, the majority of the brethren and lodges in the Province of Quebec, having the highest good of the Craft at heart, and believing that a sufficient length of time had been given to the consideration of the subject, after the most anxious and careful deliberation, decided that they were fully justified in acting upon the only simple and constitutional solution of our long-standing and complicated difficulties by the formation of one independent and Supreme Grand Lodge in and for the Province of Quebec; and therefore, with a unanimity seldom paralleled in the formation of Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has been formed in order that the Craft in the Province of Quebec in common with their brethren elsewhere throughout the Masonic world may secure and enjoy all those inestimable blessings and privileges which necessarily flow from that *unity in Grand Lodge allegiance and jurisdiction* which ought always to exist within the same territorial and political boundaries.

Wherefore, a constitutional and customary number of lodges in the Province of Quebec, regularly assembled and duly constituted in convention, deemed and held that they had an undoubted legal and constitutional right to form a Supreme Grand Lodge in and for the Province of Quebec, not only in conformity to the afore-mentioned usage and established custom, but also in accordance with the well-recognized principle of Masonic jurisprudence, that more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist *in perpetuum* either by themselves or by representative organizations, or otherwise exercise authority and jurisdiction, *ex jure*, within the same geographical and political boundaries, whether kingdom, state, or other legislatively distinct territory or province.

For the reasons already stated, and for many other *locally important reasons*, twenty-one of the thirty-seven lodges, of all jurisdictions, now working in this Province, as set forth in the accompanying printed proceedings, in peace, love, and harmony, and in accordance with the example of the formation of the Grand Lodge of England and other Grand Lodges throughout the world, and following the example of the lodges in their sister Provinces

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, whose Grand Lodges are now acknowledged throughout the world, and also in conformity to the well-established customs and general usages of our Fraternity, proceeded to form and did form on the 20th day of October, 1869, the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Quebec; and we beg respectfully to repeat our petition that you, as a Grand Lodge, will extend to the same, fraternal recognition, and establish therewith fraternal correspondence and communication.

(Signed,)

J. DUNBAR, P.G.J.W., R.E.
Com. { JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, P.D.D.G.M.
G. H. BORLASE, P.D.D.G.M.

EDSON KEMP, J. H. GRAHAM,
Grand Sec. Grand Master, G.L. of Q.

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