

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REVIEWS ... ..	PAGE.	313
GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS v.		
SCRIBE ROYAL ARK MARINERS ... ..	313	314
MASONIC CURIOSITIES.—No. 2. ... ..	313 &	314
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WORCESTERSHIRE	314	
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF KENT ... ..	314	
KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—Province of Lancashire	314	
THE CRAFT—		
Metropolitan ... ..	315	
Provincial ... ..	315 &	316
ROYAL ARCH ... ..	316	
ORDERS OF CHIVALRY—		
Red Cross of Rome and Constantine ... ..	316	
Knights Templar ... ..	316	
SCOTLAND ... ..	316	
IRELAND ... ..	316	
FREEMASONRY IN MONMOUTHSHIRE ... ..	317	
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS ... ..	318	
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS ... ..	318	
ENGLISH FREEMASONRY ... ..	318	
THE ARK MARINERS' DEGREE ... ..	319	
THE ROYAL ARK MARINERS ... ..	319	
MULTUM IN PARVO... ..	319 &	320
ROYAL ARK MARINERS ... ..	320	
ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—		
Ark Mariners ... ..	321	
Here Me Once More ... ..	321	
The 1717 Theory ... ..	321 &	322
Antiquity of Freemasonry ... ..	322 &	323
POETRY—Happy we Meet, Happy we Part	323	
MASONIC MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK ... ..	323	

Reviews.

*The Family Friend.* Partridge, and Co., Paternoster-row, E.C.

We have received the second quarterly part of this well-conducted magazine, which aims at arresting the progress of the pernicious literature which is now to a fearful and increasing extent finding its way to the homes of England. The contents of the magazine are diversified and pleasing, the illustrations are well conceived and carefully executed, and from the literary ability displayed in many of the articles we are led to conclude that the *Family Friend* will win a place in many English homes to the exclusion of that demoralising periodical literature whose success is solely attributable to the vitiated tastes of the half-educated masses.

*Plain Words.* Edited by the Rev. HAMILTON MAGEE. Moffat & Co., London and Dublin.

This excellent little magazine ought to have an extensive circulation, as it deals with home-truths in a plain and forcible manner. We especially commend the article on the Œcumenical Council to the consideration of all impartial readers, and it need only be said that it fully bears out all that we predicted would be the result of the priestly gathering at Rome. Free Catholic Churches are being formed in Switzerland and America, while in Hungary the utmost indignation is being excited by the Papal claims to infallibility. *Plain Words* ought to be read by every Englishman who values free thought and detests religious intolerance.

NEW WORK BY BRO. G. M. TWEDDELL.

I notice an advertisement in THE FREEMASON respecting "The History of Stockton and Darlington Railway," by Bro. Tweddell, of Stokesley, Yorkshire, the "Veteran Man of Letters." For fear any of your readers might fancy this work has a purely local claim, and possesses no general feature for those interested in the progress and history of railways in Great Britain, this is just a line from me to say, that though the work is publishing at 2d. each number (12 to complete), the amount of general information in the parts already printed is something remarkable, and proves that the work itself though published at so small a cost, will be as good as it is cheap.

An excellent engraving of Edward Pease, "The Father of Railways" is given with the first part, a map of the railway in question with the second, and a fine plate of the Zetland Hotel, Saltburn-by-the-Sea, with the third, as also other smaller engravings. As there are only 1,000 copies to be issued, subscribers should send in their orders at once, and those who have not noticed the publication until now will thank me for drawing their attention to it.

W. J. HUGHAN.

P.S.—I hope it will be sold, bound in cloth, on its completion, at a proportionate cost, as it will be found a most useful and popular history.

GRAND LODGE of MARK MASTER MASONS v. SCRIBE ROYAL ARK MARINERS.

I am much pleased to see a letter in THE FREEMASON to-day from our well-known friend Bro. Frederick Binckes, as some of your readers had an idea that there really had been an agreement made between the flourishing Grand Body of which he is the Grand Secretary, and the lately-constituted authority of the Royal Ark Mariners, especially as the report made it appear that the esteemed Grand Mark Master Mason, Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, had taken the degree of Ark Mariner, in a lodge convened by the Prov. Grand Commander of this new Grand Lodge for that degree.

The whole truth is now before the Craft on the matter. The meeting was convened by the old Kent Lodge of Mark Masters, under the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, and the "Royal Ark Mariners' party" merely assisted, with others who had received the degree, as members of the Mark degree under the Grand Lodge over which Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal presides. I think this fact will enable Brother "Reitam" (an accomplished Mason) to reconcile the two statements by Bro. Binckes with the circumstance mentioned as to the M.W. the Grand Master and others being constituted Royal Ark Mariners. I think "Vanitas Vanitatum" a good contribution to the subject, and one well considered and much to the point. The concluding paragraph by Bro. "Reitam," especially, has my warmest approval, and I hope to see the day when a "Council of Rites" will be working in England, on a similar basis to the one in Ireland, and which has already been partially adopted in Scotland.

For my part, I cannot see why brethren should wish to form a Grand Lodge for the Ark Mariners' degree!! Surely it is best under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, and therefore the sooner the new authority is ended the better. I think it would be well for those interested in the enquiry to know that the paragraph referring to the R.A. Mariners, and the statement of the harmonious working between two Grand Bodies, did not emanate from the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters. If the degree of R.A. Mariners is to be worked, let us work with the Mark degree. We have too many authorities already, and certainly let us have no more!

W. J. HUGHAN.

Truro, June 25, 1870.

"AFTER thoroughly testing it, I believe your Vegetable Pain Kider to be the best medicine for diarrhoea I have ever known. It speedily relieves the patient of all unpleasant symptoms, and without any shock or causing constipation. I consider it a most valuable family medicine, and would not willingly be without it.—E. T. BARRETT, *Surrey Chambers, Strand, July 10, 1869.*—To Perry Davis & Son."

MASONIC CURIOSITIES.—II.

The following may be interesting to Knights Templar; it is partly, we may say, an historical document:—

Royal, Exalted, Religious & Military Order of H.R.D.M. GRAND ELECTED MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, K.D.S.H. of St. John of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes, &c.

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness PRINCE EDWARD; Sir THOMAS DUNCKERLEY, Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master. London, Sunday, May 11, A.L. 5798, A.D. 1794, A.O. 676.

On the Return of the Knights Companions from the Temple Church, a Grand Conclave was opened, with the Ancient Prayer and Collection for Charity. The Grand Master was pleased to appoint the Officers for the ensuing year, viz:—

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Sir Wm. Hannam, Savoy, London                             | Acting Grand Master.                     |
| Sir James Rowley, Rigat Surry                             | Deputy Grand Master.                     |
| Sir T. B. Parkynson, member for Lister                    | First Captain, and Senior Grand Warden.  |
| Sir Asaac Mosely M.D., London                             | Second Captain, and Junior Grand Warden. |
| Sir George Chapman George, Officer in the R.P. Volunteers | First Grand Standard Bearer.             |
| Sir Benj. Hearne, Officer in the R.P. Volunteers          | Second Grand Standard Bearer.            |
| Sir E. Sibley, M.D., London                               | First Grand Expert.                      |
| Sir Richd. Bleak, Bristol                                 | Second Grand Expert.                     |
| Rev. Sir Robt. Ashe, Southampton                          | Grand Prelate.                           |
| Sir Edward Ballard, Salisbury                             | Grand Chancellor.                        |
| Sir Joshua Springer, Bristol                              | Grand Treasurer.                         |
| Sir William Dickey, No. 121, Strand, London.              | Grand Scribe.                            |
| Tho. Branscom, Esq., Hampton Court Palace.                | Second Grand Scribe.                     |
| Sir Wm. Dickey, No. 121, Strand.                          | Grand Register.                          |
| Sir Tho. Parkes, London                                   | Grand Sword Bearer.                      |
| Sir A. Winzer, London                                     | Master of the Ceremonies                 |
| Sir Tho. Handscomb, London                                | Grand Stewards.                          |
| Sir Charles Sinclair, London                              | Grand Esquerry.                          |
| Sir Christopher Taylor, London                            | Grand Esquerry.                          |

Provincial Grand Masters.

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| City of Bristol    | John Knight, of Redruth.        |
| City of Bath       | Jonathan Dalston.               |
| County of Cornwall | John Handford, of Biddeford.    |
| Cumberland         | John Handford, of Biddeford.    |
| Devonshire         | John Handford, of Biddeford.    |
| Dorsetshire        | James Grierson, of Southampton. |
| Herefordshire      | William Barlow, of Hollywood.   |
| Hampshire          | Wm. R. James.                   |
| Lancashire         | Wm. R. James.                   |
| Island of Jamaica  | Wm. R. James.                   |
| Middlesex          | Wm. R. James.                   |
| Somersetshire      | Wm. R. James.                   |
| Wilts              | Wm. R. James.                   |
| Sussex             | Wm. R. James.                   |
| Yorkshire          | Wm. R. James.                   |

Regular constituted Chapters

Of the Knights Templars under the authority of the Grand Chapter of England, His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Grand Patron of the Order, Thomas Dunckerley, Esq., M.E. and S.G.M. :—

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| London—Observance of the Seven Degrees                     | Of time immemorial. |
| York—Redemption  |                     |
| Bristol—Eminent of the Seven Degrees                       | 1790 March 11       |
| Bath—Antiquity   |                     |
| 1, First Dragoon Guards—Fortitude                          | April 10            |
| 2, Biddeford (Devon)—Trine                                 | 1791 May 4          |
| 3, Portsmouth—Naval  | 10                  |
| 4, Dorchester—Dumovarian.                                  | 15                  |
| 5, Salisbury—Harmony of the Seven degrees                  | 25                  |
| 6, Salisbury—Science of the Seven Degrees                  | Aug. 14             |
| 7, Hereford—Holy Trinity                                   | 16                  |
| 8, Redruth (Cornwall)—St. John of Jerusalem                | 1792 Jan. 14        |
| 9, London—Jerusalem  | April 13            |
| 10, Kighley (Yorks)—Plains of Ramah                        | May 10              |
| 11, Bridgewater—Royal Edward                               | June 4              |
| 12, Hampton Court Palace—Royal Edward of the Seven Degrees | Aug. 4              |
| 13, Jamaica  | 1793 June 24        |
| 14, Southampton—Royal Gloucester                           | Sept. 1             |
| 15, Chichester—The Holy Sepulchre                          | Oct. 1              |
| 16, Halifax (Yorks)—Hope                                   | 1794 May 17         |
| 17, Hollywood near Oldham (Lancashire)—St. Barnard         |                     |
| 18, Carlisle—Batllehem                                     |                     |

Copy of a Letter from Prince Edward.

Quebeck, Nov. 20, 1793.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of being favoured with your kind letter of the 4th of July, about three weeks since. Accept of my thanks for your Communication of the Proceedings of the Grand Chapter. I regret much that from the nature of my situation there is no likelihood of my removing from hence till June or July next year; and even then it is out of my power to say whether my lot will carry me back to England or to another foreign station. I shall think myself particularly fortunate when circumstances will permit my meeting the Knights in Grand Chapter in London:—Of this I request you will assure them the first time that you assemble, begging them to accept of my most hearty and best wishes for their

welfare and prosperity. I shall be flattered with hearing from you from time to time, and particularly so when you are able to inform me of the good state of your health. Having nothing further to add, I beg, with the sincerest esteem, to subscribe myself,

Your most devoted and obedient Servant,  
EDWARD,  
Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers.  
Thomas Dunckerly, Esq.,  
Hampton Court Palace.

Ordered that in future the following Fees be paid.

	£	s.	d.
For a Conclave of Knights Templars—			
Patent.	1	1	0
Royal Cumberland School	0	10	6
Register	0	5	6
Grand Secretary	0	5	0
	£2	2	0
For do. of Knts. Rosæ Crucis and Knts. Templars—			
Patent.	2	2	0
School	0	10	6
Register	0	5	6
Grand Secretary's Fee	0	5	0
	£3	3	0
To be Installed a Knt. Rosæ Crucis—			
To the Chapter	0	10	6
School	0	5	6
Register	0	5	6
	£1	1	6
Do. Knights Templar—			
To the Chapter	1	1	0
School	0	5	0
Register	0	5	6
	£1	11	6
Knt. Rosæ Crucis, and Knt. Templars—			
To the Chapter	1	11	6
School	0	10	6
Register	0	10	6
	£2	12	6
For Registering as Provincial Grand Masters, £0 10s. 6d.			
Cash.	Debt.	Per Contra.	Cred.
1793, June 24.		1793, Aug. 12. Cum-	
To Balance.	3 15 0	berland School	21 0 0
To 4 K. T. at Chichester	4 4 0	Dec. 28. Printing	
To 11 K.R.C. do.	5 15 6	Certificates	2 6 0
To Patent for do.	2 7 0	Circular Letters	
To Certificates	3 0 0	and Advertisements	1 10 0
Sept. 27. To Patent Halifax (York)	1 6 0	Postage & Parcels	1 4 6
Oct. 11. To Patent & 13 Certificates, Hollywood	4 11 0		
1794, May 18.			
To Balance.	1 2 0		
	26 0 6		26 0 6

The Grand Master requests that the Eminent of Chapters do not admit any Knights to be present at their Meeting who are not properly accounted: viz., in Uniform with a Cocked Hat, Cockade, Black Stock, Black Sash, Silver Star, Gilt Cross, and a Sword.

The Eminent of every Chapter is requested to send a List (agreeable to the form sent) of the Knights Companions to the Grand Register, Brother Dickie, No. 120, Strand, every year on or before the First of May, that the Knights may be properly Registered at the Annual Meeting of the Conclave; and likewise the place and time of Meeting.

*A Song—Written by the Grand Master.*

At the bright Temple's awful dome,  
Where Christian Knights in arms are drest;  
To that most sacred place we come,  
With Cross and Star upon the breast;  
Pilgrims inspir'd with zealous flame,  
Through rugged ways and dangers past;  
Our sandals torn, our feet were lame,  
But Faith and Hope o'ercame at last.  
Remember, Knights, the noble cause—  
Let Simon's fate prevent your fall;  
Be firm and true, obey the laws,  
Nor let the cock unheeded call.  
Let none the sacred word profane,  
Nor e'er, like Peter, Christ deny;  
Your conduct still preserve from blame,  
Nor let the urn be plac'd on high.  
Unite your hearts, unite each hand,  
In friendship, harmony and love;  
Connected thus, Knights Templars stand  
Our love and charity to prove.  
Until that awful final day,  
When fire shall melt this earthly ball,  
Your courage and your faith display,  
Attend to Freedom's sacred call.  
True to our God, our Laws, and King,  
Devout, obedient, loyal, free,  
The praise of Royal Edward sing,  
The Patron of our mystery.  
In uniform each Knight is drest,  
Distinguished all by black, red, blue,  
The Cross and Star upon the breast,  
Adorns the heart, that's just and true.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF WORCESTERSHIRE.

ANNUAL MEETING AT DUDLEY.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Worcestershire was held on Tuesday, the 21st June, at the Mechanics' Institute, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley. The R.W. Bro. Albert Hudson Royds, Provincial Grand Master, presided. There were also present: The Worshipful Bro. John Barber, D.P.G.M.; Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., P.P.P.G.M.; Walter Holland, P.P.S.G.W.; C. C. W. Griffiths, P.P.S.G.W.; M. Dennison, P.P.S.G.W.; Rev. W. S. Newton, P.G.C.; W. Masefield, P.P.S.G.W.; G. J. Stanley Baldwin, G.R.; E. M. Warmington, P.G.R.; Samuel Smith, P.G.R.; W. Bristow, P.P.S.G.W., Grand Secretary; A. T. Hancock, P.G.D.; George Baldwin, P.G.D.; F. Holcroft. W. H. Jones, and W. Woods, Past Grand Deacons; W. H. Westwood, G.S.W.; A. F. Godson and L. H. Kenwick, Grand Directors of Ceremonies; A. J. Hancocks, G.S.B.; T. Troman, Grand Organist; E. Turner, G.P.; P. H. Bloomer, P.M. 573; G. Westbury, W.M. 573; G. Smith, S.W. 252 and 498; J. Stokes, J.D. 252; J. S. Hoppett, 498; P. Bellitzy, W.M. 377; J. H. Smith, 498; Rev. J. Downs, P.P.G., Chaplain, Staffordshire; C. J. Vigne, P.P.S.G.W., Somersetshire; W. H. King, W.M. 564; George Bagot, 252; Daniel Bradley, 498, and other brethren to the number of seventy.

The Royal Standard Lodge, 498, Dudley, had the honour of receiving the Provincial Grand Lodge on the occasion.

Bro. Warmington, W.M. 498, opened the Craft Lodge at one o'clock. At two, the R.W. Provincial Grand Master, Bro. A. H. Royds, and the Provincial Grand Officers entered the lodge room in procession.

The R.W. Provincial Grand Master then took the chair, and was saluted with royal honours, and afterwards opened his Provincial Grand Lodge in due form. The Grand Secretary called the muster roll, and it was shown that all the lodges in the province were represented. The minutes of the Grand Provincial Lodge, held at Stourport, on the 22nd of June, 1869, and of the Special Provincial Grand Lodge, held in the Chapter-house of Worcester Cathedral, on the 10th of August last, were read and confirmed. The Provincial Grand Treasurer's accounts were adopted, and the Worshipful Bro. W. Masefield, P.P.S.G.W., was unanimously re-elected Grand Treasurer.

The Provincial Grand Master then appointed the following brethren Provincial Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

- Bro. J. Barber, P.M. 1,097, D.P.G.M.
- „ G. M. Warmington, W.M. 498, S.G.W.
- „ W. H. Jones, P.M. 564, J.G.W.
- „ Rev. C. G. Ridgway, W.M. 1204, G.C.
- „ W. Woods, P.M. 349, G.R.
- „ W. Masefield, P.M. 252, &c., G.T.
- „ W. Bristow, P.M. 252, G.S.
- „ A. J. Hancocks, P.M. 377, G.S.D.
- „ W. H. Westwood, P.M. 252, J.G.D.
- „ L. H. Kenwick, P.M. 573, G.S. of Works.
- „ G. Turner, W.M. 252, G.D. of Ceremonies.
- „ W. H. King, W.M. 564, Assistant ditto.
- „ P. Bellitzy, W.M. 377, G.S.B.
- „ T. Troman, 573, G.O.
- „ P. H. Bloomer, P.M. 573, G.P.
- „ G. Smith, 498, Steward.
- „ D. Bradley, „ „
- „ J. S. Hoppett, „ „
- „ T. Brettell, 252, „
- „ J. Stokes, „ „
- „ W. Smith, „ „
- „ Stanley, Grand Tyler.
- „ Smith, „

The Provincial Grand Master signified his intention to hold his Provincial Grand Lodge at Malvern next year.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was then closed in due form, and the brethren afterwards dined at the Dudley Arms Hotel, and the evening was spent in harmony and brotherly love. Bro. James Clements, the host, gave universal satisfaction.

WE are requested to state that the meetings of the Confidence Lodge of Instruction (held at the Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C.) are adjourned until Wednesday, the 7th September next.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF KENT.

The preparatory meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Kent was held at the Cliftonville Hotel, Margate, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., when a very large number of the brethren belonging to the various lodges in the province attended. The Deputy P.G.M., Bro. Dobson, in the unavoidable absence of the P.G.M., Lord Holmesdale, M.P., presided.

The Treasurer's accounts for the year were passed; and it was unanimously resolved that at the Provincial Grand Festival £20 and £5 respectively should be voted to the distressed brethren, and 50 guineas to the Widows' Fund of Aged Freemasons. The seven lodges next entitled to grants from the P.G.L. Charity Fund of 20 guineas each for the Freemasons' Girls School, were—199, Peace and Harmony, Devon; 503, Belvidere, Maidstone; 184, United Chatham, Brompton; 158, Adam, Sheerness; 913, Pattison, Plumstead; 784, Wellington, Deal; 127, Union, Margate.

Bro. Patten, P.G.S.B. England, the indefatigable Secretary of the school was present, and expressed his warmest thanks for the grant, and stated that the Province of Kent stood A 1 with the other provinces in point of liberality towards the school. The Provincial Grand Festival was appointed to be holden at Dartford on the 27th July inst., and the various officers for the ensuing year were elected.

The brethren, to the number of about 80, afterwards partook of a banquet, under the presidency of the D.P.G.M., which was served in a very *recherché* style, the wines being of a superior quality. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Wallace, the manager (who, in the absence of the proprietor, Bro. Spencer, superintended the entire arrangements), for the very efficient manner in which he discharged his duties in every department connected with the banquet.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

PROVINCE OF LANCASHIRE.

The following has been forwarded to us for insertion:—

Dear Sir Knight,—I find from a circular sent out by the Grand Vice-Chancellor that, at the annual meeting of Grand Conclave, holden on the 13th day of May last, a resolution was carried, without any notice being given, that will very seriously affect the Encampments in this province, as the future annual fees to be paid by private Encampments to Grand Conclave will be 3s. 6d. per member (two years ago 1s.), and Provincial Grand Conclave 1s., together 4s. 6d., which, in some instances, will be 75 per cent., and in many nearly 50 per cent. of the annual subscription paid by the members. I think it very desirable that each Encampment should hold a meeting (at least the officers and leading members) to discuss this subject, that they may be prepared to state their opinions at the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Conclave to be holden at Bolton, on Thursday, the 30th June instant, that steps may be taken, if thought desirable, to resist the attempt to tax the Encampment without giving them notice, and allowing them to state their views on the subject.

Yours faithfully,  
W. H. WRIGHT, D.P.G.C.

Bolton, June 20, 1870.

*Extract from the Circular mentioned above.*

“The Grand Treasurer directs me to inform you that at the Grand Conclave, held on the 13th of May last, pursuant to notice given at the previous Grand Conclave in December, 1869, motions were duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously passed, increasing the fees henceforth payable by Encampments to the funds of Grand Conclave for the registration and certificates of Knights Templar from 15s. to £1 1s., the fee for Grand Officers' Patents from 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d., and the annual payment for each member of an Encampment to 2s. 6d., exclusive of the shilling heretofore payable to the Fund of Benevolence. That at the Grand Priory of the Order of Malta, also held on the 13th of May last, pursuant to notice given at the previous Grand Priory in December, 1869, a motion was duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously passed, increasing the fees henceforth payable by Priors for the registration and certificates of Knights of Malta from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.”

INSTRUCTION.—The Fifteen Sections will be worked by Bro. Barnes, W.M. 554, P.M. 933, on Monday evening, July 11, commencing punctually at 7 o'clock, at the Sincerity Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Foster's, Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street, Railway-station.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

*Nelson Lodge, No. 700.*—This excellent working lodge held its installation meeting at the Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, on Tuesday, the 21st June, under the able management of its respected W. Master, Bro. Edward Bowles, supported by his efficient staff, including several of his Past Masters. The lodge was opened in due form, and with solemn prayer. The minutes of the last lodge meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The lodge was opened in the second degree. Bro. Henderson, P.M., then presented Bro. W. D. May, the W.M.-elect, to Bro. F. J. Dawson, P.M., to receive from him the benefit of installation, which ceremony was proceeded with, the lodge being opened in each degree. A Board of Installed Masters was then formed, and Bro. W. D. May was placed in the chair of K.S., according to ancient custom. He then invested his I.P.M., and the board was duly closed. The M.M.'s having been admitted, the W. Master was proclaimed and saluted, which ceremony was repeated in each degree. The lodge having been closed to the first degree, the W. Master was pleased to appoint the following brethren officers for the ensuing year: viz., Bro. W. Graham, S.W.; Bro. C. Norman, J.W.; Bro. J. Henderson, P.M., Sec.; Bro. C. W. Hobson, S.D.; Bro. J. L. Ingle, J.D.; and Bro. William Richey, I.G., who, with Bro. G. Crawford, P.M., Treas., and Bro. Alison, Tyler, were invested with their collars, &c., by the Installing Master, Bro. Dawson, who, after placing in the W. Master's hand the Warrant Book of Constitutions and bye-laws of the lodge, delivered the usual addresses to the W. Master, Wardens, and the lodge, in such an impressive manner that the brethren unanimously passed to him a vote of thanks. The ceremony of installation being ended, the W. Master said he had a very pleasing duty to perform, which was to present Bro. Edward Bowles the P. Master's jewel which had been unanimously voted to him by the brethren of the lodge for the very efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of W. Master for the past year, which was received and acknowledged by him in very appropriate terms. All Masonic business being ended, the lodge was closed in due form, and stands adjourned until the third Wednesday in September. The brethren then proceeded by steamboat to Gravesend, where an excellent banquet was provided for them at the New Falcon, West-street, to which ample justice was done. After the cloth was removed, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and the evening was enlivened by a choice selection of songs, &c., by the brethren. Amongst the visitors we noticed: Bro. Graydon, P.M.; Bro. Applebee, W.M.; and Bro. Davies, S.W., of the Union Waterloo Lodge, No. 13; Bro. H. Feiling, J.W. Florence Nightingale Lodge, No. 706; Bro. Coupland, W.M. Pattison Lodge, No. 913; Bro. West, P.M., and Bro. Gaskell, S.W. of the Capper Lodge, No. 1076, and several others. The brethren, after spending a very happy evening, returned to Woolwich in time for the London trains.

PROVINCIAL.

*HULL.—Minerva Lodge, No. 250.*—The members of the above lodge celebrated the Festival of St. John, on Friday, 24th June, when the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Bro. A. Herschell, W.M.; S. R. Henson, S.W.; J. H. Ems, J.W.; Rev. H. W. Kemp, B.A., Chap.; C. Wells, P.M., Treas.; M. C. Peck, P.M., Sec.; P. E. Weeke, S.D.; W. Shawcross, J.D.; J. C. Armitage, D. of C.; T. Oates, Org.; R. Toogood, I.G. After the ceremony of installation, the W.M., on behalf of 78 of the brethren, presented to the retiring Master (Bro. George Hardy) a superb gold Past Master's jewel, of unique design, set with diamonds, accompanied by an address, beautifully illuminated on vellum, and appropriately framed. The same evening a grand banquet was held at the Victoria Hotel, which was numerously attended, the brethren being honoured with the company of the W.D.P.G.M. for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, and many other distinguished members of the Craft.

*LEICESTER.—John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523.*—The annual festival of this flourishing lodge was celebrated on St. John the Baptist's Day, 24th June, which is also the anniversary of the birthday of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Leicester, from whom the lodge derives its name. The meeting was numerously attended, there being upwards of thirty member and twelve visitors present. All the officers were in their places, and the visitors comprised Bro. Rev. W. Langley (W.M. 50, P.M. 1130, and P.P.G.S.W.), L. A. Clarke (P.G.S.W.), W. Pettifor (P.P.G.S.W.), W. Weare (P.P.G.S.D., P.M. 279), Crow (P.G. Org. and J.W.), Stannard (P.G. Supt. of Works), Jacobs, Palmer (S.D.), Burnham Atwood and Barber (279), and B. Lazarus (689). After the transaction of some preliminary business, Bro. Lulham was called to the pedestal, and put through an examination as an E.A., after which, a Fellow Craft Lodge having been opened, he was passed to that degree. The W.M.-elect, Bro. Thomas Hardy Buzzard, S.W., was then presented by Bro. Duff, I.P.M., to the W.M., Bro. Toller, to receive at his hands the benefit of installation. The whole of the ceremony of installation was then (for the first time) performed by Bro. Toller in a most admirable and efficient manner; and after the Board of Installed Masters (of who ten were present) had been closed, the W.M. was proclaimed and saluted in the three degree, solemn music being played on the organ at intervals by Bro. C. Johnson (P.M. and P.P.G.S.W. Jersey), the Organist. Bro. Toller concluded the cere-

mony by giving the addresses to the W.M. and W.'s. The Treasurer (Bro. W. Beaumont Smith, P.M. and P.P.G.S.W.) having been re-elected with a vote of thanks for past services, the W.M. then appointed and invested the following brethren as the officers of the lodge for the ensuing year: Bros. Toller, I.P.M.; Sculthorpe, S.W.; Rev. Dr. Haycroft, J.W.; Rev. John Fred. Halford, M.A., Chap.; W. B. Smith, Treas.; C. Johnson, P.M., Org.; Baines, Sec.; Partridge, S.D.; Richardson, J.D.; Atkins and Sergeant, Stewards; Mace, I.G.; Bembridge and Dunn, Tylers. On the conclusion of this portion of the business, the P.G.M. (Bro. Kelly) rose to move a vote of thanks to the late W.M., and said that during the twenty-four years of the lodge's existence it had usually devolved upon him, as the S.P.M., to perform that duty, but on no occasion had he risen to do so with greater pleasure, and he would venture to say that never had the proposition been received more heartily than it would be on the present occasion. Brother Toller, from the highly efficient and admirable manner in which he had discharged the duties of the chair, had justly earned the gratitude of the brethren; but, in addition to this, he had displayed such thorough courtesy and urbanity towards every one, and such perfect modesty of demeanour, that he had gained also the warm esteem of every brother, not only of his own lodge, but of the whole province. The estimation in which he is held by the lodge was evinced by their having unanimously voted to him a Past Master's jewel, which he (the P.G.M.), in the name of the lodge, then requested the W.M. to place on the breast of his predecessor, which was accordingly done, amidst the hearty applause of the brethren. The compliment paid to Bro. Toller is all the greater as it is 23 years since a similar one was paid in the person of Bro. Kelly, on his retiring from office as the first Master of the lodge. During the past year there have been eighteen initiations and a proportionate number of passings and raisings.—Bro. Toller, in thanking the brethren for the honour they had done him, said it was quite impossible for him to give expression to his feelings of gratitude for the very handsome token of their esteem which he had received, and which he should ever prize most highly. A petition was brought forward for the establishment of a new lodge at Market Harborough, signed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Albert Pell, Esq., M.P. W. Kelly, Prov. G.M. (the first Master), Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart. (the first S.W.), the Rev. J. F. Halford (the first J.W.), and several other brethren, and which received the unanimous recommendation of the lodge. After some further business, and the reception of propositions, the brethren were called off to refreshment, and sat down to an elegant banquet, the tables beautifully decorated with flowers and plants, kindly contributed by Bro. Charlesworth. After the usual loyal and Masonic toasts had been duly honoured (alternated with songs from various brethren) the lodge was finally closed, and the brethren separated, after a very pleasant celebration of the festival.

*EAST CROYDON.—Frederick Lodge of Unity, No. 452.*—The installation meeting of this body was held at the Railway Hotel, on the 7th June, and among those present were: Bro. John Mempriss, W.M.; Magnus Ohren, S.W., W.M.-elect; C. W. Donmett, J.W.; A. J. Dickenson, Sec.; William C. Poole, J.D.; George King (junior), I.G. P.M.'s: Bros. Webb, Strong, Evans, and Haber. Members: J. W. Sugg, Frederick Williams, E. S. Cathels, and H. E. Francis. Visitors: Bro. John J. Blake, Dep. P.G.M. for Surrey; John Hervey, G. Sec.; Charles Greenwood, Prov. G. Sec. for Surrey; Frederick Binckes, Grand Steward Lodge; Thomas A. Chubb, P.G.S., Sec. of Britannia, No. 33; George Payne, No. 1 Lodge; William Purvis, S.D. No. 463 Lodge. Bro. J. W. Sugg was raised to the sublime degree of an M.M. by the W.M., and Bro. Magnus Ohren, the W.M.-elect was then very ably installed by the W.M. After the lodge was closed the brethren adjourned to the banquet. In proposing the M.W. the Past Grand Master, Lord Zetland, and the Prince of Wales, the W.M. remarked that, however glad brethren might be to claim the Prince of Wales as a brother of the Order, they were equally glad to have such a P.G.M. as Lord Zetland. Lord Zetland had made a mark in Freemasonry; he had nobly given the fund which was raised as a testimonial to himself to the service of unfortunate brethren, and Masons unborn will remember him with gratitude, should they be so unfortunate as to require help from the Zetland Fund. The next toast was "The R.W. the Dep. G.M., Lord Carnarvon, and the rest of the Grand Officers, Past and Present," coupled with the name of Bro. Hervey, G. Sec.—Bro. Hervey said it always gave him pleasure to visit lodges both in London and the provinces; and more especially one where the duties were so ably performed as they were in the Frederick Lodge. He also congratulated the lodge on having Bro. Magnus Ohren as their W.M. From what he knew of Bro. Ohren's working, he was sure the brethren had made a judicious selection, and he wished the W.M. success in his year of office. He also, in his usual eloquent manner, responded for the Dep. G.M. and the other Grand Officers.—The W.M. then proposed "The R.W. the Prov. G.M. for Surrey, the Dep. G.M., and the Grand Officers, Past and Present," coupled with the name of Bro. Greenwood, P.G. Sec. He was sorry that the Prov. Grand Master was absent, from illness, and that the Dep. P.G.M. was obliged to leave from indisposition; but in Bro. Greenwood they had a brother who was respected in the Craft generally, but more particularly in the Province of Surrey.—Bro. Greenwood returned thanks in an appropriate manner.—"The W.M.," "The P.M.'s," "The Visitors," and "The Officers of the Lodge," were then given, and ably responded; and the "Tylers' Toast" completed the proceedings of a very pleasant and well-spent evening. [The publication of this report has been accidentally delayed.—Ed. F.]

*DEVONPORT.—St. Aubyn Lodge, No. 954.*—The

brethren of this lodge assembled at their lodge-room, Morice Town, for the purpose of installing Brother H. F. Smith, as W.M. for the ensuing year. The prosperity that has attended this lodge was manifest from the large number of brethren present to do honour to the occasion, many holding high and important offices in the Order. The ceremony was most ably and efficiently performed by Bro. Chapple, P.M., P.P.G.D.C., assisted by the various provincial and other officers present. Among these were Bros. Hawton, P.M., P.P.G.D.C.; Watts, P.M., P.P.G.T.; Murch, P.M., P.P.G.O.; Codd, P.M., P.G.S.; Spry, P.M., P.P.G.D.C.; Trickett, W.M. 1194, P.G.D.C. Middlesex; Bird, P.M.; Clemens, P.M.; Gover, P.M., P.P.G.D.L.; Cox, Brown, and Littleton, P.M.'s; Trethewy, W.M. 159; Foxwell, P.M.; &c., &c. At the conclusion of the installation ceremony the W.M. proceeded to appoint his officers as follows:—Bros. Hawton, P.P.M.; Paull, S.W.; Baxter, J.W.; Bird, Treasurer; Watson, Secretary; Rickard, Asst. Sec.; Goodall, S.D.; Pote, J.D.; Masters, I.G.; Stephens, D.C.; Steer, Asst. D.C.; Norman, Org.; Thacker and Ford, Stewards; and Rashbrook, Tyler. After the business of the lodge the brethren adjourned to a first-class banquet provided by Bro. James Hawton, of the Crown Hotel.

*DEVON.—Huysh Lodge, 1099.*—The annual meeting of the Huysh lodge was recently held at the Masonic Hall, Home Park, Stoke, to instal Bro. E. Aitken as the W.M. for the ensuing year. A large number of brethren were present, among them the following: Bros. F. Codd (P.M. 230, P.G.S.), J. Austen (P.M. 1099, P.G.D.), J. B. Gover (P.M. 70), S. Tremayne (W.M. 1212), George Warren (P.M. 159, P.G.A.D.C.), V. Bird (P.M. 954), J. Baxter (J.W. 954), J. Ellis (S.W. 1212), J. Amery (P.M. 159), S. Chapple (P.M. 159, 954, P.P.G.A.D.C.), W. Foxwell (P.M. 1071), J. Dugdale (954), J. Taylor (105), J. Stentiford (155), R. Lose (P.M. 159, 1099, P.P.G. Purst.), J. Redgate (J.W. 1212), Wm. Jalland (1099), J. Brown (P.M. 1099), J. Lynn (S.W. 230), &c. The ceremony of installation was very ably carried out by W. Bro. John Brown, assisted by W. Bros. S. Chapple and R. Lose. After which the W.M. appointed the following brethren as his officers for the year ensuing:—Bros. E. Roseveare, S.W.; W. H. W. Sargent, J.W.; S. Chapple, P.M., Treas.; John Brown, I.P.M.; W. H. Gillmann, Sec.; J. H. Blackell, S.D.; J. Allen, J.D.; W. H. Pinchin, I.G.; W. H. Shephard, D.C.; J. Murch, jun., Org.; T. S. Roseveare and W. R. Spence, Stewards; J. Rashbrook, Tyler.

*WARRINGTON.—The Gilbert Grenall Lodge, No. 1250.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Rooms, on Monday, June 13th. In the unavoidable absence of the W.M. (the R.W. Bro. Greenall), the chair was assumed by Bro. Bowes, P.M., &c., &c. The W.M. was supported by the following brethren, among others: Bros. Stevenson, P.M.; P. Robinson, P.M.; Cooper, P.M.; Maxfield, P.M.; D. W. Finney, P.M.; Dr. Watkin, Mossop, S.W.; W. Woods, J.W.; W. Richardson, W. Hawkins, W. Pollitt, Crompton, E. Roberts, E. Aukland, P. Leigh, T. Aukland, R. Brierly, A. Pennington, A. F. Pennington, J. Wood, J. H. Potter, A. Potter, Bancroft, Harding, H. Syred, W. F. Wood, J. Hannah, &c., &c. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and the brethren proceeded to the immediate business of the meeting, which was to install Bro. William Mossop, S.W., into the chair of K.S. After the retirement of certain brethren who were ineligible to be present, a Board of Installed Masters was formed, with Bro. Bowes as W.M.; Bro. Stevenson, S.W.; and Bro. Finney as J.W. Bro. Mossop was presented, and received the benefit of installation at the hands of Bro. Bowes, P.M., P.Z., and P.G. Reg. C. and W., in a manner most creditable to himself and pleasing to the brethren. The rest of the brethren having been re-admitted, and saluted the new W.M., the following appointments were made:—viz., Bro. W. Woods, S.W.; Bro. W. Richardson, J.W. and Treas.; Bro. D. W. Finney, P.M., Hon. Sec.; Bro. Hawkins, S.D.; Bro. W. Pollitt, J.D.; Bro. E. Aukland, I.G.; Bro. E. Roberts, Org. Before the lodge was closed a resolution was unanimously passed, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes, thanking "Bro. Bowes for his distinguished services to the Gilbert Grenall Lodge, and also for his conduct as Installing Master this day." This compliment was duly acknowledged by that distinguished Mason. The Auditors (Bros. Roberts and Hawkins) submitted their annual report and balance sheet, which were unanimously accepted, and ordered to be printed and circulated among the brethren. The lodge was then closed with the usual solemnities, and the brethren repaired to the hotel of Bro. J. G. Hughes (Patton Arms), where a most sumptuous banquet was prepared, and served up in most magnificent style. The wines were of the choicest vintage, and the viands of the richest character. The W.M. presided, and was supported by most of the brethren who attended the installation, together with a few others. The cloth having been drawn, the W.M. gave "The Queen," which was duly honoured. The W.M. next proposed the healths of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family, in very feeling and loyal terms. "The M.W.G.M., the D.G.M., and the G.L. were duly honoured; and so also were the Prov. G.M. (Sir G. F. Hesketh, M.P.) and the D.P.G.M. of W. Lancashire. Bro. Stevenson gave the healths of the P.G.M.'s of the neighbouring provinces.—Bro. Bowes, P.M., Past Prov. G. Reg. C. and W., rose with much pleasure to respond to the toast so ably proposed by Bro. Stevenson. With respect to East Lancashire, it would be difficult to find brethren more strongly impressed with their Masonic responsibilities than the members of that province. The G.M., Bro. Blair, was not a stranger to Warrington. He consecrated their Chapter. The D.G.M., Bro. Romaine Callender, was known far and wide as possessing all those qualities which distinguish "good men and true." That

the M. W. G. M. thought so was proved by Bro. Romaine Callender's appointment to office in Grand Lodge. He knew many of the Grand Officers, and they were all imbued with the same spirit of true Masonic progress which distinguishes the province at large. All would agree that a model Grand Master presided over the province of Cheshire. He (Bro. Bowes) had, in common with many of them, met Lord De Tabley in lodge, and it was very evident that he was a thorough "working" Mason. The same remark applied to the other officers; and, without wishing to make invidious distinctions, he would instance Captain Cope. Any one who had witnessed that brother's working could not but admire the dignified impressiveness which was always apparent. (Applause.) For the province of Cumberland and Westmoreland, he was happy he could speak from a more intimate acquaintance, having held active office in it for three years. (Cheers.) The Grand Master, Lord Kenlis, had the well-being of the Craft at heart, and nothing could exceed his anxiety to promulgate the genuine tenets and principles of the Order. His deputy, Colonel Whitwell, M.P., was an erudite brother, and one whose "working" was all that could be desired. The officers, and he knew them all, evinced a similar spirit to their chiefs. Such being the case, it was to be expected that good and correct "working" would be the rule, and so it was. He could point to a town, not so large as Warrington, with three times the number of brethren, and the working of the lodges was most unexceptionable. (Cheers.) The speaker then announced that he had permission to propose the toast of the evening—"The W.M. of the Gilbert Greenall Lodge, No. 1250." (Continued cheering.) He could not give expression to the feelings of pleasure he experienced that day in having installed Bro. Mossop as their W.M. The W.M. was a Cumberland man, and first saw the light in one of the best-worked lodges in that province. When he came to Warrington he called upon him (Bro. Bowes), and expressed a wish to become affiliated to the then only lodge in the town. He wrote to a friend in Whitehaven—a friend, alas! whose name he was now obliged to recall in silence—and he found the tongue of good report was loudly in Bro. Mossop's favour. Of course he was warmly welcomed, and he had watched his upward progress with a good deal of interest and very great satisfaction. (Cheers.) He attained the rank of S.W. in No. 148, and was the first S.W. in No. 1250; and now, at the end of the first year of the lodge's existence, he was unanimously chosen as W.M. He need say no more; they had conferred upon Bro. Mossop the highest honour they had in their power to bestow. He therefore asked them to drink to the toast, and he would express a hope that the Worshipful Master's year of office might be both a prosperous and a happy one. (Drank with enthusiasm.)—The W.M., rising to respond to the toast proposed by Bro. Bowes, said: Brethren, it is with a feeling of diffidence that I rise on the present occasion, not because I have accepted an office that I cannot perform, but that the brethren of this lodge have chosen me as their W.M. notwithstanding the seniority in years of many of you; but I can only say one thing in answer to my own peculiar feelings—that my motto shall be to act strictly in accordance with the Book of Constitutions and the bye-laws of our own lodge. I shall, as far as lies in my power, do all I can to work the lodge with decorum and preserve that harmony and unanimity that has hitherto prevailed amongst us. Bro. Bowes has this evening spoken very kindly of me, and in terms somewhat enthusiastic. I scarcely think I deserve all that he has said; but, at the same time, I do say that during the four and a-half years I have been in Warrington I missed but one lodge meeting, and on that occasion I was one hundred miles from home. It has been my constant study ever since the day of my admission into Freemasonry to gain all the knowledge I could and regularly attend to the duties devolving upon me as an officer or a private member of a lodge. Bro. Bowes and brethren, it is with feelings of gratitude that I acknowledge your kind expressions this evening, and for the enthusiastic way in which you have drunk my health. I can assure you it will be a pleasing remembrance to me for years to come. Brethren, before I sit down I wish to propose the health of a brother whose name is always a pleasing sound to each member of the Gilbert Greenall Lodge. It is the "Health of the I.P.M., R.W. Bro. Greenall." (Cheers.) A matter of regret to each of us is his absence this evening, which is unavoidable, owing to a previous engagement which Bro. Greenall had made. As members of the Gilbert Greenall Lodge, we cannot speak in too complimentary terms of our J.P.M. During the first year of the lodge's reign he presided over it in a kind and courteous manner, and, brethren, we ought to feel proud of the name of our lodge when we consider our first Master, well knowing him to be a good and true Mason, in the strictest sense of the word.—Bro. P. Robinson, in the absence of the I.P.M., replied, thanking the brethren for the honour they had done Bro. Greenall.—In reply to the toast of the W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and officers of the mother lodge (the Lodge of Lights), Bro. D. W. Finney, I.P.M., said he regretted very much the absence of their worthy Bro. Smith, W.M., who would have responded to that toast; but he might say on behalf of the W.M.'s, P.M.'s, and brethren of the old lodge, that each and all bore the brethren of the Gilbert Greenall Lodge the most kind and fraternal affection. They (the brethren of the Lodge of Lights) rejoiced to see the progress they were making in Masonry.—Several other toasts were given, and among them "The Masonic Charities," by Bro. W. Richardson.—Bro. Bowes, P.M., &c., begged to acknowledge the toast of "The Masonic Charities." They were, one and all, worthy of their best consideration. They had themselves done something for the Boys' School and their local charity in West Lancashire; and he hoped they should yet do more. The younger members would soon know the merits of these charities, and give their support. (Cheers.)—Several brethren contri-

buted immensely to the harmony of the meeting a choice selection of fine old English songs, and after an evening spent in the most pleasurable enjoyment, the brethren separated in perfect good will and harmony.

#### ROYAL ARCH.

*The Belgrave Chapter, No. 749.*—The regular Convocation of this flourishing Chapter was held on Friday, the 24th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, present: John G. Bond, M.E.Z.; Henry Johnson, H.; William Bourne, J.; Henry Garrod, S.E.; Geo. Pymm, S.N.; William Watson, P.S.; Henry Finch, 1st A.S.; Henry Crabtree, 2nd A.S.; William Ough, P.Z.; G.P. The following Companions were present: E. W. Mackney, Edward Harper, W. E. Mackrill, Wm Johnson, Spencer Homewood, Frederick Williams, Frederick Framp-ton, R. N. Welchman, Thomas E. Edwards, Henry Jennings, George Knight, G. A. Elliott, Alec. Lefebvre and H. Coates. Visitors: W. Hopekirk and Henry Webb. The only business was that of installation. Comp. Wm. Watson, P.Z., in his usual admirable manner performed that ceremony, and installing Comp. Dr. Henry Johnson into the chair of M.E.Z., Wm. Bourne H., and Geo. Pymm, J. The Companions then adjourned to the banquet table, where a most recherche dinner awaited them. The M.E.Z. gave the usual and oft repeated toasts, and in response to that of "The M.E.Z.," said that he felt proud of the position the Companions had placed him in, and trusted that at the conclusion of his year of office, the Companions would do him the honour of confirming those expressions of goodwill, that Comp. Bond, the P.M.E.Z., had been pleased to express to him, and concluded by placing a beautiful jewel on Comp. Bond's breast in the name of the Chapter. Comp. Bond thanked the Companions in a suitable speech. The evening was spent in a most agreeable manner, with the assistance of Comps. Mackney, Bond, Finch, Pymm and Webb, who contributed to the vocal enjoyment of the evening.

#### ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

##### RED CROSS OF ROME & CONSTANTINE.

*Roman Eagle Conclave, No. 6.*—A regular meeting of the above conclave was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday, the 25th ult., and amongst those present we observed, Sir Knights W. R. Woodman, M.D., G.A.R., the M.P.S.; Dr. C. H. Rogers-Harrison, V.E.; W. F. N. Quilty, K.G.C., P. Sov. and Treas.; H. C. Levander, M.A., G.A. Treas., P. Sov.; Rev. W. B. Church, M.A., S. Gen.; J. Read, J. Gen.; H. A. Allman, (M.P.S. 9), H.P.; R. Wentworth Little, G.R.; W. C. Lucey, M.D., Herald; C. A. Thompson, H. Geddes, Alfred Smith, Alphens C. Morton, &c. Bro. Jabez S. Gower, 18, P.M. 410, was duly installed. The conclave was then closed, and the knights partook of slight refreshment, separating at an early hour. It may be remarked that the attendance of the officers of this conclave is always to be relied on, an example that might be copied with advantage in other branches of the Red Cross Order.

*St. Andrew's Conclave, No. 15.*—This conclave met at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Wednesday, the 22nd ult., under the presidency of Sir Knight Raynham W. Stewart, G.A.H., M.P.S., who was supported by Sir Knights R. Kenyon, V.E.; S. Rosenthal, W. H. Hubbard, W. Roebuck, D. M. Dewar, W. Jones, J. Dawson, W. Scott, and other officers. The business done was purely formal—a committee being appointed to make arrangements for removing the conclave to Bro. Gosden's hostelry, the Masons' Arms Tavern, Mason's-avenue, where every accommodation is being provided for the meetings of Masonic bodies.

#### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

*Mount Calvary, or Early Grand Encampment of England.*—On Friday, the 24th ult., the members of this encampment celebrated, at Freemasons' Tavern, the Festival of St. John the Baptist. Amongst the knights present were the E. Commander, John G. Chancellor, P.E.C.'s F. Binckes, J. Stohwasser, and W. Paas; S. Rosenthal as 1st Capt., W. Roebuck as 2nd Capt.; D. M. Dewar, Expert; Raynham W. Stewart, Standard Bearer; Clarence Harcourt, Herald; John Hervey, and E. Baxter. The encampment having been duly opened, Sir Knight Binckes, P.E.C., installed, in a very able manner, Comps. R. Wentworth Little and Arthur C. Veley as Knights of the Order. A banquet followed the proceedings in the encampment.

#### SCOTLAND.

**ST. GEORGE LODGE, NO. 190, ABERDEEN.**—At a regular meeting of this lodge held on the 14th ult., the R.W.M., Bro. Forrest, in the chair. After the usual business had been transacted, the R.W.M. presented Bro. Charles Mackay, in the name of the lodge with a purse and sovereigns, as a mark of their appreciation of his services for nearly nine years, during which time he had filled nearly every office in the lodge. He being about to leave Aberdeen, the R.W.M. expressed the feelings of his brethren, by wishing him good health and prosperity.

An emergency meeting of the "Mother Lodge" was held in their Lodge-room, Kilwinning, on the 24th ult., (Summer St. John's Day,) the lodge was opened and advanced to the M.M. degree by Bro. Robert Wylie, Prov. Grand Sec. of Ayrshire, when Bros. Thomas M. Campbell, P.M. 408 and Prov.

M. No. 489; Thomas Menzies, M.M., St. Mary's Coltness, No. 31; William Harper, M.M. and B.B. Clyde, No. 408; and George Maynard, M.M. Clyde No. 408 were affiliated to the "Ancient Mother." Bros. Dr. Hugh Andrew, S.M., Acting Senior Warden, and John Whinton, Treasurer. Acting Junior Warden.

#### IRELAND.

##### GRAND LODGE OF FREEMASONS OF IRELAND.

The Grand Lodge met on St. John's Day at the Freemasons' Hall at noon, when the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:—

Patron—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.  
Grand Master—His Grace the Duke of Leinster.  
Deputy Grand Master—R. W. Shelkton, Esq.  
Senior Grand Warden—The Right Hon. Lord Athlumney.  
Junior Grand Warden—The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Powerscourt.  
Grand Treasurer—Arthur Bushe, Esq.  
Grand Secretary—Maxwell Close, Esq., D.L.  
Grand Chaplains—The Rev. J. J. MacSorley and the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Plunket.  
Senior Grand Deacon—C. A. Cameron, Esq., M.D.  
Junior Grand Deacon—The Right Hon. the Earl of Kingstraw.  
Grand Superintendent of Works—C. D. Astley, Esq.  
Grand Director of Ceremonies—Alderman Manning, J.P.  
Grand Steward—T. E. St. George, Esq.  
Grand Sword Bearer—George Hepburn, Esq.  
Grand Organist—Francis Quin, Esq.  
Grand Inner Guard—S. N. Lane, Esq.

##### LODGE NO. 75.

The brethren of the recently established Masonic Lodge No. 75 held their first anniversary dinner, since the issue of their warrant, in honour of the patron saint of their venerable Order, on Friday evening last week in the Royal Hotel, Malahide. About sixty of the brethren were provided with a really sumptuous banquet in the ball-room of the hotel, which was admirably adapted for the purpose. The tables were laid out with much taste, and the dinner was in every respect excellent, and admirably served, and the wines were of the choicest vintage. The brethren present were invited as guests, and the entertainment provided for them was all that could be desired.

At half-past six o'clock the chair was taken by Bro. Andrew Fitzpatrick, W.M.; Bro. John Ryan, S.W., occupied the vice-chair.

Amongst those present were—

Bros. the Rev. S. G. Morrison, P.G.C.; Rev. C. O'Callagan, Dr. Rawdon Macnamara (25), Charles C. Macnamara (728), John Brennan (25), George W. Greene (6), George Young (666), James Macawley (69), Percival Jones (158), William Telford (158), George R. Price (158), George Lucas (126), Charles Parker, G. Loyd (666), G. R. Grice (100), John Young (100), George Hill Smith (666), S. Strahan (100), Carnegie (500), J. O. Miller (245), J. G. Burne (245), James Flynn (245), J. Bolton (120), H. Gerty (120), George T. Whitestone (245), Pike (158), O'Neill Stewart (100), Wm. Collier (120), John Wilson (245), John H. Cooper (41), J. G. Curham (666), O'Donohue (666), C. Phillips (245), S. G. Downes (245), Joseph Wonfer (75), E. S. Hardy (J.W. 75), P. Marshall (S.D. 75), J. Benson (120), F. Benson (S.D. 75), Thomas Callinan (75), James Baird (75), W. Cross (100), A. Robertson (75), W. Parker (75), Callow (75), Wonfer, jun. (75), John J. Sims (75), Marcus Sullivan (75), Joseph Watkins (75), R. W. Morgan (125), J. Odlum (75), &c.

Dinner having been partaken of, and the tables cleared, the usual loyal toasts were proposed in eloquent and appropriate language by the Chairman, and were heartily responded to. The health of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland, and other Grand Officers also met with a cordial response, and were honoured with the customary salutes. Amongst the other toasts were "The Visitors," which was responded to by Bro. Rawdon Macnamara; "The Officers of the Lodge," responded to severally by Bros. John Ryan, E. S. Hardy, P. Marshall, and F. Benson. The "Poor and Distressed Brethren," responded to by a liberal collection. Bro. Macnamara also proposed, in highly complimentary terms, "The Health and Success of Bro. Odlum," of the Royal Hotel, who had provided them with so excellent a banquet. Bro. Odlum responded. In the course of the evening the W.M. presented Bro. Wonfer with a handsome Masonic trowel, as an acknowledgment of his services in connection with the lodge.

The proceedings were very much enlivened by the singing of a number of appropriate songs by Bros. Ryan, O'Donohue, Phillips, Lucas, S. Strahan, &c.

The brethren to the city by special train, which left Malahide at a quarter to twelve o'clock, after having spent a most agreeable evening.

**GENERAL MELLINET**, the ex-Grand Master of Freemasons, has written a letter to M. Ollivier, the Minister of Justice, in which he states that "bad health and old age" were the causes which induced him to decline his re-election to that post. Why he should have written to M. Ollivier on the matter is a puzzle which may be partly explained by a hope expressed in his letter, "that the Order will continue under its new Grand Master to steer clear of politics." It would appear from this that the Freemasons are afraid of being persecuted as a "secret society," like the Internationalists.—*Echo*,

FREEMASONRY IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

INSTALLATION AT PONTYPOOL.

On Monday there was a Masonic festival at Pontypool, it being the anniversary of the Kennard Lodge, No. 1258, established, under very favourable auspices, twelve months ago. The installation of Bro. Henry Martyn Kennard, of Grumlin-hall, (after whom the Lodge has been named), as W.M., was the occasion which attracted an imposing assemblage of the craft from all points of the compass, every Lodge in Monmouthshire, and several in the neighbouring provinces, being well represented. There were not fewer than eighty brethren present, all of whom, we believe, were also at the banquet, in our report of which will be found a list of the company.

The Lodge is held at the large room of the Clarence Hotel. The Masonic furniture is not only complete in every respect but sumptuous in its character. The working is highly creditable to the officers, from the W.M. down to the O.G., and it is evident that the brethren at Pontypool are as zealous and earnest in the interests of the craft as they are persevering and proficient in the discharge of their duties. The two Newport Lodges, as will be seen, mustered in great strength, and to facilitate the return of the brethren after the banquet a special train from the Pontypool station, at ten p.m., was placed at their service.

Shortly after two p.m., the lodge was opened in due form, the W.M., Bro. Bartholemew Thomas, occupying the chair.

After the minutes had been read and confirmed, it was proposed by Bro. Bartholemew Thomas, and seconded by Bro. Kennard:—"That an address of condolence be sent to the widow and family of our late beloved Provincial Grand Master, Bro. John Etherington Welch Rolls, Esq., deceased; and that the W.M. elect and Secretary be requested to forward the same as soon as possible."

It was also proposed by Bro. Thomas, seconded by Bro. Griffiths:—"That the W.M. elect, Bro. H. M. Kennard, Esq., is in every way qualified to fill the vacant office of P.G.M. for this county, and that a committee of the principal officers be formed to take immediate steps to bring Bro. Kennard's name before the Grand Master of England."

Proposed by the S.W., seconded by the J.W.:—"That a cordial and hearty vote of thanks be given to Bro. Bartholemew Thomas for the very able manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his office as W.M. of this lodge during the past year, and for his faithful and energetic services on our behalf; that this resolution be entered on the minutes, and a copy thereof sent by the Secretary to Bro. Thomas."

Proposed by the W.M., seconded by Bro. Treharne:—"That a similar vote of thanks be given to the Secretary, Bro. Williams, of 16, Dock-street, Newport, for the very great trouble taken by him during the past year, and the great efficiency with which he has discharged his onerous duties."

There being one candidate for initiation into the rites and mysteries of the order, the impressive ceremony was ably performed by the W.M.

Then came the grand ceremonial of the day, the installation, which was undertaken, as it always should be, by the retiring W.M. Bro. Bartholemew Thomas acquitted himself of the task with great credit to himself and satisfaction to all the brethren, and, we need not add, with punctilious regard to the ancient landmarks of the Order. Duly installed in the chair of King Solomon, Bro. Kennard, in suitable terms, expressed his sense of the high honour conferred upon him.

The following appointments were then made:—Bro. Bartholemew Thomas, P.M.; C. H. Oliver, M.C.; H. Griffiths, S.W.; R. Woolley, J.W.; Ebenezer Prosser, Treasurer; W. Williams, Secretary; W. Dovey, Assistant Secretary; J. L. Treharne, S.D.; Wm. H. Lloyd, J.D.; H. Haskins, Organist; Wm. Bunning, I.G.; Edward Jones and Thomas Waite, Stewards; Joseph Ellis, Tyler.

At this stage of the proceedings Bro. Lewis S. Demay (K.T., No. 10, Irish Constitution, P.M. 120, P.G.J.W. North Down), advanced, and, addressing the chair, offered for the acceptance of the lodge a massive medallion in solid gold. He desired to present this valuable jewel to the Kennard Lodge as a token of regard to his brother R. Wolley, on his accession to the office of Junior Warden.

The W.M. thanked Bro. Demay for his handsome present, and promised that the medallion should be handed down as an heirloom of the lodge.

We may add that the jewel which Bro. Demay vouches to be 230 years old, for eighty years of which period it has remained in his own family, is in a splendid state of preservation. It is supposed to belong to the Royal Arch degree, but the legend, which is in Latin, would seem to point in another direction. At all events, the medallion is unquestionably very ancient and of great value, and the Kennard Lodge may well be congratulated on its acquisition.

The remainder of the lodge business having been disposed of (including propositions for three new members), the Brethren adjourned at five o'clock to the Town-hall, where

THE BANQUET

was laid out, by Bro. Beacham, of the Montague. It seems that Pontypool was by no means insensible of the importance of the Masonic Festival, the very mystery of which, as a matter of course, excited the usual amount of curiosity. And now that we have left the solemn duties of the lodge, and entered the convivial atmosphere of the dining-room, with its decorations, its flowers, its banners, and last, though not least, its veritable geniality, we may be allowed to quote an off-hand opinion from the pen of one of the best men in Pontypool, touching the Masonic gathering on Monday. "I hope" (says our good friend)

"you and the other Masons enjoyed yourselves yesterday. I almost wished I had been one to join you, as you appeared a merry lot of fellows and likely to warm up with a glass of wine." The writer of this report would have hesitated at the last sentence did he not know that the words were not the words of waggery, but a genuine expression of the writer's sentiments. As to the ornamental decorations of the Town-hall, let the local scribe do duty, and let us add that, inasmuch as he is an experienced scribe, his report may be relied upon:—"Over the centre window, in the front of the hall, was the motto 'audi vide tace,' in gold letters on a ground of evergreens, and surmounted by a crown worked in blue and gold. This window as well as the portrait of the late C. H. Leigh, Esq., at the opposite end of the room, was framed in draperies of pink muslin, powdered with gold stars. Beneath the above motto, and immediately above the platform, was the name 'De Grey and Ripon;' on the right of this 'Queen and Craft,' on the left of it 'Prince of Wales.'" Outside these again were "Brotherly Love," and "Relief and Truth." These were on white grounds, with blue borders and corners of red roses; and similar tablets about the walls bore the names of "Dalhousie," "Kennard," "Zetland," "Lyne," and "Naas." Small bannerets, interspersed between them, bore Masonic emblems, emblazoned in gold. From the roof a number of large flags were suspended. The platform was covered with choice exotic plants, from the stoves belonging to Mrs. Hanbury Leigh, Park-house, and Bro. R. Greenway, Esq., of Glentonvaen-house. The banquet itself was most creditable to the catering and taste of Mr. and Mrs. Beacham. The tables were very elegantly laid out, crowded with delicacies of every kind in season, interspersed with vases of choice flowers. It was really a pretty sight, and a great many people went to have a peep at it. Mr. Beacham had evidently spared no pains to give satisfaction." Bro. W. H. Haskins acted as pianist with his well-known skill.

The chair, as a matter of course, was taken by Bro. H. M. Kennard, the newly-elected W.M. He was supported on the right by Bros. Jukes, P.P.G., Chaplain for Herefordshire; Williams, P.G., Secretary; Pickford, P.G., Treasurer; Thomas Williams, P.G.A.D.C. On the left by Bros. Bartholemew Thomas, P.M., 471 and 1258, and P.G.S.D.; E. Wells, P.P.S.G.W.; Demay, P.M., 120; Hellyer, P.G. Pursuiv.; Oliver, P.G.D.C.; Higginson, P.P.S.G.D.; James, W.M., 457; Davies, P.M., 396; Gosden, W.M., 818; Ware, W.M., Bute Lodge, 960, Cardiff; Chambers, W.M., 683; Hunt, P.M., 36. Vice-chairs—Bros. Griffiths, S.W., 1258; and Waite, 1258; also the following Brethren, all of the Kennard Lodge, 1258:—Bros. Woolley, E. Prosser, Treharne, Haskins, Watkin, W. H. Lloyd, Bunning, O. D. Thomas, R. Greenway, G. J. Jacob, Edward Jones, C. Herbert, Thos. Mitchell, W. Richards, W. Sandbrook, W. Prosser, W. Davies, E. Fowler (jun.), Titus Lewis, W. Dovey, Wm. Williams, (jun.), and Wm. Wood; H. Fletcher (886), T. W. Jacobs, (960); the following members of 1098:—N. Bradley, W. Campbell, J. Doneveley, John Morgan, and E. Phillips; the following members of 818:—P. Morgan, W. Saunders, J. Smith, W. Davies, J. L. Gorvin, C. B. Williams, C. Tucker, and E. Price; the following members of 471:—Jacob James, H. J. Gratte (S.W.), W. Randal (J.W.), A. P. Williams, C. D. Phillips, W. H. Pickford, C. P. Evans, J. James, S. T. Hallen, H. Bailey, Wm. Oliver, G. Fothergill (P.G. Stew.), W. Watkins (P.G. Stew.), G. Hoskins, Thos. Phillips, D. L. James, R. H. Richards, P. A. F. Villiers, G. Perkin, and J. Gobbett; Bros. G. B. Passalora, 683, D. Borless, 683, J. Bartridge, 683; J. Rogers, 339; Joseph Brooks, 4, Dublin; G. A. Brown, 998; E. Jones, 960; R. Cook, 19; Wm. Harris, Tenby; E. L. Heath, London; J. Kennedy, and W. Belcher, Birmingham.

The W.M. introduced the usual local and craft toasts, with suitable observations, which called forth the traditional loyalty of the craft. In proposing the health of "Her Majesty," or, to be precise, "The Queen and Craft," he said, "Monarchs themselves have been promoters of the art, and have not thought it derogatory from their dignity to exchange the sceptre for the trowel; have patronised our mysteries, and even joined in our assemblies." In giving "The Prince of Wales and all the Royal Family," he characterised the heir apparent as Brother Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, the future King of England.

The next toast was "The M.W., the G.M., the Earl de Grey and Ripon, the R.W. the Earl of Carnarvon, D.G.M., and the Grand Lodge of England."

Bro. W. Wells proposed the next toast, "The V.W., the D.G.P.M., and the P.G. Lodge of Monmouthshire." He spoke in terms of high appreciation of the D.P.G.M., and with a brief, but feeling allusion to the bereavement which Masonry in Monmouthshire had lately sustained, he called on the brethren to do justice to the toast.

Bro. W. Pickford, who has for so many years held the responsible post of P.G. Treasurer, was called upon to respond. He did so with delicacy and good taste. Glancing off to Freemasonry in general, the worthy brother, as he always does, alighted on the charities. It is well known that Bro. Pickford is a regular beggar for the Masonic charities. He never misses a Masonic dinner: he never forgets his mission—his mission is charity, and his appeal is generally irresistible. He tells a plain, unvarnished tale, does Bro. Pickford. This is the tale he told at the Town-hall, Pontypool. First (said Bro. Pickford) as to our charities. The number of aged Brethren receiving annuities last year was 95. The girls' school has been rebuilt, and the pupils are increased to 100. The boys' school now accommodates 115 pupils. So far as to the charities, which commend themselves to the sympathies of every true Mason. I entreat every Brother to be prompt in paying his contribution towards the maintenance of these noble institutions. Our lodges

have increased from 723 in 1844, to 1,310 in 1869. The number of certificates of newly-made Masons have increased from 1,584 to 7,000 per annum. The income of the craft has increased in proportion, and that income amounted to over £38,000 in 1869. Now, brethren (continued the speaker), there is no landmark that forbids the presence of ladies at our banquets (loud cheers), and I hope the time is near at hand when they shall grace every Masonic table in the land (hear, hear). Worshipful Master, I am proud to think it has been our good fortune to be honoured by having a gentleman of your position to preside over us, who is capable, willing, desirous, and anxious to work for the good of the craft (applause). Before he sat down Bro. Pickford wished to mention a circumstance, which, although a matter of history, might not be generally known. He found that there was a Masonic lodge at Pontypool as early as 1732. In that year Sir Robert de Cornwall was appointed P.G.M. for the Counties of Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Hereford. No. 160, Hiram Lodge, was at Pontypool, and its location was the Red Lion Inn. Doubtless some of the Brethren would be able to throw further light on the subject.

The I.P.M. proposed the next toast, viz.:—"The W.M., 1258," and spoke in terms of high commendation of the manner in which Bro. Kennard had discharged his lodge duties, and the bright promise his conduct gave of his Masonic future. He made especial allusion to Bro. Kennard as the probable Grand Master of this province. Bro. KENNARD, W.M., acknowledged the compliment in a speech characterised by modesty and good sense.

The next toast proposed by the W.M. was that of "The Installing Master, Bro. Thomas." Bro. Kennard acknowledged the deep obligation of the Kennard Lodge to Bro. Thomas for his services as W.M. in the first year of the lodge's existence. The speaker enlarged on the difficulties of acquiring the Masonic ritual, and exhorted the officers of the lodge to "girl up their loins" and "quit themselves like men" in the ensuing Masonic campaign at Pontypool. Before he sat down he had a pleasing duty to perform. As a slight recognition of the services of Bro. B. Thomas a fund had been contributed wherewith a service of plate had been purchased, which the Kennard Lodge desired to present to Bro. Thomas. The W.M. expressed his regret that the testimonial was not of more intrinsic value, but it was generally understood that Bro. Thomas desired that the Masonic testimonial should be a testimonial to his wife as well as to himself. He therefore selected a tea and coffee service, on which was inscribed, "Presented to Bro. Bartholemew Thomas, P.M., by the members of the Kennard Lodge, 1258, as a slight recognition of his services as their first W.M. 20th June, 1870."

Bro. B. THOMAS most feelingly returned thanks. In the course of his remarks, he said that during the past year he had initiated, as Master of the Kennard Lodge, twenty good men and true. He had also been Master of the Silurian, and taking collectively the initiations during his Masonic experience, he could say that he had initiated as many candidates as years he had lived in the world. (Cheers.) He concluded by reiterating his unfeigned thanks.

"The Lodges of Monmouthshire," proposed by Bro. DEMAY, was responded to by Bro. GOSDEN, Abergavenny.

Bro. GRIFFITHS, S.W., proposed "The Visitors," to which Bros. WARE, W.M. of the Bute Lodge; CHAMBERS, W.M., Isea, 683; DEMAY, 120; T. WILLIAMS, 633; DAVIES, Abersycuan, and a brother from Leominster, all Past Masters, returned thanks. Bro. H. J. GRATTE, as S.W. of the Silurian, responded on behalf of the W.M. of that lodge, who was unavoidably absent.

Referring to Bro. Pickford's remarks as to the antiquity of Masonry at Pontypool,

Bro. DAVIES said he had bought the furniture of a Masonic lodge at Pontypool for Brecon, and that furniture now remained at Brecon. It might still be proved that Pontypool was the mother lodge of the province.

By Bro. HELLIER: "The Officers and Brethren of the Kennard Lodge, 1,258," responded to by Bros. GRIFFITH and WOOLLEY.

By Bro. THOMAS WILLIAMS: "The newly-initiated brethren, viz., Bro. Wm. Richards, Gardinfaith; Bro. Mitchell, 1,258; Bros. C. D. Phillips, A. P. Williams, and W. H. Pickford, 471." The occasion was remarkable, inasmuch as three "Lawises," the sons of Master Masons, were received as "entered apprentices" at the same time.

The succeeding toasts were: "The Secretary," "The Vocalists and Instrumentalists," "The Ladies," in connection with which toast the W.M. took occasion to acknowledge the handsome kindness of Mrs. Leigh in sending the choicest plants in her conservatory to grace the banquet hall. Bro. JACOBS responded, "The health of Bro. Demay, and thanks to him for his handsome present to the lodge."

"The Masonic Charities" was eloquently given by Bro. TITUS LEWIS, after which the Tyler's toast, "To all distressed Masons, &c.," brought the meeting to a close.

Bro. Carpenter's article; reports of the Annual Communication of Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Commanery of Michigan, Lodge 160 (Rochford), the "Old Globe" picnic; "Cleveland" Lads to Abbeylex Lodge (Ireland), &c., &c., stand over till next week.

THE Lebanon Lodge, No. 1326, will be celebrated at the Red Lion Hotel, Hampton, Middlesex, on a Saturday in July, and the Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Little will probably perform the ceremony. The first W.M. is Bro. J. T. Moss, and the Wardens Bros. S. Wickens and W. Harvey. This will make twelve lodges in Middlesex.

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## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## BIRTH.

MOORE.—June 20, at Lyme Regis, the wife of Bro. Samuel Silvester Moore (W.M. 665, and P.G.S.D. for Dorset) of a son.

## DEATH.

HADDINGTON.—On the 25th ultimo, the Right Hon. George, Earl of Haddington, Past Deputy Grand Master Mason of Scotland, aged 68 years.

## Answers to Correspondents.

J. P., M.D.—We will give the description of the ancient head-dress next week.

A WARWICKSHIRE BROTHER.—1. With reference to the appropriate dress of a Priest Mason—by which is meant, we presume, the Eusebian grade of the Red Cross Order—a loose white robe is decidedly the proper garment; but, for the sake of uniformity, a tunic (shaped like the purple one) may be adopted. In every age the "Lacerlos," or Priest, has ever been distinguished by the spotless purity of his raiment. Thus, the Druids wore white flowing robes; the Jewish High Priests wore habited "coats" and "mitres of fine linen;" and the modern surplus is but the same garb adapted to the tastes of a later generation.

2. A Prov. Grand Officer has no greater privileges in a lodge in his province than those enjoyed by any other Mason of equal rank (W.M., P.M., &c.); unless he holds an appointment, such as registrar or secretary, when he may claim the right, as an executive officer of the province, to express an opinion upon subjects which may arise in the lodge—both these officers being supposed to be well versed in the Laws of the Fraternity, and competent to instruct and guide the brethren in cases of difficulty. The P.G.M. and D.P.G.M. can, of course, claim to be received by all their lodges as rulers in the Craft; but this does not apply to P.G. Wardens or subordinate officers.

3. The W.M. of a lodge can request visitors to withdraw when domestic lodge matters are being discussed, and P.G. officers cannot claim exemption (with the exceptions named) from submission to the commands of the chair.

ERA.—1. If the brethren who have not completed their Craft degrees do not desire to join the lodge to which they apply for advancement, no ballot is necessary, as it is simply an act of courtesy on the part of one W.M. to another to confer a superior degree upon a brother who is properly vouched and recommended. Of course any Master or lodge can refuse to give the degrees to brethren of other lodges, there being no law to compel one lodge to finish the incomplete work of another.

2. A brother who receives a degree as above stated does not thereby become a member of the lodge. He must be regularly proposed and elected in the usual way.

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1870.

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## ENGLISH FREEMASONRY.

WE have great satisfaction in making known to all whom it may concern, that some progress has already been made towards the realization of that fraternal union between the unrecognised Orders connected with the English Craft, which has been so warmly advocated in these columns. The advantages to be derived from a federation of the various Masonic jurisdictions in England are obviously great; not only will more regularity in conferring the degrees and better discipline be observed in each of the bodies, but the influence to be acquired from united action on any particular point will be unquestionably powerful.

In suggesting the establishment of a Council of Rites, we were careful to state that its authority should in no case be permitted to interfere with the supreme rights of each Masonic body to regulate its own internal affairs, but in all matters in which the prerogatives of all the high contracting parties were concerned, the decisions of the Council should be held to be binding upon all.

We are informed that a treaty is now being negotiated between the Supreme Grand Council 33° and the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, and also that committees have been appointed by the Red Cross Imperial Council and the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, for the promotion of a similar object. We are thus rapidly approaching a solution of the difficulty, and we congratulate the brethren who are members of these degrees upon the Masonic spirit they have shown in the initiation of so praiseworthy a movement. It has been gravely said by no less a Mason than Bro. Findel, of Leipsic, that in supporting the consolidation of the higher degrees, THE FREEMASON is endeavouring to Christianise the Craft, and that only one step further is needed to place English Masons on the straight road to Rome. A more singular misconception of our meaning could not possibly be made. All our efforts have been, and still are, directed to the maintenance of the UNIVERSALITY OF THE CRAFT; our utterances on this point have been neither uncertain nor confused; upon all occasions we have proclaimed the doctrine, that no man should be excluded from the privileges of Freemasonry on account of his colour, creed, or clime. In remarking that the old Operative Constitutions are of a Christian character, we simply stated a truism, and every Masonic student knows that Christian allusions abounded in the ritual of English Masonry until the re-

vision at the Union in 1813. But we have never advocated the re-adoption of a single line or letter which might militate against the universality of the Three Degrees, or offend the ear of any conscientious brother.

The High Grades are, however, we consider, the natural resource of all who cherish the Christian forms and symbols which were formerly found in every Craft Lodge. The Encampment or Conclave enables men to meet, who are imbued with the same principles and guided by the same faith. It is no more a hardship to shut out a Jew or a Mahomedan from an assembly of Knights Templar, than it is to say he cannot be an Archbishop, or a President of the Wesleyan Conference. His status as a Mason is not affected in any way by his ineligibility to become a Red Cross Knight, or a Knight of Malta. And there cannot be a doubt, that so long as the portals of Freemasonry are open to all worthy men, irrespective of their religious belief, there will ever be found some who will seek a closer communion with those of their fellows who worship at the same shrine and are sharers of the same hope.

Of the teachings and symbolism of the so-called Christian degrees, we have already spoken, and it may be safely affirmed that like those of the Craft, they inculcate nothing but the purest principles of piety and virtue. Let any Mason, who may imagine that the ceremonial observances of these degrees are vain and frivolous, peruse with attention the writings of such men as Pike and McClenachan upon the liturgy of the Ancient and Accepted Rite. It is scarcely possibly to conceive the philosophic depth and the profound wisdom of the lessons therein conveyed. Therefore, to quote the words of an eloquent writer, which amply illustrate the point, "If it be asked for what good are the superior degrees cultivated?" we might answer that as to personal benefits, the opportunity to "do good and communicate"—to practise all the Masonic virtues, as well as enjoy all the pleasures of fellowship and sociality, so far as these are considered within the sphere of the Masonic acquirements of any brother—the original working degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry will for him suffice. Only to one who wishes to attain a more extensive knowledge of, and become fully accomplished in, the religious, philosophic, and chivalric departments of our Order, as they were cultivated in the different ages of the world gone by, as well as at the present day, would we recommend initiation into the high degrees. He only will be competent to appreciate the honours and privileges attached to them, who possesses the disposition and ability to study the deeper and higher mysteries of our Kabbala, and who will not rest satisfied until he has discovered a satisfactory solution to every Masonic problem, and can, in every case, explain *de quo fabulum narratur*; who can thoroughly understand the moral mysteries as well as those of art and science, which our legends unfold, and who has a laudable ambition to

participate in the most exalted sphere, with congenial associates, in that subtle communion and fraternisation which genuine "Sublime Freemasonry" is peculiarly calculated to afford.

Bro. Findel and his colleagues may rest assured that the Universality of the Craft will never be assailed in England by the supporters of the high grades, and they may equally rest assured that those Chivalric Orders will continue to be practised wherever the Christian faith exists.

We hail, therefore, with gratification, these auspicious signs of unity, peace and concord amongst the rulers of the high degrees which should ever be found to prevail within the hallowed precincts of the Masonic fold.

**THE ARK MARINERS' DEGREE.**  
[COMMUNICATED.]

We understand that the committee appointed at the last Grand Mark Lodge, to consider the propriety of permitting the Ark Mariners' Degree to be given in Mark Lodges have had two meetings, the Grand Mark Master being in the chair.

Evidence was adduced by several old Masons that the Ark Mariners' Degree had from time to time been given in Mark Lodges, and the committee have agreed to a report stating this fact, and recommending that the Masters of Mark Lodges should be permitted to continue to give this degree, together with the other named in reference, as *side* degrees, the distinct altogether from the Mark, which is complete without them. No Mark Master is to be under any necessity to take the degree unless he pleases, and they are never to be given in a Mark Lodge, save only in a Lodge of Emergency to be specially called for that purpose.

**THE ROYAL ARK MARINERS.**  
[COMMUNICATED.]

As considerable misconception appears to prevail as to the recent proceedings of certain brethren in reference to the degree it may be well to throw some light upon the subject. On the 2nd May last at a meeting of the St. Mark's Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 1, and under the warrant of that lodge, as previously notified in the summons, the Royal Ark Mariners' Degree was conferred upon several Mark Master Masons by a Past Master who was an old member of the degree.

Among the brethren admitted was Bro. Morton Edwards, who has since proclaimed himself Grand Commander by virtue of his having obtained possession of a warrant issued in 1793, which was superseded three years afterwards by the following charter promulgated by authority of Lord Rancliffe, G.C.N.

"RANCLIFFE, G.C.N.

"ROBT. GILL, A.G.C.N.

"Wm. Jones, G.J.

Wm. Cooper, G.S.

"The Charter of the Grand and Royal Ark (Vessel Fleet or Squadron) Granted from Grand Noah, and now under the Command of Lord Rancliffe, &c., &c., &c. And then held on Mount Ararat, in Armenia, on the 3rd day after the Ark rested being the 30th of the Second Month in the first year after the Flood, when by the Constitution of the

Old World, 1655, it was Handed down by Faithfull Noah and then under the Almighty Grand Commander of the Universe, Who fixed it on Earth and formed the plan of the Second World and communicated his mind to his Faithfull Noah; God who approved of his offerings and Accepted of his Sacrifices. And as a sure Pledge and Token of Divine Sanction, the Grand Architect of the Universe has condescended to place his Bow in the Clouds and said, 'This is a Token of my Covenant with you (Ark Mariners) and your Seed for ever.' This Charter was given to our Worthy Mariners Sir Robt. Gill, Sir Isaac Mosely, Sir Chas. Sinclair, Sir Wm. Jones, and Sir Wm. Cooper, and by them under the authority of this Charter to Grant Dispensations, warrants, &c., &c., to Regular Registered Ark Mariners to Command Such Vessels as are appointed and commissioned to them and approved of That these Degrees be held under this Charter the Royal Ark, viz.: The Red + The Ex. & High Ex. Mark Man and Mark Master That the above Named Mariners Shall Annually Elect and Install their Successors according to the Old Charter Granted by Noah of Old as the Covenant fully expresses, And the Ark Lays Moored in the Port of London at the Surry Tavern Strand, and at their Quarterly Meetings of this Charter all Registered Vessels are to attend and Pay their regular Contributions as established in the Constitution and regular Laws of their warrants Signed and Sealed in the Presence of Each and Every of the abovenamed Mariners This 10 Day of May in the Year of Our Lord 1796 of the Grand and Royal Ark Vessel 4145 So mote it be

Countersigned by the G. Scribe and Treasurer.

{	SIR ROBT. GILL
	SIR ISAAC MOSELY
	SIR CHAS. SINCLAIR
	SIR WM. JONES
	SIR WM. COOPER.

It is therefore needless to add, that the 1793 warrant is so much waste paper.

A report of the meeting of the St. Mark Lodge, No. 1, held as above-mentioned, was published in THE FREEMASON of the 7th May, but no reference whatever was made it that report to the fact that the Degree of Royal Ark Mariner was given under the warrant of the Mark Lodge.

A similar *suppressio veri* occurs in the report of a meeting held on the 14th June, when the Grand Mark Master, Bro. Portal, and other eminent brethren received the "Ark" degree. A copy of the summons convening this meeting will best convey an impression of what really took place, and will explode the idea that Bros. Portal, Beach, &c., were admitted under the auspices of the self-dubbed Grand Commander.

[EMERGENCY.]

Special—By authority of the W.M.G.M.M.M., Kent Lodge of Mark Masters.

BRO. F. J. COX, A. G. Dir. of Cer., W.M.

Dear Sir and Brother,—You are requested to attend the duties of this lodge, at Masons' Hall Tavern, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street, E.C., on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at five o'clock precisely.

By command of the W.M.,  
CHARLES SWAN, P.G.S.B., P.M., Secretary.  
Ellison-road, Barnes, S.W. 6th June, 1870  
Banquet will be provided for those who desire it.

Business.

To confer the Degree of Royal Ark Mariner, &c., on the M.W.G. Master, also Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P., P.G.M., and other brethren (Mark Masters) wishing to take the same. The committee appointed by the M.W.G.M. to consider the question of advisability of working these degrees having decided in the affirmative.

The fee for taking these degree is not yet settled, but it is expected it will be about 10/6 to 15/.

If you intend to take the degree on this occasion, or to stop to the banquet, please let me know by Monday morning, the 13th instant.

It will thus be seen, that by a series of somewhat disingenuous statements, several worthy members of the Craft have been induced to countenance the formation of a mock Grand Lodge of Ark Mariners, but when the real facts are made known, they will doubtless speedily withdraw from co-operation

in a movement which is sure to entail serious consequences upon its promoters. While admiring the zeal of Bro. Morton Edwards in this matter, it is to be feared that he has shown a want of judgment, and of candour which are not to be so readily commended.

It has been suggested that a general meeting of brethren connected with the Royal Ark Mariners' Degree should be convened as soon as practicable, in order that those who have no sympathy with the present ill-advised attempt to form a Grand Lodge, may thereby obtain an opportunity of expressing their sentiments, and, if necessary, of repudiating the acts of the Grand Commander (?) and his handful of coadjutors.

**Multum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.**

BRO. HUGHAN ON ORIGIN OF OPERATIVE FREEMASONRY.

In answer to Bro. Paton and others, Bro. Hughan desires to say he cannot write in answer to Bro. "Leo" until fully two months have elapsed, as he is already so full of Masonic business that new work must wait for some time.

DEUCHAR WARRANTS AND BRO. D. M. LYON.

I am sure the readers of THE FREEMASON will have gladly noticed the article by my old friend, Bro. Lyon, on the above subject; and they will agree with me in wishing that his "History of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary Chapel)" was finished, so as to enable him once more to write at length in the columns of this excellent Masonic journal. I know nothing of any brother who works in antagonism to the "Grand Priory of Scotland," and would warn all Knight Templars in that country against having to do with such parties in any way. I merely mention what was told me by a brother in Glasgow as to there being encampments still working in Scotland professedly by virtue of the "Deuchar Warrants," which, I presume, is not doubted. The *fact* is all I stated, and all that I know of the matter. As to any illegal Mason-making in Glasgow, the sooner the authorities investigate the matter the better, and let the Craft be told who are doing so as early as possible.

W. J. HUGHAN.

MASONIC JURISDICTIONS.

As an old Mason, I can fully endorse the remarks of "Reitam" in last week's number of your excellent paper, with reference to the formation of a "Grand Lodge of Ark Mariners." I have taken the degree (!) myself, and, like "Reitam," think the less said about it the better, for it is *utterly worthless and stupid*; and I sincerely trust that its practice will soon die out, as it did formerly. No shadow of authority can be claimed by any new-fangled "Grand Lodge," as the degree may be conferred by any Master Mason (who is in possession of it) upon another, and this is in the North of England frequently done by itinerant Masons for a shilling, which is fully its value. I can only regard the formation of a ruling body for this "side degree" as a means of obtaining money from the Craft for the support of a Grand Secretary, &c., in a semi-official Masonic idleness.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.

THE DUNDEE LUGE (page 310).

The old Dundee "luge," was merely similar to the old Aberdeen luge in the fifteenth century. Both were simply lodges, or societies of *Operative* Masons, who worked at their trade or "Craft," and neither knew of nor practised the ceremonies, secrets, &c., of *Speculative* Masonry. Our

imaginative correspondent must, like some of his friends, remember that a Speculative Masonic Lodge is not a *School* for "instructions in the art of architecture," no *Speculative* Masonry is a *system of morality*, &c., which has other objects in view than the teaching of architecture.

W. P. BUCHAN.

In my Note-Book I find the following, taken, I believe, from an Masonic magazine of the last century.

VIATOR.

*Wm. Fredk. Duke of Gloucester*, initiated in Britannic Lo., then No. 27, April 1796. Past Gd. Master, rank of, April 13, 1796, in Gd. Lo. Exalted, 7 Jany. 1797, F. M. Tavern. K. Temp., 11 Jany. 1797.

*Wm. White, G. Sec.*, initiated 1770, Old Horn Lo., No. 2, Westminster. G. Steward, 1 May 1775.

*Rd. Hy. Hutchinson, Lord Visct. Donoughmore*, G. M. of Ireland.

An Alderman.

Hon. Sir, - Have sent you a small present who humbly begs may prove worthy acceptance, which is a hare who is your very humble servt.

Alderman N—G.

*John Wilkes*.—The members of the lodge held at the Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, attended at the King's Bench Prison and made Wilkes a Mason, 3 March 1769.

The following copy of a curious manuscript in my possession may prove interesting to your readers. I do not know from what work it is extracted.

ANTIQUARIUS.

"KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE.

"It appears that the Roof is so Geometrically contrived that it would stand firm without either the Walls or the key Stones. The Mystery of constructing Roofs of this kind, was the Original Secret of Free Masons, of whom John Wastell the Master Mason, contracted to employ not less than Forty, for carrying on the Works of this Chapel.

"Of Free Masons as they were the Builders of this famous peice of Gothic Architecture I shall beg leave to give the following account:—

"A Set of Foreigners who called themselves Free Masons (because none were acquainted with the Secrets of their trade, except such as were Free and Accepted Masons, Members of their Society) are said to have Introduced the Art of Building with Stone into England about the middle of the Seventh Century, these were formerly divided into parties or companies, Each company was subject to A Master, A Warden, and other Inferior Officers (Names to this day retained I am told among Free Masons) they Assembled in One common room (called a Lodge) where they consulted about carrying on the Works which their Master and Warden had undertaken, for they were chiefly employed in Cathedrals, Chapels, and other buildings of the like kind, A company of Free Masons (as I am Justly led to conclude from the second and third Indenture of agreement for building the Chapel) to their Immortal honour, contracted for building different parts of the Chapel. They have left I am told, in the course of their work, certain Marks very well known to all adepts of their Society. What these Monuments of Masonry are I am unable to declare, but refer my reader, If he is learned in the Secrets of the Fraternity, to an Inspection of every Mysterious token about the Building. One thing, however, I shall mention, which has often been observed, That in the South Porch or entrance of the Chapel are *Three* steps, at the West door *Five*, and at the North Porch *Seven*, these are the numbers with the Mystery, or at least with the sound of which Free Masons are said to be so particularly and well acquainted with.

"It is observable that notwithstanding the encouragement Free Masons received from Henry the 6th by being employed in erecting his Magnificent Chapel, An Act passed in the 3rd year of his reign, for suppressing their Assembling, or holding Chapters in any part of his dominions, but a favourable report being made to his Majesty by some of the Nobility, who had been admitted into the Brother-hood, he afterwards received them into his favor, and shewed them marks of a particular respect.

"The Names also of two Artists who bore a

share in the Works, are preserved in the Archives of Caius College, viz.

"To all Christen people this prsnt writyng endented, seeng, redyng, or heryng, John Woolrich, Maister Mason, of the Werks of Kynges College Roial of our Lady and Seynt Nicholas of Cambrigge, John Bell, Mason Wardeyn in the same Werks &c written at Cambr. 17th August 1476—16th of Edward the fourth."

"Extracted by Thøos. F. Tutt, P.J. Grand Warden."

EARL OF ROSLYN.

"Alexander Wedderburn, *first Earl of Roslyn*, a distinguished lawyer and politician, was born in 1733, at Chesterhall, in East Lothian.

A few months later (after the Gordon riots in 1780,) he was promoted to the office of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and was elevated to the peerage by the title of Lord Loughborough, &c. On his retirement from public life, he was (in 1801) created Earl of Roslyn, with remainder to his nephew. He died suddenly of an attack of gout in the stomach, on 2nd January, 1805, in the seventy-second year of his age.—J. T."

The nephew was Sir James Clair-Erskine, who became second Earl, and died in 1837. Succeeded by Sir James Alexander St. Clair-Erskine, third Earl.

"William St. Clair, or Sinclair, third Earl of Orkney, and Lord Sinclair. In 1455 he got grant of Earldom of Caithness. In 1471, he was obliged to resign his Earldom of Orkney to James III., which was annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament. At his death in 1480, he was Earl of Caithness and Lord Sinclair. By his second wife he had Oliver, to whom he assigned the estate of Roslyn. He was ancestor of the family of St. Clair of Roslyn, now extinct in the male line."

James St. Clair, ninth Lord Sinclair, or his brother John, in 1735, purchased the ancient ancestral castle of Roslyn from the last heir of that cadet branch.

W. P. B.

#### ROYAL ARK MARINERS.

This degree received some additional members on Tuesday evening, at a floating of the vessel at Bro. Gosden's, Masons' Hall Tavern, Basinghall-street. A Grand Ark was first held, when the Grand Commander was installed, after the minutes of former Arks of 24th May and 14th June had been read and confirmed. The G. Com. then returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, and assured the Commanders present that he would endeavour to do all in his power to sustain the interest which had been felt in this degree. Grand Ark was thereupon moored temporarily and an ordinary Ark floated, and the candidates for promotion were afterwards introduced and elevated to the rank of Ark Mariners; and subsequently, by dispensation, the rank of the Commander was conferred upon the brethren. The Grand Commander, assisted by the Deputy Grand Commander, performed the ceremony.

The GRAND COMMANDER having resumed Grand Ark, announced that the degree was making considerable progress. Applications had been received for warrants launching vessels in Essex, Dover, Middlesex, Bristol, Hampshire, Warwickshire and Exeter, and in London there would be vessels launched in the central, west, east and south districts.

The Grand Commander appointed the Deputy Grand Commander the Prov. G.C. for Middlesex, after which the special vessel was resumed and both were safely moored.

The brethren then partook of an exquisite banquet provided by Bro. C. Gosden, and the Grand Commander deputed Bro. — to preside over them, which he did with his usual good taste, and proposed the various toasts with great felicity.

In giving the first toast, "The Queen," — said Her Majesty's father, and two of her uncles, were Royal Ark Mariners—the Duke of Kent, the Duke of Clarence, and the Duke of Sussex.

— next gave "The health of the Supreme Grand Commander," and was quite sure from the number who had gathered round him, that they all had confidence in the work he had so ably commenced. He (—) had taken the degree before that evening, but joined this vessel because he wanted to see its working. He was its principal opponent in Grand Mark Lodge, where it was introduced in a somewhat questionable form towards the end of the proceedings; but having seen the degree as practised at this Ark he should withdraw his opposition. He had to speak in praise of the

Supreme Grand Commander, who he found was in earnest in his work, and did not intend to make the degree exclusive. There was no objection to its being attached to the Mark, and the Grand Commander deserved the thanks of all the brethren for having brought this degree forward.

The GRAND COMMANDER rose with feelings of pride and humility to respond. Although a great deal of the work of establishing this Ark had fallen on his shoulders, he was ably seconded in his endeavours. As he was one of the committee appointed to enquire into the degree, he was not at liberty to say much as to the position of the degree with regard to the Mark; but the Grand Master of the Mark Degree had been elevated a Royal Ark Mariner, and Past Grand Master Beach with several other distinguished Masons had also taken the degree. He was glad to have secured the services of such able brethren, and many others were in communication with him as to joining. Seven or eight vessels were about to be launched, and throughout the country there was a desire to adopt this rank. One vessel had been already working under the old York Rite for the past fifty years, and this Grand Ark was in hopes to affiliate it very soon.

The GRAND COMMANDER, in proposing "The health of — and the Past G. Commanders," apologised for not presiding at the banquet himself, stating that the work in the Ark had been very heavy. —, also, was better able to preside, and by his experience as a chairman, had added lustre to the proceedings of the day.

—, in reply, referred to the eminence of of Bro. Dorrington, the Past Grand Commander, in all the degrees of Freemasonry, and in bringing his name before the brethren, the Grand Commander had paid him a well-deserved compliment. The Deputy Grand Commander, also, was an eminent and distinguished Mason; he was one it was always a pleasure to meet. —, too, was an eminent Mason, who would lend his aid and assistance in bringing forward this degree. For himself he could only thank the Grand Commander for introducing his name to the notice of the brethren, and for having appointed him to office that evening.

—, who had not been included by — in his speech, said he felt bound to say something for himself as a Grand Officer. They had met to resuscitate an old Order, and they might congratulate themselves on the event. To the G. Com. great thanks were due for the course he had taken, and for the energy he had shown in reviving the R.A. Mariners degree in conjunction with others. It was certainly at present in a somewhat imperfect state on account of the officers not being thoroughly up to their duties; but that would soon be overcome. The degree was very old, and it ought to be worked. He would use his best exertions to make himself master of his duties, and studiously to assist in the working of the Ark.

— said he thought every degree in Freemasonry was calculated to cement the brethren together while they met in unity and brotherly love and observed the great principle and tenet of Masonry, to do good to one another and carry out charity. This order was not antagonistic to this chief principle, and he was glad to have an opportunity of becoming a member of it.

— gave "The Health of the Provincial Brethren," and thanked them for their valuable assistance. The provinces had been well represented in this Ark, and he trusted the brethren would extend the knowledge of the degrees in their respective localities.

— responded, and in the course of his remarks said he was anxious to establish the degree Hampshire, and hoped the Grand Commander would assist him. He was pleased that the Provincial Grand Master for Hampshire had become a member, and this fact should encourage the brethren of that district to follow his example.

— replied for the county of Warwick, and hoped to see the degree established there.

The brethren shortly afterwards separated.

THE BLOOD IN OLD AGE. — As age advances the blood becomes thin and cloudy—or, in a full habit, thick and cloudy. The failing of the powers of life requires extra nutrition and support, and the blood yielding the excess required is soon overcharged with carbon, which gives to it the cloudy appearance. Being then impure, day by day the vitiated matter increases, and the body suffers from a thousand ailments. "The Blood Purifier," old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, supplies the extra nutrition to the blood and restores to it its florid hue, and then the progress of decay is arrested and the ailment disappears—man lives out his days, and the sunset of life is unattended with suffering. Testimonials with each bottle from the Hon. the Dean of Lismore, General Wm. Gilbert, of the Indian Army; and Rev. Francis Monck, of "The Gospel Evangelist." Ordered also for Apothecaries' Hall, London. Sold by all druggists, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. Pills and Ointment, each in boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.—Caution: Get thered and blue wrappers, with the old Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine.—[Advt.]



## Original Correspondence.

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

## ARK MARINERS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The suggestion of Bro. "Lex" for trying the legality of the above degree reminds one of the Chinaman immortalized by "Elia," who used to burn his house down whenever he wanted roast pork for dinner.

The Act 39 Geo. III., cap. 79, is a highly penal statute directed against secret *political* societies, but is quite wide enough in its terms to include scores of very innocent social fraternities. Lodges of Freemasons are exempted, but the exemption is hampered with a variety of conditions and formalities which, I am strongly inclined to think, would render it no exemption at all to the great majority of Masonic bodies outside the Craft proper; if, indeed (which I very much doubt), all Craft lodges are technically in a position to claim it. The *practical* exemption rests on the generally acknowledged truth that Masonic bodies, whether consisting of craftsmen or of Masons who are not only craftsmen but also members of one or other of the now unacknowledged degrees, are as a rule composed of men of private and political honour and integrity.

I am not an "Ark Mariner," and am disposed, quite as much as "Lex," to deplore the multiplication of different Masonic jurisdictions; but in the name not only of fraternity, but of common sense, do not let us invoke a penal statute to settle a purely Masonic question. Let the matter be simply brought before Grand Lodge. If they countenance the Ark degree, well and good; if they do not, and a handful of Masons still choose to personate Noah in the ark (or even the animals), I don't think Masonry in general, or "Lex" in particular, will be very much the worse for it.

Yours fraternally,  
A BARRISTER.

Lincoln's Inn, 25 June, 1870.

## HEAR ME ONCE MORE.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Dr. Samuel Johnson once addressed his friend Boswell after the following fashion, "If you are about attacking an infidel, begin with finding fault, if you cannot find fault with his logic, do so with his grammar. If he is not good looking, find fault with his ugliness, in short he advised him to find fault with anything, with everything, only find fault." Our Bro. Carpenter has evidently taken a hint from Boswell's life of Johnson, for the first thing in his letter (May 28) in reply to mine, begins with fault-finding, he intimates that I have an "ill-temper." Why! my dear Sir and Brother, my wife, God bless her, thinks me an *excellent tempered* husband, my children think of me the same as a father, so do my neighbours as a neighbour, and Bro. Geo. Kenning, with whom I once had the pleasure of conversing, must bear witness, that I look anything but ill-tempered. So having disposed of these erroneous notions, I might now with equal reason retort, and charge my worthy opponent with ill-temper. This, however, I will not do; I have no disposition to descend to personalities or fault finding. Indeed, I rejoice to acknowledge my pleasure at finding that I was mistaken in Bro. Carpenter's and your own intentions. I may perhaps still misunderstand him, but I will do my best to give his ideas as I understand them now.

Bro. Carpenter wishes that Jewish brethren should manifest no offence in a Masonic lodge, at his eulogising Christianity as his dearly-prized and cherished creed, upon which his faith and hope rests, which he would rather die than abjure, of his readiness if need be to stand up in its defence. And if a Jew is a Jew by conviction, he ought to listen with equanimity to Bro. Carpenter's declaration of the infinite value of the Christian religion. Now I have shown Bro. Carpenter's remarks to brethren, members of Evangelical Churches, some of the *best tempered* men I am acquainted with, and they admitted that *the infinite value of my religion*, implies the *finite value*, or the *no value* of your religion, in short, it is vaunting the superiority of my religion, over every other one's present. But Bro. Carpenter adds, "providing it is not done unnecessarily or in an offensive manner." Very well.

You will now pardon me for prefacing my remarks with an anecdote. I recently attended a meeting of the Society of Arts, (Boston,) where, as usual, new inventions are exhibited and explained. Among others, Mr. Jones, was invited by the chairman to explain some improvements in a tubular boiler, which he exhibited, Mr. Jones thereupon brought upon the stand, a folio manuscript volume of about one hundred pages, and very deliberately began with the beginning of steam boilers, he next started to describe the laws and nature of steam, and then launched into the biographies of Black, Watt, Foulton, Stevenson, &c., &c., all which was of

course familiar to every one present since the days of their boyhood. By degrees impatience began to manifest itself. The worthy Professor who presided over the meeting, after turning his head to the right and to the left, turned round to the speaker, very good tempered, as good tempered as I was when I wrote my letter, and politely said, "Excuse me Sir, there is really no necessity here of all this explanation."

Now, if a Mahometan, a Hindoo, a Japanese, a Mormon or even a Jew, was desirous of addressing a lodge about the infinite value of his religion, there might be some necessity to listen to him or them. Because, all religions but the Christian, are painted in every Christian Church, in the blackest colour, and as all the members of the lodge, might never before have had an opportunity of listening to either or all of their religionists on the subject of their respective creeds, an explanation of that kind would at least tend to impart information, that might be new to most, if not to all the members present. We do not indeed admit the propriety of allowing these subjects to be discussed at all in a Masonic lodge, but yet, there might be some mitigating excuse if the religion to be explained was an outlandish religion. But Bro. Carpenter wants the liberty of expatiating in a lodge on the infinite value of *Christianity*. Now, might not some one turn round in the middle of Bro. Carpenter's discourse, with an "Excuse me, Sir, there is really no necessity here of all this explanation." Is there a man in an English lodge, to whom the information of Bro. Carpenter or any other Christian brother, on the same subject, would be very new? Why, my dear brother, even Bro. Moses, of Dukes-place, could assure Bro. Carpenter that he can scarcely leave his door or window open for a minute without finding the floor covered with tracts about the infinite value of the Christian religion; and if Bro. Moses is not too polite, he might add that he had already been over-dosed *ad nauseum* with the subject. But that is not all. What necessity is there in a Masonic lodge, where no one's religion is disputed, for anyone to tell the brethren that he is ready "to stand up in defence of his religion," or to proclaim that "he is ready to die for his religion," where nobody has the slightest idea of killing him for it. Such expression may be very appropriate in a Knight Templar Commandery, but certainly not in a Masonic lodge.

Having shewn that there is not the least necessity for introducing these disturbing elements into a lodge, I come now to the second proviso—viz., "providing it is not done in an offensive manner." Now, how is that to be ascertained beforehand? If Bro. Carpenter, or any other brother, begins to address the lodge on the infinite value of his religion, who can foretell that it will not be offensive to some of the brethren? In order to obviate giving offence, I think it will be more than just for the W.M. to ask permission of the lodge—visitors included—to put the question thus: "Are you willing to listen to Bro. — on the subject of the infinite value of his religion?" And when so put, how many lodges will you find within a radius of ten miles from St. Paul's who would unanimously consent to such a proposition?

The truth is, Bro. Carpenter and myself agree perfectly on the most essential points. We fully agree that every man, *and woman, too*, should obtain the fullest information regarding the religions which divide mankind. We agree to the fullest liberty of discussion on religion, both in print and otherwise. But yet I maintain "that there is a time and place for all things," and that a Masonic lodge is not the proper place for such questions to be discussed in. We must remember that free discussion is a two-edged sword. If we allow the Jew and Christian to advocate in a lodge the infinite value of either religion, we must also allow the believer in natural religion a chance of expatiating on the infinite value of his religion. The result may be, that a brother who may have entered the lodge a firm believer in Christianity may go home with *some doubts* on his mind. This may come to the ears of the bishop. The bishop may in the House of Lords denounce Masonic lodges as infernal hot-beds of infidelity. The Protestant Church may unite with the Pope of Rome against us; pious maidens will shun the acquaintance of young Masons; pious wives will prevent husbands being initiated; and what will become of our dearly cherished institution, when bishops, churches, popes, wives, and sweethearts declare open war against us?

With the best wishes for the health and happiness of our worthy though erring brother, and also yourself, and *with the best temper in the world*, I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Fraternally and respectfully yours,  
JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., June 13, 1870.

## THE 1717 THEORY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—On page 114 of pre-

sent volume of your paper occurs the following, signed "Homo":—

"In No. 26 of *The Tattler*, for 9th June, 1709, I find this passage, which seems to dispose of some of Bro. 'Leo's' ill-considered theories as to '1717' Freemasonry. The allusion made is to certain fops known then as 'Pretty Fellows':—

"You see them accost each other with effeminate airs—they have their signs and tokens like Freemasons."

"In my humble opinion the writings of 'Leo' are to be classed with those of one Pinkerton, whose anti-masonic lucubrations have been recently published, to the disgust of many brethren, in the columns of your contemporary, the *F.M.M.*"

It is a little odd, Bro. Editor, that this writer should have fallen upon exactly the same style and extent of evidence to demolish "Leo's" 1717 theory, and which is as well the theory of Bro. Buchan, as did a prominent New York brother, in 1860, in a contribution he made in that year to a small monthly published in the New York City, styled the *Masonic Eclectic*, and which was somewhat fully responded to by the Editor of the monthly magazine, the *American Freemason*. In that response the point made was that had Sir Richard written just six years previous to the time he did, he should have lacked the illustration he used when speaking of the "Pretty Fellows." If it were not too long, I would be pleased to have you reproduce the whole of that article for the edification, if not satisfaction, of "Homo," and brethren of his mode of thought; but written for a monthly of some 80 odd pages the writer was at liberty to, as we say in the West, "spread himself;" and which he does very extendedly, going into the history of Operative Masonry from the invasion of Britain by the Romans, and bringing it down to the time of Sir Christopher Wren; and when, after the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, there were in London but four lodges of those Operative Masons extant. He also gives, in proof, the seal of the Freemasons' Company, copying it from the work of Howe's, and showing that that seal was, with but a change of the crest—the substitution of a dove at rest for the bent arm and hand grasping a trowel—the arms or seal of the Grand Lodge of England until after the Union of 1813, when the present arms or seal of the Athol Grand Lodge or Royal Arch was substituted. He shows that the Freemasons' Company, or Companies, was organised in London in 1417, at which time it received its seal and the No. 30—the same being its company number—and in accordance with which it would in all public processions take rank; and the seal, or arms, three castle towers on a silver field with the compasses extended and supported at an angle of twenty-five degrees, surmounted by the crest of a naked and bent arm grasping a trowel, and the whole supported by two beavers rampant. With no change, I repeat, except in the matter of the crest, this identical seal, or arms, was adopted by the organisation of 1717 as that of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England; and it remained unchanged by that body for nearly one hundred years, and until the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813. I do not believe I can do the writer justice, however, in his closing statements without copying him entire. Bro. Brennan has a flow of language at times, when he lets himself out, as he did in the case before me, that cannot very satisfactorily be condensed, and which by any attempt to do so would be greatly enfeebled. Will you, then, Bro. Editor, kindly grant me space wherein to copy the closing portion of his article? I will begin where he is speaking of the Act of Parliament under which the Freemasons' Company was organised, in 1417, and the later or 1425 Act, by which they were interdicted from assembling. He says:—

"This Act of Parliament has been made much of by our Masonic historians of the 19th century to prove that Masonry, as we have it, existed in England at the time of the passing of this Act; but it is plain to the candid mind that it proves no such thing. The Freemasons, in common with other free corporations or companies, enjoyed the privilege of making laws to regulate their business operations, and which laws were binding upon themselves and upon those who engaged their services, so long as they did not contravene the laws of England; but in that event they had to be checked. Possibly an historian for the free goldsmiths, free armourers, free joiners, or free cordwainers, did he but search with as much zeal for some recognition in past centuries of those companies among the Acts of England's Parliament, he might find equal notice taken of them. The whole pith and object of this Act amounts to nothing more than that the pay demanded by these Operatives being considered excessive—those who required their services deemed it proper to have it reduced and fixed by an Act of Parliament.

"We are not aware that any authority worthy of respect has ever attempted to prove that Masonry originated with Dr. Anderson, Dr. Desaguliers, and others, who fashioned the first Grand Lodge

of Free and Accepted Masons. The assertion has been made by us that it was our firm belief they arranged the institution substantially as it existed subsequently for nearly one hundred years. They arranged it as a body having no connection with the art, trade, or business of stone-cutting, architecture, or building; whilst, fully aware of the prestige the high antiquity of the operative society would confer upon it, they retained and, in their ancient allegorical sense, directed the usage of the principal working tools of Operative Masons; so much of the language of these workmen when met in a congregated capacity, and such of their laws as could be adapted to the uses of this new society. The 'Ancient Charges,' in contradistinction with the general regulations in Anderson's book, first printed in 1723, prove this, as the former, refer in no manner to any other than an organisation of Operative Masons, stonemasons, and builders.

"We have said that the Freemasons, in common with their fellow artizans and artificers had organised corporations in the principal cities of Europe during the middle ages, and to those corporations were subject all members of them engaged in that distinctive business. In Germany those corporations enjoyed peculiar immunities, were under the special protection of the heads of Church and State, and flourished in the greatest prosperity during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In England and Scotland they had their seats of government; in the one at York and at London, in the other at Edinburgh. James VI. of Scotland, and II. of England, Scotland's last king, had, by royal edict, ordained that St. Clair of Roslin should be noble patron of the Freemason Corporations in Scotland during his natural life, and his male issue enjoy the same privilege after him. In England, by reason of the wars which afflicted that country during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it is presumed the Freemason corporations had not any royal or noble patrons to which they were subject. As patrons, therefore, and in view of the benefit their names and position might afford to the local association, noblemen and gentlemen of distinction were admitted as honorary members into those companies, resident in the city or town where any public building was in progress. In this way we find that, in 1641, Robert Moray, by profession a soldier, by position Quartermaster-General of the Scottish army, was admitted into the company of Freemasons; and, five years afterwards, in Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, and Kingdom of England, Colonel Mainwaring, a prominent gentleman of that city, and lineal descendant of him who once owned the estate upon which that city is built, with Elias Ashmole, an antiquarian, were received into the Freemasons' Company of that city. The diary of the latter record the fact, and date of this reception into, not a secret society of Freemasonry, but into the Freemasons' Company. Those gentlemen, as we have said, were received merely as honorary members of the respective Freemasons' Companies at Edinburgh and Warrington; and while their reception was intended as a mark of respect, it afforded them none of the privileges which appertained to the active members of the particular Companies of Working Masons into which they were received, or any other with which they were in communion or correspondence. Upon the contrary, they were especially designated as "Accepted" Masons, that is, members by permission, and not by virtue of any right, probation or education peculiar to a Working Mason. This was the origin of the qualifying adjective, *Accepted*, at present used, and very unnecessarily, as we know of but one kind of legally made Freemason, viz., he who is made in the body of a lawfully-constituted lodge, working under a warrant granted by a legally constituted Grand Lodge. Many others, gentle and noble, it is but reasonable to believe, were accepted in the same manner, and for the like purposes within the forty years between those dates, but, with the exception of another reception of this kind that took place in London, on the 11th March, 1682, at which Sir William Wilson, and many other men of distinction were received into the Freemasons' Company, of that city, we have no record of any other in any history within our knowledge.

"So long as the object for which those receptions were accorded was in good faith adhered to, no trouble or dissatisfaction resulted from them; but it may well be believed that in the political struggles of that century which in England witnessed the death of Charles I., the establishment of Cromwell's Commonwealth, and the restoration of the monarchy in the person of Charles II., every means which could be used to favour the one interest or the other engaged in those struggles, and the private if not secret meetings of the Freemasons' Companies would be made use of in which to plan some of the movements of those interests. Those years were disastrous to peaceful occupations, and the practice of any art, trade or science, not conducive to war; hence thousands of workmen whose business did not involve warlike labours were idle, and became necessarily soldiers. Here was an opportunity for those *Accepted* Masons of rank to

use their influence on the side of the monarchy, that first estate that had ever patronised, fostered, and consequently lived in the affections of the Masons. This, however, is but natural surmise. We *know* nothing beyond this, that when Charles was restored to his throne the Freemasons' Companies of England had seen their most prosperous days, and the last years of the seventeenth century found their governing bodies, or principal, at London and York dissolved, and the year 1700 disclosed the existence in the former city of but four feeble associations or Freemasons' Companies, the Operative Masons of which had been engaged on St. Paul's Cathedral, then but a few years completed.

"The *Accepted* Masons, however, were not affected by the dissolution of those companies. The very weakness of the one was the strength of the other. The thoughtful and far-seeing among better educated honorary Freemasons failed not to appreciate what an engine for good or evil were the privileges which for so great a length of time had been enjoyed by the Operative Masons, and that the *prestige* of a life old as that of civilised Britain itself would not be destroyed by any change that might be made in those bodies, provided enough of the forms and language of their assemblies was preserved. With, then, the design in view of remodeling the institution, we find that in that one of those four remaining assemblies that held its meetings in the neighbourhood of St. Paul's Cathedral, the proposition was introduced—it can scarcely be doubted by one of those *Accepted* Masons—to henceforth no longer confine the candidate for admission to Operative Masons, but to extend the privileges of the society to all men found worthy. In 1703, as Preston in his 'illustrations,' informs us, we find this proposition substantially adopted by this lodge or assembly in the following language:—

"The privileges of Masonry shall no longer be restricted to Operative Masons, but extended to men of every profession, provided they are regularly approved and received into the Order."

"Now, to the most simple casuist there is here apparent, in view of the prevalent belief among Freemasons that the Freemasonry of to-day is the Freemasonry of the seventeenth and all prior centuries, a manifest and insurmountable discrepancy, and one that certainly destroys that belief. If the lodge of St. Paul possessed the right claimed by all lodges at the present day to receive into its membership all sorts and conditions of men, subject only to the reservation in this resolution, why was it necessary to adopt and promulgate this resolution in 1703? That that lodge or assembly of persons was composed mainly of Operative Masons must be evident. Its name of the Lodge, or Builders' Company of St. Paul, betokened this; and that they had been engaged on that erection. It was composed, as well, of some few *Accepted* Masons; and being thus composed, it is reasonable to believe that the views entertained by the latter were not favourable to their further occupancy of so anomalous a position, nor to the continued existence of the lodge with their languishing and publicly discouraged condition, but that a new life and a better grip upon public sympathy and respect was, at least by them, earnestly desired. In its then operations there was nothing to command respect, and in this regard it was but the type of the other three, which, in common with it, assembled in taverns or drinking hostleries; there was nothing in its practice to win the favour of any but those of its members who, month after month, or mayhap at shorter periods, met as at a 'free and easy,' to talk and sing, to eat and drink, and smoke tobacco; and before its style or practice could be changed, some radical measure by which accessions from among others than Operative Masons, stonemasons, and builders could be gained must be legalised. Hence we have the memorable act of the assembly at the Goose and Gridiron in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1703, and with it the birth of a society to be composed of all sorts and conditions of men, subject only to certain reserved provisions, to be known thenceforth by the name of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONRY."

I will not intrude further upon your space, but subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully and fraternally,  
AN AMERICAN FREEMASON.  
Buffalo, N.Y., June 4, 1870.

\* It is possible Preston copied the language of this sentence exactly as it appeared upon the record of this lodge, but, in view of contemporary facts, we must doubt. The word "Order" is one that, as applied to Freemasons, we believe was then unknown, and its insertion here does not tend to strengthen the sentence in its antiquity even when he wrote, three-quarters of a century afterwards, but, on the contrary, modernises it very much. Dr. Anderson, in his "Book of Constitutions," first published in 1723, makes no allusion in any part of his work to an "Order," nor uses that word once. The word "Fraternity" alone is used by him in speaking of Freemasons as a sodality.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I cannot help making a few remarks on Bro. Yarker's letter at page 296, referring to the 1717 theory. He says: "The phase through which we are now passing arises in part from mistaken and illogical views as to universality, leading writers, for the sake of it, to advance theories it is impossible they can believe themselves; and in part from the admission by journalists of letters by writers upon a subject for which their education and knowledge unfit them." May I ask Bro. Yarker to give your readers the benefit of the logical reasons by which he has come to such a conclusion? Because those who advocate the side opposed to him might, for the same reason, say the same thing; and it is well, for the elucidation of truth, that there are journalists who open their columns to writers whose views are opposed to each other. And it may be observed that education assists those in the pursuit of knowledge who have intellectual power; but it cannot give faculties to the mind where the understanding is deficient. Neither (and it is well for the poor) does it require a college education to make a man of understanding. Further on, Bro. Yarker says: "I am not merely advocating my own opinions, but what I am also taught by High Grade Freemasonry, so much ridiculed and even so little understood by its own members." And, again, he says: "As our philosophical system is one of secrecy, let each be content with his own degree, without interfering with a superior step; for it is only the *perfected brother* who is the true universalist, and the possessor of the key to all religious truth." Does this mean that High Grade Masonry opens up a new and an easier way to heaven, or a more comprehensive system of moral philosophy than is contained in the Holy Scriptures, which is open and free to all, and independent of the secret system of philosophy he boasts and thinks so much of? As for his advice to "be content each with his own degree, &c.," I hope no brother, black or white, initiated or uninitiated, will take any heed of it; but let them use every effort to discover the hidden secrets of nature, and lay them open to all for the glory of God and the good of man.

Yours fraternally,  
W. G. DORIC.

P.S.—I would like to see a few extracts from writers or works, published before 1717, proving the existence of Freemasonry. Assertions by writers of a latter date are no proof.

W. G. D.

#### ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The Masonic challenge which I threw down in your columns lately has been, unknown to me, copied out and published in many of the daily newspapers; amongst others, it appeared in the *Glasgow Evening Star* and in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*. Bro. Chalmers I. Paton observing this writes to both of these papers attacking my ideas; but forgets to inform me that he has done so. Consequently, I knew nothing of the matter until some time had elapsed. I consider this, under the circumstances, scarcely fair, or even manly; to attack me in an Edinburgh paper was like firing at me from behind a hedge. However, latterly, I saw both his letters, and replied to them; and as you have afforded Bro. Paton an opportunity of ventilating his views in your columns, as per pp. 273 and 274, perhaps you will be so kind as to give me a portion of your valuable space to show the answers which I gave to his unsupported statements, viz.:—

"I beg to observe at the outset that Bro. Paton's letter is full of mistakes and misrepresentations. He may not be aware of this; but such is in reality the case. As to the 'unquestionable fact' that James II. of Scotland appointed the Earl of Orkney Grand Master of the Masons of Scotland, that is an *unquestionable dream*, and the very document he points to to support this 'fact' prove it to be an untruth—as I explain below. That the Masons were only common Craftsmen is clearly shown by the 'Burgh Records of Aberdeen,' and such like really authentic works; and at the old trade processions it was the *smiths* and not the *Masons* who took the post of honour, each with the token of his Craft on his breast. The old wrights and Masons were often classed together; while in the Act of King Henry VI. of England anent the Masons, they are classed as 'labourers.' In fact, since last summer when, in the *Freemason's Magazine*, I asserted that Freemasonry, or Speculative Masonry, was only 152 years old, I have been carrying on the war continually against all and sundry the supporters of the 'ancient antiquity' of Freemasonry, and I have never met one who could produce any substantial proof that *our* Freemasonry existed before 1717.

"I may here describe what Freemasonry is. There have been two kinds of Freemasonry. The Freemasonry of the fifteenth century, say, was the art of building houses, churches, &c., of stone and lime. A Freemason then was a Mason free of his guild. The secrets they were to keep then were trade secrets; and while there were Free Masons then, there were also free carpenters, free weavers, &c.; and all the handicrafts were known as 'mysteries.'

In the fourteenth century, in 'London in Ancient and Modern Times,' I observe it stated that Edward III. enrolled himself as a member of the 'Linen Armourers, now Merchant Tailors' Company.' This was too bad—he should have joined the Masons! Only, as is more probable, he might pass laws to prevent overcharges in their work, and appoint referees to settle disputes between the Masons and those who employed them. The Lairds of Roslin, in the seventeenth century (who Bro. Paton erroneously calls 'Grand Masters'), were referees of this sort; or, as the charters in the Advocates' Library, which Bro. Paton refers to, styles them, 'patrons and judges.' The dates of these charters are A.D. 1600 and A.D. 1628, and they only refer to pure Operative Masonry, and have not the remotest connection with our Freemasonry and its system of three degrees, Grand Masters, &c.—the 'masters' there alluded to being purely employers of men. The Masons accuse themselves of great misbehaviour, faults, and controversies, and of 'not being able to wait upon the ordinary judges and judgment of the realm.' Hence they simply ask for a man to settle their *trade disputes*. And while the Laird of Roslin is chosen or appointed, 'with express consent and assent of William Shaw, maister of wark, to our Sovereign Lord,' judge or referee for a certain district, with continuation to his heirs, he became no more 'Grand Master' or 'Hereditary Grand Master' thereby than I did. The first Scottish 'Grand Master' was a St. Clair of Roslin, but that was not till 1736, when the Grand Lodge of Scotland was first constituted, and he was then *elected* to that office. More, while the Lairds of Roslin were referees or judges for the Masons in one part of the kingdom, we perceive a Royal grant made by James VI. in 1590 to Patrick Colpland, of Udaucht, and his heirs (his progenitors had it also) giving him full powers as Wardane and Justice within the 'hail thrie sheriffdomes of Aberdene, Banff, and Kincairne.' I ask, was he another 'Hereditary Grand Master?' Perhaps Bro. Paton, who is so good at re-retailing dreams and exploded notions, will kindly solve this problem.

"I have said that Freemasonry about the fifteenth century, &c., was the art of building; but the Freemasonry of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is quite different. It is not the art of building, where apprentices come to learn their trade, journeymen to work at it, and masters to employ men and profit by them—it is a *system* of morality, in which the candidates are put through three ceremonies or 'degrees' before they are full members; the 'secrets' then communicated are the passwords, &c., for said degrees, with explanations of the symbols, &c.; and as for the vulgar idea that the Freemasons are possessed of some extra knowledge, that is quite erroneous. Suppose all the world knew to-morrow that the password of the first degree was Adam, that of the second Noah, and that of the third David (these are merely illustrations), would people be any the better for that? Certainly not. The ceremonies of the different degrees are beautiful when well done, and were it not for the baneful drinking customs of the Fraternity, which do far more harm than any other portion of their practices does good, they might often have a very good effect upon the candidates. However, I understand this matter is to be looked after, in the Glasgow Province at least, more than it has hitherto been. The working of the Master Mason degree, when well done, is just as solemn as the ordination of a minister, and, of course, far more dramatic; and if the Masons would only stop the drinking customs altogether, and take more interest in the ceremonies of the Order, they would find a far better class of members attending their meetings.

"Thousands of Freemasons high in office are ready to assert that our 'Craft Masonry,' with its system of three degrees, was in existence long before the last century; but I defy them all to *prove* such an idea by giving the name of any man who received the Master Mason degree, and the lodge which gave it, before 1717. The fact is, as I have already stated elsewhere, that the system of Freemasonry which was manufactured in London about A.D. 1717 is that system which *all the world has adopted since*. My friend, Bro. D. Murray Lyon, who has examined the records of the two old lodges, Mary's Chapel and Mother Kilwinning, considers that 1721 may be pointed to as the time when this system was first introduced into Scotland, and that is four years after 1717. Bro. Paton must be a very careless writer, or he would not *now* refer to the imaginary '1140' date of Mother Kilwinning Lodge. I think I showed up the absurdity of that legend well enough two years ago; and if anything were wanting, the remark of Bro. Lyon, lately given in THE FREEMASON of March 26th, should have satisfied him—viz., 'the *stuff* that is propagated in regard to its antiquity and former position!'

"As to the 'Canongate Kilwinning,' which, I admit, existed in 1677 as a lodge of Operative Masons, proves that it received a charter then, or proves that it never consisted of Operative Masons, but always of noblemen and gentlemen, by giving a list of these supposed 'noblemen and gentlemen' who joined, say between 1700 and 1720. I am quite well aware many noblemen, &c., joined this lodge about and after 1736, but the point is to prove what took place before 1717. I am not aware that the Canongate Kilwinning Lodge was alive in 1717 far less did it then know aught of, or practice, our system of Freemasonry in 1716. The fact is, there were many *friendly and convivial societies* in existence before 1717 both amongst the Masons as well as amongst other trades, but none of the members of any of these societies, clubs, guilds, or even 'lodges,' knew aught of or practised our system of Freemasonry before 1717. In the old guilds the *opened box* was the sign that the meeting had begun, just as with the Craft guilds, see Toulmin Smith's new work on 'English Guilds,' which I consider supports my ideas, as it seems to me to do also the works of the various Burgh Record Societies which I have been able to peruse.

"Bro. Paton tells us that he is 'at present busily engaged on several Masonic works.' If so, he should have everything at his finger ends, and be able *now* to 'show it (the 1717 theory) to be a mistake;' instead of which he makes this an excuse for delay.—I am, yours respectfully,  
"W. P. BUCHAN."

I shall leave your readers to judge for themselves, only I would respectfully ask them to *think over and digest* my remarks before putting them aside. If they are true they will stand; and it is the *truth* alone that I want.

I am, yours fraternally,  
W. P. BUCHAN.

Glasgow, June 4th, 1870.

HAPPY WE MEET, HAPPY WE PART.

BY W. H. ETHERINGTON, GRESHAM LODGE, No. 869.

When Masons round the festive board  
Are met in hallow'd mirth,  
'Tis then we seek with one accord  
To own each other's worth;  
For all are not alike create,  
Each has his part to play,  
Then love each Brother, small or great,  
And work while it is day.  
For happy we meet, happy we part,  
Happy we'll meet again,  
There's no alloy in a Mason's joy,  
And our secrets are sought for in vain.

In angry strife we ne'er engage,  
Our time is short below,  
Of war's alarms, and battle's rage  
We little care to know.  
Give us the truthful man, and who  
O'er self the victory's won,  
And "dares do all a man may do,  
Who dares do more is none."  
For happy, &c.

Then, Brother, grip the friendly hand,  
Let heart to heart beat true,  
United, we're a happy band,  
And each shall have his due.  
With all mankind we sympathise,  
In health, in wealth, or pain,  
For we've that bright heav'n before our eyes,  
Where all shall meet again.  
For happy, &c.

R.S.A.F., Enfield, June 15th, 1870.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending July 9, 1870.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

- Lodge 16, Royal Alpha, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- " 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chap. 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
- 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. Gottheil, Preceptor.
- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

- Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
- Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
- " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Mile End.
- " 1261, Golden Rule, Gt. Western Htl., Bayswater.
- Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan, Deptford.
- 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. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Peace 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, JULY 6.

- Lodge 10, Westminster & Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Tav., New Wandsworth.
- Mark Lodge, Samson and Lion, Freemasons' Tavern.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- 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.

- 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.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Peckham Lodge of Instruction, Maismore Arms, Park-road, Peckham; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.
- Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 7.30; Bro. I. Terry, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

- Lodge 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
- " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
- " 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey.
- Ch. 733, Westbourne, New Inn, Edgware-road.
- " 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
- General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, 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, JULY 8.

- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Pier Htl., Chelsea.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Domestic Chapter of Instruction, Metropolitan Railway Victoria Station, at 8; Comp. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.
- 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.
- Charterhouse Club of Instruction, Hat and Feathers Tavern, 25, Goswell-road, at 8; Bro. J. Mather, P.M. 65, Preceptor.

SATURDAY, JULY 9.

- Lodge 176, Caveac, Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7.

THE Provincial Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire will be held at Whitby on Wednesday next, the 6th July, at two o'clock in the afternoon. A banquet will take place the same evening, at five o'clock, at the Angel Hotel, tickets for which, 5s. each, may be obtained of the Scribes of the Whitby Chapter.

WASTE OF LAND.—Few seem to think of the prodigious waste of land by hedges. Hedges are sometimes useful for shelter, and sometimes for ornament; but many of our hedges are neither the one nor the other. They are intended merely as fences; but they are the most expensive of all fences. They are not the mere lines, having length without breadth, which they appear on the plan of an estate. The best trimmed hedge consumes at least 3 feet of land on each side of it, and many of our English hedges are far from being well trimmed.—*Food Journal*.

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