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Reviews.

The Wimbledon Annual. Clarke, Pater-noster-row.

At the present juncture, when the two great military powers—France and Prussia—are about to submit their rival claims for supremacy to the dread arbitrement of the Zündnadeland Chassepot, everything which relates to our own gallant army of "Defence, not defiance" acquires additional interest. At the Wimbledon meeting which has just closed, our volunteers have proved their wondrous proficiency as marksmen, and it may be safely said that no other country in the world can now produce—man for man—such a body of reliable sharpshooters as the picked riflemen of Great Britain. As a souvenir of this great yearly gathering of our citizen soldiery, the *Wimbledon Annual* was projected some three years ago, and each successive issue has proved a greater favourite than its predecessor. The popularity of the publication may be confidently gauged by the number of advertisements now bound up with the work, it being a well-ascertained fact that advertisements, in nine cases out of ten, are the true test of circulation. Besides giving the fullest information as to the competition for the various prizes in the rifle contests, and thus becoming a pleasing source of prospective and retrospective intelligence, we find that the *Annual* presents in a literary aspect many other attractions. Mr. F. Montgomery contributes the *piece de resistance* of the book, "A Triangular Story," which will amply repay perusal. "Who Won Miss Macfadgen's Rupees" is the title of an amusing *brochure* by Ronald M. Smith.

Barney Maglone—a *nom de guerre*, we presume—is the author of a poem entitled "The Silent Land," which, although it proves that he possesses the *divine afflatus*, is not at all to our taste, and can scarcely be said to enhance the value of the *Annual*. Let "Barney" try a good cheery rifleman's song next time, and give us a rattling chorus. He has the stuff in him, if he likes to try, and will leave off extracting fun out of such dismal subjects as "church-yard rats" and "blood-gorged worms." The talented editor, Mr. Charles Clarke, supplies "A Post-Prandial Paper," in which he shows us a variety of panoramic views, introducing episodes in the careers of Wellington, Napoleon III., Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Garibaldi, the late Prince Consort, and allusions to the Crimean war, the Exhibition of 1862, the entrance of the Princess of Wales into London, and the literary success of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," whose unworthy authoress has since be-muddled her fair fame by raking up atrocious calumnies against the illustrious dead. "Tennyson Topsy-Turvy" is, as its name implies, a humorous inversion of one of our poet's best known works, "Enoch Arden." We can confidently commend the *Annual* to our Volunteer readers as an interesting souvenir of the Wimbledon camp and its surroundings.

FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.

By THE SON OF SALATHIEL.

(Continued from page 349.)

THE SCHISM.

The Marquis of Carnarvon (afterwards Duke of Chandos) succeeded Lord Carysfort in the office of Grand Master of England in March 1754. He began his administration by ordering the Book of Constitutions to be reprinted, under the inspection of a committee, consisting of the Grand Officers and some other respectable brethren. The Grand Master's zeal and attention to the true interests of the society were shown on every occasion. He presented to the Grand Lodge a large silver jewel, gilt, for the use of the Treasurer, being cross keys in a knot, enamelled with blue; and gave several other proofs of his attachment.

Soon after the election of the Marquis of Carnarvon, the Grand Lodge took into consideration a complaint against certain brethren for assembling without *any* legal authority, under the denomination of *Ancient Masons*; and who, as such, considered themselves independent of the society, and not subject to the laws of the Grand Lodge, or to the control of the Grand Master. Dr. Manningham, the Deputy Grand Master, pointed out the necessity of discouraging such meetings, as being contrary to the laws of the society, and openly subversive of the allegiance due to the Grand Master. On this representation the Grand Lodge resolved, that the meeting of any brethren under the denomination of Masons, other than as brethren of the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, established upon the universal system, is inconsistent with the honour and interest of the Craft, and a high insult on the Grand Master and the whole body of Masons. In consequence of this resolution, fourteen brethren, who were members of a lodge held at the Ben Jonson's Head, in Pelham-street, Spitalfields, were expelled from the Society, and that lodge was ordered to be erased from the list.

No preceding Grand Master granted so many provincial deputations as the Marquis of Carnarvon. On the 7th of October, 1755, his lordship appointed a Provincial Grand Master for Durham, and soon after a very respectable lodge was constituted at Sunderland under his lordship's auspices. In less than two years the following patents were issued by his lordship: 1, for South Carolina; 2, for South Wales; 3, for Antigua; 4, for all North America, where no former provincial deputation was appointed; 5, for Barbadoes, and all other his Majesty's islands, to the windward of Guadaloupe; 6, for St. Eustatius, Cuba, and St. Martin's Dutch

Caribbee Islands in America; 7, for Sicily, and the adjacent islands; 8, for all His Majesty's dominions in Germany, with the power to choose their successors; and 9, for the County Palatine of Chester, and the City and County of Chester. The greater part of these appointments appear to have been mere honorary grants in favour of individuals, few of them having been attended with any real advantage to the society.

The Marquis of Carnarvon continued to preside over the Fraternity till the 18th of May, 1757, when he was succeeded by Lord Aberdour; during whose Mastership the Grand Lodge voted, among other charities, the sum of fifty pounds to be sent to Germany, to be distributed among such of the soldiers as were Masons in Prince Ferdinand's army, whether English, Hanoverians, or Hessians; and this sum was soon after remitted to General Kingsley for the intended purpose.

These were the principal proceedings of the Fraternity during the reign of George II., who, on the 5th of October, 1760, expired at his Palace at Kensington, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign.

This period seems to have been the golden era of Masonry in England; the sciences were cultivated and improved, the royal art was diligently propagated, and true architecture clearly understood; the Fraternity were honoured and esteemed; the lodges patronised by exalted characters; and charity, humanity, and benevolence, appeared to be the distinguishing characteristics of Masons.

(To be continued.)

LETTER from a BROTHER in ENGLAND to a BROTHER in SCOTLAND.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Freemasonry, we are taught, is no respecter of persons, but that eminence is only to be acquired by the just and perfect man, and by him alone. Upon entering the lodge the trappings of state and rank are said to be laid aside; peasant, peer, and prince meet upon the same level, and the only qualification for position amongst us is that derived from the gift bestowed upon us by the Great Creator. All meet as brethren, free and equal; and the only rivalry which can exist, is in the laudable ambition of each to press onward in the paths of science and virtue. This, truly, is the pronounced doctrine of our Order; but like many other pronounced doctrines, it dies in the expression.

It is very true that crowns and stars and garters, with guns, swords, boomerangs, and Colt's revolvers are not permitted to be worn in lodge; but the king does not cease to be king, the peer to be noble, or the rich man to have the advantage of his wealth; while the poor brother finds his own level in the assemblies of the Craft, just as readily as he finds it in the outer world. As surely as cynicism, by its morbid hatred of luxury, imposed upon the Ancients, so has the brotherly love of the Freemason imposed upon the Moderns—with this difference, that the Cynics tried to follow out their doctrines, while the Freemasons write theirs upon tablets of stone, without often caring for putting precept into practice. The common saying, "That it dearly loves a lord," holds true in a lodge.

Now, we have no objections to a lord; on the contrary, we have the greatest respect for the title when borne by a gentleman of honour, sense, learning, and fidelity. On the other hand, we have a hearty contempt for the title when its possessor lacks these qualities. In this we differ from the Freemason who cares not what are the antecedents of a man so long as he has a title.

We do not, then, object to a lord or man of position in our body so long as he is of sterling character, and we would as leave have him as a Grand Officer as not.

Now, if Freemasonry really was the society it pretends to be; if brethren were chosen to office not for the extraneous advantages of rank and fortune, but by reason of their mental qualities

and zeal for the Craft, it would command greater esteem and respect. All know how a late earl was first pitch-forked into a lodge, and from there to the Deputy Grand Mastership without having received the slightest training, or showing the least symptoms of fitness for the post. Undoubtedly he was liked, for he was a good-natured, genial man, but we regret to believe he was rather out of place in his position of Deputy Grand Master, from which the Earl of Roslyn, who had for several years filled the chair of Substitute, and than whom a more intelligent and painstaking brother never sat in Grand Lodge was excluded. We insist that only brethren who have filled the various offices in a subordinate lodge should be eligible for office in Grand Lodge, and that no noble should be placed in a prominent position who has not in a proper manner shown his ability for it in a subordinate post. On the other hand, brethren who have shown marked ability and zeal in propagating the principles of the Order, who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, or art, should be chosen if they could be persuaded to take rank in Grand Lodge. By this means alone will Freemasonry hold its standing in the world, and the coming in of men of ability in place of brainless somebodies, will be the first step in the direction which leads to usefulness and truth.

We do not blame the unfortunate somebodies for their errors, but we do blame those who place them in so false a position for their own purposes. It is actually painful to hear the ignorance of Masonry displayed by Grand Officers, who seem to be unaware that there is a Book of Constitutions for the government of the Order, besides the unwritten law. Even on points of etiquette they are woefully deficient, and the bare ceremony of opening and closing is fraught with ignorance and confusion, through which the luckless office-bearer flounders by the aid of half a dozen prompters and no end of shame.

We all know the danger of men assuming duties which they cannot perform, lacking the brains to understand them, and the ability to enforce them, even if they could. This we shall more particularly notice in reference to Provincial Grand Lodges, where neither honour nor decency can make brethren sensible of their shortcomings, and through whom Freemasonry sinks into great insignificance, if it does not become tainted with false doctrine and impurity; for it is notorious that our lodges have corrupt rituals, and the pure principles of the Order are misunderstood.

"FOR a year and a half I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arm as to deprive me of all rest, and as I could get no relief from the medical faculty, my daughter persuaded me to try your Pain Killer. One bottle convinced me that it would restore the use of my arm as well as relieve the pain, and before I had finished the second I had got the long-sought cure.—ELIZA MARKS, *Milksham*, Oct. 20, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

A NEW LIFEBOAT.—Lady Bouchier has presented to the National Lifeboat Institution a fine lifeboat, thoroughly equipped in every way, including transporting carriage, to be stationed at Chapel, midway between its Sutton and Skegnes lifeboat establishments on the coast of Lincolnshire. The new boat, which left for its station on Monday last, possesses in perfection the usual characteristics of the society's lifeboats, in respect of stability, self-righting, and self-ejecting of water shipped. Like many of the lifeboats of the institution, this is a memorial boat, as will be seen from the following inscription, which has been engraved on a brass tablet to be permanently attached to the lifeboat: "As a memorial to Captain Sir Thomas Bouchier, K.C.B., an officer of the highest character, and the warm and true friend of sailors, Jane Bouchier, his widow, daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, has given this lifeboat, in hope that by God's blessing on the efforts of a brave crew it may help them to save many shipwrecked sailors." The Chapel lifeboat station was publicly inaugurated on Friday, the 22nd inst.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Pimples, boils, carbuncles, abscesses are always vexatious complaints, sometimes even attended with danger. These maladies arise from some obstruction to the free circulation of the blood through the blood vessels or capillaries, and the only rational mode of cure consists in removing the local impediment, at the same time that any impurity engendered by the stoppage should be filtered from the blood. Holloway's Ointment applied to the parts effects the former—his Pills accomplish the latter object. The inflamed skin derives softness, coolness, and ease from the application of this unguent, which gradually penetrates to the affected tissues, soon restores the circulation and its channels to a healthy condition, and saves the sufferer from most serious diseases.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CORNWALL.

The annual meeting and festival of the Masonic Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall was held on Tuesday, the 19th July, at Truro. The streets throughout the town were crowded with holiday folks to witness the public proceedings of the festival, and at various points along the principal thoroughfares long lines of flags and banners proclaimed it a general gala day to the townspeople, as well as the mystic brethren. The Masons assembled at ten a.m. in the handsome concert hall of the new Public Rooms, improvised as a lodge room for the meeting. A fine collection of plants from the nursery of Mr. Mitchinson, florist, Truro, flanked the organ right and left in the orchestra, and added much to the beauty of the room, while the walls were gaily draped with the banners and insignia of the Order. A dais was raised beneath the front of the gallery for the accommodation of the principal officers of the province, and the usual lodge furniture was laid out in the room with excellent taste.

R.W. Bro. Augustus Smith, P.G.M., presided, supported by R.W. Bros. Reginald Rogers, P.D.G.M.; Sir F. M. Williams, Bart., M.P., P.S.G.W., and J.G.W. of England; Dr. James Mudge, P.J.G.W.; E. T. Carlyon, P.P.S.G.W.; and the following other officers of the P.G. Lodge: W. Bros. the Rev. J. D. Hawksley, and the Rev. F. B. Paul, G. Chaplains; the Rev. Dr. J. Bannister, P.P.G. Chaplain; W. Tweedy, G. Treas.; W. T. Sobey, G. Register; W. J. Hughan, G. Sec.; W. F. Newman, S.G.D.; I. Levin, J.G.D.; S. Jacobs, G.S.O.W.; R. John, A.G.D.C.; Lieut. G. Eustace, G.S.B.; T. Taylor, G.O.; S. Harvey, G. Purs.; T. N. Curry, F. Harvey, P. Roberts, J. Hall, W. H. Dunstan, W. Tregay, G. Stews.; W. Rooks, S. Trebilcock, G. Tylers. Altogether nearly three hundred of the brethren of the province were present, among whom, in addition to the above officers, were: W. Bros. J. W. Mason, P.P.S.G.W.; C. J. Pearce, P.P.J.G.D.; Captain H. J. Colwill, P.P.J.G.W.; T. Solomon, P.P.S.G.W.; T. Geach, P.P.G.J.W.; J. P. Smith, P.P.S.G.D.; S. Holloway, P.P.G.D.; J. G. Richards, P.P.G.S.; Colonel J. W. Peard, G.S.P. of England, P.P.S.G.W.; J. B. Dawe, P.P.G.S.; B. Brokenshar, P.P.S.G.D.; W. Dawe, P.P.G.S.; C. Read, P.P.S.G.D.; G. J. Denbigh, P.P.J.G.D.; J. Hocking, jun., P.P.S.G.W.; J. Ninness, P.P.G. Reg.; W. J. Johns, P.P.G. Reg.; E. Penman, P.P.J.G.D.; E. G. Dyke, P.P.G.O.; J. McLean, P.P.S.G.D.; R. Bodily, P.P.S.G.D.; S. G. Moyle, P.P.S.G.D.; G. A. Jenkins, P.P.G. Reg.; J. Bray, P.P.G.D.C.; H. Steele, W.M. 557; N. Coward, P.M. 557; W. Foxwell, P.M. 1,071; W. Veale, P.M. 893; W. Guy, W.M. 496; W. Harvey, P.M. 330; J. Dampney, W.M. 1,071; W. Coad, W.M. 1,164; J. Polkinghorne, P.P.G.T.; W. H. Moses, W.M. 1,136; J. Coombe, P.M. 450, 1,272; W. Hicks, W.M. 977; J. Ough, P.M. 510; R. Skin, P.M. 510; G. Roseveare, W.M. 970; M. Dunn, W.M. 1,272; W. J. Harris, W.M. 893; J. F. Penrose, W.M. 331; J. Poole, P.M. 450; G. Michell, P.M. 1,006; J. Cardew, P.M. 1,164; J. Maxwell, P.M. 121; W. P. Hugoe, P.M. 699; S. Mitchell, W.M. 699; W. Mitchell, P.M. 121; J. Grigg, P.M. 496; W. Bray, P.M. 699; E. D. Anderton, P.M. 331; W. H. Christoe, P.M. 331; E. Huxtable, P.M. 135; T. Davey, jun., P.M. 589; M. Abraham, P.M. 131. Bros. T. Gill, S.W. 967; A. T. Grant, J.W. 330; W. Chappel, S.D. 589; J. H. Reynolds, S.W. 589; J. Sims, J.W. 579; E. A. Courtney, S.D. 510; T. White, J.W. 510; J. Richards, S.W. 1272; A. W. May, J.W. 131; J. O'Neile, I.G. 330; G. Richards, J.W. 1272; W. Pascoe, S.W. 1,006; J. T. Short, S.D. 1272; W. Fenwick, Sec. 970; J. Still, S.W. 970; W. H. Clark, J.W. 893; J. Crew, S.W. 893; N. Henwood, J.W. 1,164; J. Slade, J.W. 977; Rev. G. L. Church, 699; J. Holman, I.G. 699; W. H. Pascoe, Stew. 589; N. Paul, J.D. 699; P. Giles, S.W. 496; J. Grose, I.G. 496; T. L. Dorrington, S.W. 131; J. A. Trevor, J.D. 118; W. Middleton, S.D. 131; M. Little, S.D. 75; J. Pool, P.S.W. 1,450; H. T. Ferguson, S.W. 331. There were also several visiting brethren, among whom

were R.W. Bro. the Rev. J. Huyshe, M.A., P.G. Chaplain and P.G.M. of Devon, who was warmly received by the brethren with the honours due to his rank, and I. Latimer, P.P.G. Sec. Devon.

The lodge having been opened in due form, the GRAND TREASURER read his annual report, which, after the payment of the expenses of the year, showed a balance in hand of £94 9s. 11d.

The GRAND SECRETARY reported that during the year 1868-9 there were 825 subscribing members returned for the province, and in 1869 70, 834. In the last year there had been a great many removals of brethren from the province, and this deduction had been met by 89 initiations and 24 members joining lodges in the province. At present there were 172 subscribing P.M.'s in the province. Bro. Hughan also stated that during the past year the province had been very fortunate in its recommendations to the Masonic charities. It had given its votes to the Girls' School in aid of an application from the province of Devon, which had been successful. For the Boys' School there had not been any candidate from either Cornwall or Devon, and the province had contributed its votes to an application from the province of Leicestershire, which had proved successful. For the Widows' Institution there had been an application from Cornwall, which had also proved successful. For the Aged and Decayed Masons' Institution the votes of the province had been given in aid of a brother that applied from Liverpool, who, however, had not been successful this time. Thus, out of four applications supported by the province of Cornwall, three had been successful. A boy that had been entered on the foundation of the Boys' School had just completed his education, and the committee of the school had secured him an excellent situation.

The committee of the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund reported that, with a balance in hand from the previous year of £14 14s. 11d., £5 18s. 6d. interest, and the receipt of £125 13s. 6d. from the lodges that had contributed this year, the committee had been enabled to purchase £150 more stock, so that now their income from funded property amounted to £52 19s. per annum.

R.W. Bro. REGINALD ROGERS regretted that some of the lodges had not contributed anything this year, and hoped they would make up for this omission during the coming year.

The Committee of Petitions for Relief had received but one application, and that was from the widow of a deceased brother.

After a discussion on this application, the lodge voted £5 to the applicant's relief. Twenty pounds were voted to the Masonic Widows' Institution, £20 to the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund, £10 to the Girls' School, and £10 to the Boys' School.

The P.G. SECRETARY said he had received a letter from Bro. Binckes, the Secretary of the Boys' School, which stated that there was yet a mortgage of £5,000 upon that institution, but that the committee hoped brethren would aid them to pay that off by next November.

Bros. Reginald Rogers and T. Chirgwin were re-elected Treasurer and Secretary for the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund, and Bros. Mayne and Solomon the Auditors.

On the proposition of Bro. REGINALD ROGERS, P.D.P.G.M., it was made a bye-law of the province that for the future "no person resident in any town or place where a lodge is established shall be balloted for into any lodge held elsewhere within this province, unless the Master of the lodge wherein he so seeks admission shall previously make inquiry, in writing, of the Master of every lodge of the town, or nearest the place where the candidate resides, touching the fitness of such candidate;" and "the brother of whom such inquiry is made shall make prompt reply thereto in writing, and it shall be incumbent on the Master to read the reply to the members of the lodge before the ballot is taken."

At this stage of the business the lodge adjourned in procession with regalia and banners, accompanied by two bands, through the principal streets to St. Mary's Church to attend Divine

service. The brethren occupied the body of the church, the galleries and aisles being crowded by others. Bro. the Rev. H. B. Bullocke, the rector, read the prayers; Bros. the Rev. J. D. Hawksley, vicar of Par, read the first lesson; the Rev. Dr. Bannister, vicar of St. Day, the second lesson; and Bro. the Rev. F. B. Paul, vicar of St. Blazey, preached from First St. John, iv. chap., 16th verse. A collection was made for the charities.

At the close of the service the brethren reformed into procession and returned to the Public Rooms, where the R. W. Bro. Augustus Smith dedicated in ancient form the Masonic Hall to the purposes of Freemasonry. He then appointed the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year: Reginald Rogers, P.D.G.M.; J. O. Mayne, P.G.S.W.; G. Kerswill, P.G.J.W.; the Revs. F. B. Paul, H. B. Bullocke, P.G. Chaplains; W. Tweedy, P.G. Treas.; P. G. Hill, P.G. Reg.; W. J. Hughan, P.G. Sec.; P. Taylor, P.G.S.D.; J. G. Richards, P.G.J.D.; F. Harvey, P.G.S.O.W.; R. John, P.G.D.C.; W. Mitchell, Assist. do.; A. Williams, P.G.S.B.; J. Hele, P.G.O.; S. Harvey, P.G. Purs.; W. Veale, W. C. Oake, E. D. Anderton, J. Coombe, W. H. Christoe, W. Lake, Stewards; W. Rooks, I.G.; J. Langdon, Tyler. Bros. W. J. Johns and R. Jacob were elected the Auditors, and Bros. E. P. Carlyon, W. Tweedy, and W. H. Jenkins, the Committee of Petitions.

The amount received at the collection at church was announced to amount to £11 13s. 2d. One-fifth of this was directed to be given to the clergyman of the parish for distribution in charity, two-fifths to the county infirmary in the town, and the remaining two-fifths to the Cornwall Masonic Annuity Fund.

This concluding the business, the lodge was closed. Over 250 of the brethren subsequently dined together in the concert hall at the Public Rooms. R. W. Bro. Augustus Smith presided, supported by his officers, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and drank.

There are now twenty-four lodges in the province.—*Plymouth Western Morning News.*

PROV. GRAND LODGE OF DEVON.

A Provincial Grand Lodge and General Communication of Masons of the Province of Devon was held on Thursday, 21st July, at the Masonic Hall, at Tiverton, for the dedication of the New Hall of St. Peter's, and for the transaction of other important business. There were about 200 Freemasons present, assembled from all parts of the province, and especially from the lodges of the Three Towns, one question, that of the increase of the dues payable to the Provincial Grand Lodge, for charitable purposes, having excited not only a great amount of interest, but also some little opposition. The opposition, however, after the malcontents had let off the steam, ended happily, we are glad to say, by the opponents allowing the proposal to pass unanimously, none of them voting against a resolution which met with such general support.

The following were among the brethren present: The Rev. John Huyshe, P.G.C., Provincial Grand Master; L. P. Metham, P.J.G.D., D.P.G.M.; Wm. Denis Moore, P.P.G. Sec., D.P.G.M.; J. Tanner Davy, 421, S.G.W.; Major Yates, 1138, J.G.W.; Rev. J. Dickenson, 1125; Rev. W. Langley Pope, D.D., 797, G. Chaplains; T. S. Bayley, 189, G. Treas.; Captain T. Levett Prinsep, 797, G. Reg.; W. G. Rogers, 112, G. Sec.; W. H. Geachias, 39, S.G.D.; J. J. Hambly, 70, J.G.D.; James Hawton, 954, G.D.C.; George Warren, 159, Assist. G.D.C.; Josiah Austin, 1099, G. Organist; W. Cotton, 112, G. Sword Bearer; James Gregory, 39, G. Tyler; John Rogers, 202, Assist. G. Tyler; William Easton, 39; Wm. Oram, 421; Mitchell, 156; C. S. Willshire, 251; Fras. Codd, 230, S. Jones, 1135, G. Stewards; H. J. Trethewy, W.M. 159; W. F. Terry, 16, Canada; J. Lynn, S.W. 230; J. P. Briggs, P.M. 230, P.P.G.S.B.; J. Chadwick, 444; H. Bartlett, P.S.W. 710, P.P.A.G.D.C.; E. Roseveare, S.W. 1099; W. H. W. Sargeant, J.W. 1099; J. Tucker, J.W. 1254; C. Langdon, 1254; C. Leigh, W.M. 2205; Major W. H. Russell, J.W. 1250; P. Warren, jun., 1254; Isaac Latimer, P.P.G. Sec.; Josiah Austin, P.G.O., P.M. 1099; Isaac Watts, P.P.G. Treas.; J. Pridham, W.M. 710, S.W. 1284; J. Greenfield, P.M. 328; W. L.

Pope, D.D., P.G.C.; J. H. Snell, 282; P. L. Blanchard, Z.G.; J. Way, W.M., Z.G.; C. T. Force, I.P.M. 444; C. G. Willshire, I.P.M. 251, P.G.S.; J. Baxter, J.W. 954; T. Gardiner, P.M. 39; W. H. Geachias, P.M. 39, P.P.G. Secretary, P.S.G.D.; J. Gamble, 223, P.P.G.A.D. Cers.; H. W. Hooper, S.W., 1254; L. D. Westcott, W.M., 70; T. W. Coffin, J.W., 189; G. War-P.M., 159, P.P.G., A.D.C.; J. Brown, I.P.M., 1099; W. F. Cuickie, S.W., 39; W. Rookes, P.G. Purst., Cornwall; S. S. Tremayne, W.M. 1212; James Ellis, S.W., 1212; M. Paul, S.W., 954; J. Redgate, S.W., 1212; R. M. Andrews, S.W., 70; M. Williams, J.W., 105; R. R. Ellis, W.M., 156; T. Chapman, W.M., 282, P.P.G.D.C.; J. H. Westlake, W.M., 666; W. Browning, P.M., 223, P.P.G.D.C.; J. P. Harrison, Sec., 1284; R. Rowse, D.C., 1284; C. Hooper, A.D.C., 1284; J. B. Euan, J.D., 230; A. F. Luke, 39; J. Kinshole, 39; E. Aitken Davies, W.M., 1099; S. Chapple, P.M., 159, P.P.A.G.D.C.; F. P. Baskwill, P.M., 186; G. M. Bird, W.M., 303; C. G. Gibson, P.M., 189; J. G. Gover, P.M., 70; J. Cock, jun., P.P.J.D.; J. Montgomery, W.M., 223; J. W. Cornish, S.W., 223; W. Fitch, J.W., 233; H. F. Smith, W.M., 954; J. M. Blake, W.M., 230; J. H. Warren, 1254; W. Easton, P.M., 39, P.G.S.; W. K. Michell, P.M., 156, P.G.S.; R. C. S. Tocker, J.W., 112; P. Linde, P.M., 230; B. B. Bastin, P.M., 106, Sec.; W. M. J. Pickford, 282; John Cornwall, P.M., 772, P.G.R., and P.G.S.L.; W. E. Williams, J.D., 1125; J. J. Gregory, 112, P.G. Ty.; J. Hawton, P.M., P.P.G.D.C.; G. C. Bignell, S.W., 105; W. D. Thomas, S.W., 159; I. U. Radford, P.M., 189; W. J. Taylor, W.M., 202; J. Purse, S.W. 202; E. Parnell, J.W., 202; J. Price, P.M., 202; G. Keys, P.M., 202; R. P. Culley, S.W., 1247; W. Trego, 1254, &c.

The lodge was opened in due form, after which the Grand Master proceeded to dedicate the new lodge in the ancient and customary form. This was done with great solemnity by the Grand Master, assisted by the D.P.G. Master, Bro. Metham; Captain Tanner Davy, G.S.W.; Major Yates, G.J.W.; and the Rev. J. Dickenson, G. Ch. The organ was presided over by Bro. H. Norrish, and the musical responses were joined in most heartily by the whole of the brethren. The lodge is most elegantly fitted up, and much expense must have been incurred in its internal decorations. The throne and the adjacent canopies were amongst the most effective for their elegance of style of anything that we have seen in the way of lodge decoration. The walls were adorned with suitable drawings, and several mottoes in different parts of Lodge gave expression to the principles which influence Masonic thought.

After the dedication of the lodge, the Grand Lodge, which had been opened in the first degree, proceeded to the transaction of the ordinary and special business for which it had been convened. The minutes of the two preceding meetings of the Grand Lodge, held in May, 1869, and May, 1870, were read by the P.G. Secretary and confirmed.

Some discussion arose upon a question as to whether fees due from lodges should be paid by the quarter or for the whole year.

The G. MASTER said that unquestionably by the Constitutions the payments should be made by the quarter, but he put it to the lodges whether they would act in so objectionable a manner as to return only a portion of a year's fees for any member. The question having been briefly ventilated, the members of the two objecting lodges said they were satisfied, and the fees of the year should be paid.

The P.G. Treasurer, Bro. T. S. BAYLEY, brought up his report of the state of the finances. This showed a balance brought forward from last year of £115 5s. 7d.; to dues from 39 lodges, £121 12s. 6d.; fees of honour, £38 6s. 6d.; another return, £12 19s.; interest, £3 2s. 6d.; total, £291 6s. 1d. Payments, £110 5s. 2d., leaving a balance of £181 0s. 11d.

On the motion of Bro. DENNIS MOORE, P.D.P.G.M., the accounts were approved and carried; but Bro. GOWER having objected to the accounts being brought up and carried without being audited, the G. MASTER said that auditors could not be appointed without previous notice being given for the passing of such a law.

Bro. LATIMER said he had seen systems of an audit work well elsewhere, and he would give notice of a motion to be brought before the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, for the appointment of two auditors to audit the next year's accounts.

The GRAND MASTER said that he had attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Cornwall, at Truro, on Tuesday, with Bro. Latimer, and they saw there that the accounts were audited and signed by the auditors, whose names were printed with the accounts. It was an excellent plan.

Bro. METHAM, D.P.G.M., read the report of the committee of petitions, which congratulated them on the success of their movement, as they had succeeded in carrying their two candidates in the Aged Freemasons' Institution and the Girls' School. The report urged the lodges to decided union, as the voting papers of 16 lodges had not been received;

if they had it would have saved them from borrowing 100 votes. It also stated that they had granted £5 to the late Bro. Foot; and recommended the Grand Lodge to give £10 to the crippled daughter of another late brother.

The report was then received, and unanimously agreed to, and the committee requested to continue their services till the next Grand Lodge.

Bro. DENIS MOORE then stated that this province had received great assistance from the Masonic Benevolent Institution, and from the Widows' Fund, and he should therefore move that 20 guineas be voted to each of those institutions.

Bro. CODD, P.M., seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Bro. DENIS MOORE, Bro. John Sharland, the W. Master of the new lodge (No. 1125) at Tiverton, was elected the Grand Treasurer for the year ensuing.

A proposal to elect one of the members of the southern lodges failed, because it was shown that, out of ten Treasurers elected, seven of them had come from the Three Towns.

The P. GRAND MASTER then brought forward the following proposed new bye-law, of which he had given notice at the Grand Lodge at Topsham, on the 31st of May last: "Every lodge in this province shall pay to the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge, for and on behalf of each member thereof, the sum of sixpence per quarter, or two shillings annually; such payment to commence from the 1st day of January, 1870." In moving this law, the R.W. speaker said he believed the Province of Devon was the only province in England where only one shilling is paid to the Prov. Grand Lodge. In Cornwall, West York, North and East York, and Herefordshire, they each paid two shillings yearly, and in the last province they paid an extra shilling. In East Lancashire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Bristol, and Somerset, two shillings was paid, but in Devon only one shilling. He had not returns from all the provinces in England, but far as returns went, Devon stood at the very bottom of the list. This explained to him why so many taunts were thrown at him in London about their province. They stood very well in their payments to the Benevolent Fund, but taking the Masonic Charities in general, they were at the bottom of the list. When at the Grand Lodge at Truro on Tuesday he found that they never paid less than two shillings; and many contemplated contributing shilling more. They say that Masonry is a charitable institution—an institution based on charity. (Cheers.) The R.W. brother, after some further arguments in favour of his motion, read an excellent letter which he had received from Bro. W. J. Hughan, the Grand Secretary of Cornwall, who stated that all the provinces with which he was acquainted paid two shillings a year for charitable purposes to their provincial lodges, and he was surprised to find that Devon should only pay half that sum. The Grand Master concluded by moving the resolution.

Bro. Captain TANNER DAVY seconded the motion.

A discussion ensued, and the proposition was opposed by Bros. Watts and Gover, who stated that the lodges contributed large sums for charitable purposes, besides the subscription to the Grand Lodge. The discussion was continued by other brethren, all of whom spoke in favour of the motion, and the feeling of the lodge was demonstrated in favour of the motion in a very decided manner.

The D.P.G. MASTER (Bro. Metham) then supported the motion in an eloquent and able speech, in which he adduced a number of statistics to prove how necessary it is that Devon should bear a better proportion of the burden which ought to attach to it in respect to the maintenance of the Masonic Institutions. He said: "There is one fact which cannot be contradicted, that our province does not subscribe as it ought to the great Masonic Charities. We have had fourteen annuitants on the funds of the Aged Freemasons' Institution during the last ten years, to whose support the entire province has not contributed a year and a half's pay. To the Boys' School we have, as a province, given nothing, although we have always had boys there. During the last ten years, we had for four years three boys, for three years four boys, and for the remaining three years two boys, costing the Charity in ten years £1,600, to which the lodges and individual members contributed only £450—little more than a quarter. In the Girls' School we have only seven votes, although we have had six girls there during the last ten years, the contributions being less than to the Boys' School. Scarcely more than a third of the lodges subscribe to either charity. There is but one annual subscriber to the Aged Institution recorded in the last report, eight or ten to the Boys' School, and only three or four to the Girls' School. The proposed resolution suggests an easy way of making up this great deficiency. It is but a very trifling sum to pay, and it is necessitated by the ever-increasing list of candidates, which must increase instead of

diminishing, owing to the indiscriminate admission made during the last few years by many of our lodges. Men without means have been admitted without question, and, for years to come, they, their widows and orphans, will come to us for relief, and we must admit their claims. I believe, he added in conclusion, you will carry this resolution by an immense majority for the vindication and advancement of Masonic principles. I do believe that we have too much pride to shirk the responsibility on to the shoulders of our neighbours of maintaining our aged and distressed brethren, who are *our* brothers by a double tie, their widows and their orphans. I believe you will not, like the Pharisee and the Publican, pass by those of our unhappy brethren who, less fortunate than ourselves, have laid them down to die by the roadside of life; that you will not leave it to strangers to bind up their wounds and to pour in oil and wine, but that you will yourselves minister to their comforts and their wants. I believe that in the dark hour of a brother's need you will raise them foot to foot, and heart to heart, to a re-union with the former companions of their toils, and if their hour has come to them, as it must come to all—that still darker hour when they must pass through the gloomy portals of death—I know you will not leave them then; that you will not content yourselves with crying, "Alas! my brother, alas! my brother," but that you will whisper into the dying ear, "Leave thy fatherless children to me, I will protect them alive, and let your widows trust in me." (Cheers.)

The motion was then put to the lodge and carried unanimously, amidst much applause.

Bro. METHAM, D.P.G.M., next moved that twenty guineas be voted for the Boys' School and twenty guineas for the Girls' School.

Bro. JOHN WAY seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Bro. SAMUEL JONES moved that twenty guineas be voted to the Fortescue Annuity Fund.

This was also agreed to, and some matters relating to the relief of indigent Masons were left to be treated by the committee, who would have authority to deal with them according to their discretion.

The following brethren were appointed Grand Officers of the province for the year ensuing:—Bros. Major Yates, S.G.W.; Capt. Prinsep, J.G.W.; the Rev. Dr. Pope and Rev. Maitland, G. Chaplains; John Sharland, G. Treas.; Wm. Harris, G. Reg.; W. G. Rogers, G. Sec.; Dr. Owen, G.S.D.; C. G. Gibson, G.J.D.; William Easton, G.S. of Works; C. Willshire, G.D.C.; W. Mitchell, G.A.D.C.; F. Codd, G.O.; Capt. Clerke, G.S.B.; John Brown, G. Purst.; William Oram, S. Jones, J. H. Snell, Price, Hiffley, and J. Way, G. Stewards; J. Gregory, G. Tyler; J. Rogers, A.G. Tyler.

It being now two o'clock the brethren formed in order, and went in procession to church. There were thousands of people to witness the ceremony, and the brethren were headed by the band of the 14th Devon Rifle Volunteers. At church the services were read by the Rev. Michael Thorne, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Pope, the Grand Chaplain, founded on the 22nd Rev. 1st to the 15th verses. A collection was made at the close of the sermon, which was handed over to the infirmary.

The brethren then returned to the lodge, which was shortly afterwards duly closed.

The banquet was held in the Athenaeum, under the able presidency of the R.W. the Prov. Grand Master, and a very pleasant afternoon was passed by those who were able to stay for the dinner.

There are now thirty-nine lodges actively working in the Province of Devon, and about 2,000 subscribing members.—*Western Daily Mercury*.

WE have very great pleasure in directing the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Rev. Dr. Goodwin's school at Croom's-hill, Blackheath. The excellence of the education imparted by our worthy brother may be estimated by a reference to the division lists of the last eight years at the Oxford Local Examinations. Thus: "In 1861 it passed 13 candidates; in 1862, 12; in 1863, 16; in 1864, 13; in 1865, 13; in 1866, 12; in 1867, 14; in 1868, 12; in 1869, 15. Many of these candidates in each year, it may be seen on reference to the division lists published by the delegates, and obtainable at Messrs. Parkers', booksellers, West Strand, obtained the highest honours awarded; thus, a candidate from this school, sixteen years old, at midsummer, 1867, gained the distinguished position of having been placed fifth in the first class of seniors, thereby entitling himself to one of the five exhibitions of £52 10s. per annum, tenable for four years, as offered by Baliol College, Oxford, for open competition to the first five candidates from all England." The school, we may add, is highly recommended by the parents and guardians of present and former pupils.

AN excellent Italian version of Charles Dickens's "The Cricket on the Hearth" has been written by Signora Grazia Mancini Picrantonio.

MASONIC PRESENTATION TO BRO. W. CRESWICK.

On Friday evening last week the brethren of Urban Lodge, No. 1196, through their Worshipful Master, Bro. W. Sawyer, presented Bro. Creswick with a valedictory address, on vellum, in token of their esteem and regard.

The W.M. in presenting it, said: I have asked you, brethren, to meet for a few minutes this evening, because one of our most attached and beloved brothers—one of the ornaments of the lodge over which I have the honour of presiding, is about, as you know, to leave these shores for the United States. And I have thought, and the other brethren of the lodge agree with me—in-deed, I am happy to say that in our lodge we act in unison and accord only—that on this occasion it would be gratifying to us to present him with some mark of our regard and esteem. Bro. Creswick, you know that among the principles which actuate us none is stronger than that which calls on us on all occasions to extend the hand of brotherhood to all who need it. But in the Urban Lodge even a higher feeling prevails, and that is, that the fact of a man being our brother is sufficient for us not only to sympathise with him in his afflictions, but also to extend that sympathy to all that affects his welfare and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) We rejoice with him when he rejoices; mourn with him when he mourns; are interested in all that interests him—in a word, when we extend the right hand of fellowship to him, we do so with all our hearts and souls. (Applause.) You, Bro. Creswick, are about to go from these shores. Let us hope it will be for a short time; that you will succeed in the object which draws you away, and will speedily return to us. It is not the first time you have visited the United States. You are going among old friends, and you will also meet with new faces, which, by the magic of your genius—above all, by the magic of that kindness of heart which is your chief characteristic—you will convert into old friends. (Applause.) I present this address to you as simply and honestly expressive of what is here set down:—

"To WILLIAM CRESWICK, Tragedian, on the eve of his leaving England for the United States, his brethren the members of the Urban Lodge, No. 1196, desire to express their admiration of his genius as an actor, their high respect and esteem for him as a man, and the affectionate regard in which they hold him as a brother. (Signed), William Sawyer, W.M.; Henry Marston, P.M.; J. E. Carpenter, P.M.; Charles Braid, S.W.; J. Redding Ware, J.W.; J. Crawford Wilson, S.D.; J. Callingham, J.D.; James Terry, P.M., Sec.; Henry Johnson, Treas.; E. L. Blanchard, James Henderson, G. Wharton Simpson.

I will only add that whatever fortune may befall you—whether you succeed as your merits deserve, or whether depressing influences may act upon you as they have acted upon other men of genius—you will always, I trust, find comfort in recollecting that you leave behind you a little knot of men devoted to your interests, and who will never hear your name mentioned, or give a thought to you, without having in their hearts the most ardent wishes for your welfare. (Applause.)

Bro. WILLIAM CRESWICK, in returning thanks, said: Worshipful Master and brethren of the Urban Lodge, I am too poor in words to thank you, but my gratitude, though not expressed, is engrafted in the inmost recesses of my heart. I shall esteem this rich gift to its fullest extent, if that be possible. That I, as a new member of the Urban Lodge, should carry away with me a testimonial like this, has made an impression upon me—an impression not to be

effaced. (Hear, hear.) The great fact that you will remember me when I am afar off will ever be engraven on my memory—locked in my heart of hearts—and "you yourselves shall keep the key of it." (Applause.) I shall say to myself, "There are men in the Old World who have a regard for me, and an affection and esteem for me above casual acquaintanceship;" and that reflection will give me hope, and strength, and encouragement. (Applause.) I have no words in which to acknowledge these things, and you must give me credit for much more than I can possibly express. I thank you for the great honour you have done me. (Cheers.)

This concluded the proceedings.

RED CROSS OF ROME AND CONSTANTINE.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CONCLAVE AT PONTYPOOL.

On the 22nd inst., the Gwent Conclave, No. 23, was opened at Pontypool, by Major General Sir Knight Gore Munbee, Past Sovereign of the Rose and Lily Conclave, Weston-super-Mare, and Inspector General of Somersetshire.

There were present, Illustrious Sir Knight J. C. Pigott, High Prelate; and from the Rose of Sharon Conclave, Birmingham, the following Knights: Eminent and Perfect Sir Knt. Thomas Partridge, M.D., M.P.S., No. 19; Sir Knts. J. L. Kennedy, V.E.; A. Horrocks, V.E.; W. T. Belcher, V.E.; Henry Sanderson, and W. Moody.

The Conclave having been opened by the Eminent and Perfect Sovereign, Sir Knt. Gore Munbee, the warrant constituting No. 23 was read by the Acting Recorder, Sir Knt. Horrocks, in which Sir Knt. William Williams, jun., was appointed Prince Sovereign, and Sir Knt. W. E. Jones, Viceroy Eusebius. The Gwent Conclave was then declared duly established.

The Installing Sovereign, Sir Knt. Gore Munbee, opened a Grand College of Priest Masons and Viceroys of the Order, and consecrated Illustrious Sir Knt. W. Williams, jun., as a Priest Mason and Eusebius.

A Grand Senate of Prince Masons and Sovereigns of the Order was then opened by the Most Ex. and Per. Sov. Sir Knt. Gore Munbee, who enthroned the Em. Sir Knt. W. Williams, jun., as a Sovereign of the Order, and placed him in the chair of Constantine.

The Ex. and Per. Sov., Sir Knt. William Williams, jun., then installed the following brethren as Knts. of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, viz.:—Bros. T. Waite, J. C. Sladen, W. H. Lloyd, E. D. J. Tapson, C. B. Williams, W. Sandbrook, and J. Green.

Sir Knt. W. Sandbrook was then chosen Treas. of the Conclave, and the Prince Sov. Ill. Sir Knt. W. Williams, jun., then invested the officers with the collars and badges of their respective offices.

After all the business of the Conclave had been completed, the Em. and Per. Sir Knt. Gore Munbee (in the unavoidable absence of Sir Knt. J. C. Pigott, H.P.), recited the historical oration of the Order, and after solemn prayer the Conclave was closed in faith, unity, and zeal.

Sir Knt. W. T. Belcher, Mus. Bac. Oxon., during the ceremony played the beautiful music composed by him for the Rose of Sharon Conclave.

The Sir Knights, fifteen in number, then adjourned to a sumptuous banquet provided by the proprietor of the Clarence Hotel. After the cloth was drawn, the M.P.S., Sir Knt. W. Williams, jun., gave the first toast, "The memory of Constantine and Eusebius," which was drunk in solemn silence.

"Her Majesty the Queen, and the Christian Orders in Masonry" followed, and was received with enthusiasm, the National Anthem being sung by Sir Knt. Kennedy, Sir Knt. Belcher playing the accompaniment.

The next toast "The health of Lord Kenlis, the Most Ill. Grand Sovereign, and the rest of the Grand Council," was proposed by the M.P.S., and received most enthusiastically.

"The Grand Senate and the Inspector-General of Division" was also heartily responded to.

Major-General MUNBEE responded in a most eloquent speech, and thanked the Sir Knights for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed and its hearty reception.

The M.P.S. then proposed "The Health of the Newly-Installed Companions-in-Arms," coupling with it the names of the Senior and Junior Generals, High Prelate, and rest of the officers.

Sir Knights TAPSON, LLOYD, and WAITE responded, promising to render every assistance in their power to make the newly-inaugurated conclave efficient and prosperous.

Em. and Per. Sir Knt. THOMAS PARTRIDGE, M.P.S. No. 19, then proposed "The Health of the M.P.S.," and congratulated him on the impressive manner he had performed the ceremony of installing the candidates, and the completeness of the arrangements for the establishment of a conclave, reminding him that its success depended mainly on the perseverance, efficiency, and harmonious working of the officers.

The M.P.S. replied in a vigorous and telling speech.

"The Health of the Visitors" was the next toast proposed by the M.P.S., who thanked them most heartily for their attendance and support that evening.

Ill. Sir Knt. THOMAS PARTRIDGE responded, thanking the Sir Knts. for their kindness and hospitality, cordially wishing the Gwent Conclave every success.

After a most pleasant evening, enlivened by the musical abilities of Sir Knts. Tapson, Waite, Sladen, Kennedy, and Belcher, the Sentinel's toast brought the meeting to a close, and the Sir Knts. separated in perfect harmony.

The fittings, jewels, &c., manufactured by Kennedy & Co., of Birmingham, were highly appreciated, as was also the tunic designed by the above firm and adopted by this and the Rose of Sharon Conclave.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

THE CRAFT.

PROVINCIAL.

SCARBOROUGH.—*Old Globe Lodge, No. 200.*—This lodge held its regular meeting at the Masonic Hall, Globe-street, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., when the following officers and members were present:—Bros. R. H. Peacock, W.M.; W. F. Rooke, J.P., P.M., P.P.G.J.W.; J. F. Spurr, P.M.; W. Peacock, I.P.M.; D. Fletcher, S.W.; G. H. Walshaw, J.W.; H. C. Martin, P.M., P.P.G.D. of Cers., Hon. Sec.; H. Grover, S.D.; H. McKinley, J.D.; W. Milner, I.G.; J. Ash, Tyler; H. W. Garnett, J. Groves, W. Wilson, A. Allen, J. Hervey, G. Symmons, C. Graves, T. J. Denton, M.D., J. E. Jones, and J. A. Chapman. Visitors:—W. Bro. C. E. Lucas, (P.M. 712, Prov. Grand S. Lincolnshire), Bros. F. D. Marsden (S.D. 712), G. H. Shipley (297, P.P.G.S.W.), H. Carle (862), Rev. A. Smith (W.M. 275, P.P.G. Chaplain), G. Stillman (124), J. C. Browne (304). The lodge was opened in the first degree at 8 p.m. The minutes were read and confirmed. Bros. J. E. Jones and J. T. Denton, passed an examination in the first degree and retired, and were re-admitted and passed to the second degree. Bro. Copland passed an examination in the second degree and retired, and was re-admitted and raised to the sublime degree of M.M. The lodge was now worked down to the first degree and closed with prayer at 9.30 p.m., and the brethren spent a pleasant hour at the refreshment board.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—*North York Lodge, No. 602.*—At the last monthly meeting of this lodge, Mr. Fidler was duly initiated into Masonry, the ceremony being performed by the W.M., Bro. John Jones, assisted by Bro. Farmer, I.P.M. Bro. Peterson was then examined, and afterwards passed to the second degree, Bro. Thompson, P.M., performing the ceremony. Bros. Lewand and Bell were raised to the sublime degree of M.M., the ceremony being performed by Bro. Manners, P.M., and the W.M. respectively. It was announced that an invitation had been sent to the P.G. Lodge to hold their meeting at Middlesbrough in 1871.—In the following week a Lodge of Emergency was held, when Bro. Bell, D.P.G.M. North and East Ridings, attended, and delivered an elaborate and interesting address upon "Freemasonry, Past and Present." There was a good attendance of brethren present from the North York Lodge; also visiting brethren from Lodge of Philanthropy and Tees Lodge, Stockton; Marwood Lodge, Sedcar; Restoration Lodge, Darlington, and from lodges in Sunderland and Brecon. The best thanks of the lodge were unanimously given to Bro. Bell for his kindness in giving the address.—The members of the North York Lodge have recently had their annual excursion. This year they visited Ripon and Fountain's Abbey, the property of the M.W.G.M. Earl de Grey and Ripon, when a very pleasant day was spent. We understand that Bro. Bell, who is a most enthusiastic Mason, has recently been visiting the lodges at Burlington, Scarborough, Whitby, Redcar, and Middlesbrough.

DARTMOOR.—*Lodge Benevolence, No. 666.*—The festival of this lodge took place on Wednesday week, at Princetown, Bro. J. H. Westlake was duly installed as W.M., for the ensuing year. The newly-made W.M. then appointed the following officers:—Bros. G. E. Alexander, S.W.; Gilbert, J.W.; Andrews, S.D.; Evans, J.D.; and Hammett, I.G.; Caunter was elected Treas., Methrell, Sec., and W. Rowe, Tyler. The brethren afterwards adjourned to the Duchy Hotel, where they dined and passed a most agreeable evening.

LIVERPOOL.—*Everton Lodge, No. 823.*—The members of this flourishing lodge assembled at the Masonic Temple, 22, Hope-street, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 5 o'clock p.m. Bro. John Jackson presided, assisted by his officers. The newly-elected W.M. was installed in an exceedingly impressive and effective manner by Bro. John Jackson, the retiring W.M., assisted by Bro. Thomas Ashmore, P.M. The following brethren were chosen to fill the different offices during 1870-1: Bros. John Jackson, P.M.; Thomas D. Pierce, S.W.; Joseph Holland, J.W.; W. J. Lunt, P.M., Treas.; William Boltoun, Sec.; William Bird, S.D.; Joseph Sharpe, J.D.; William Cottrell, I.G.; William Wilson and Thomas Shaw, Stewards; John Jackson, P.M., Organist; Henry Ashmore, Choir Master; Thomas Ashmore, P.M., D.C. During the past year this lodge has fully maintained its position amongst other lodges in respect to prosperity and progress, and the Treasurer's yearly account, closing on the 30th ult., showed a considerable balance in favour of the lodge. When the installation proceedings were finished, and the lodge closed in due form, the brethren present banqueted in the lodge room. After doing ample justice to the repast, the W.M. proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were received with great enthusiasm. After the toast of the M.W.G.M. (received with true Masonic cordiality), the immediate P.M. (Bro. Jackson) proposed the health of "The W.M.," and in doing so said he was very glad that the weight of office had been taken from his (Bro. Jackson's) shoulders and placed upon one who was so well able to bear it and do credit to the lodge. (Hear, hear.) He felt proud in being able to say that every office in that lodge during the past year had been filled in a manner which must have been satisfactory to every brother, and he was sure that in the coming year the same efficiency would be shown. After the toast had been drunk with much heartiness and musical honours, the W.M. said it was exceedingly gratifying to him to occupy the office into which he had just been installed, and he asked them to look forward to some hard work during his year with true devotion and attention to Masonry. Whatever time he had devoted to Masonry had been given with pleasure—a pleasure which must be felt by every hard-working Mason, and he hoped the coming year would be productive of good as well as a prosperous one. He would remind the brethren, however, that the prosperity of that or any other lodge did not rest with the Master alone, but with the members generally. They might have a good Master, but if the brethren were indifferent, he could not make it prosperous. (Hear, hear.) He hoped better things of the Everton Lodge, however, and was sure that good sense and diligence would prevail, so that the present year might be made one of happiness and prosperity. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The next toast was "The Health of Bro. Jackson, P.M.," and in proposing it, the W.M. alluded in terms of high praise to the manner in which he had performed the duties of that chair during his term of office. He had one rare qualification, and that was he made no enemies—an example which was worthy of being followed by every one. In these circumstances, he (the W.M.) had more than ordinary pleasure in presenting him, in the name of the lodge, with a P.M.'s jewel, as a mark of their esteem. He (the W.M.) trusted Bro. Jackson would have many pleasant recollections of the year he had passed in the lodge chair. (Cheers.)—In acknowledging the toast and testimonial, the P.M. alluded to the efficient help he had received from all his officers, the pleasure and harmony which had prevailed; and counselled the brethren so to act in the future, as to show the world that there was something in Masonry to which they were strangers. With respect to the jewel which had been presented, he assured the brethren that he would wear it as one of the brightest ornaments that could be on his breast. (Applause.)—"The Visiting Brethren," given by the W.M., was acknowledged by the W.M. and P.M. of No. 1013.—The P.M. then proposed "The Health of the Treasurer, Bro. W. J. Lunt, P.M.," and referred in flattering terms to his efficiency in that office to which he had been elected the second time.—Bro. Lunt said he was very happy to be present on that occasion as the oldest member of the lodge, to which he felt an honour to belong. He also referred to the position of the lodge, and said he would like to see it, not only contributing largely to the West Lancashire Masonic Institution, but also to London Charities. (Hear, hear.) The toast of "The Officers of the Everton Lodge," (given by the W.M.) was responded to by all the brethren in the list. "The Brethren of Everton Lodge" (responded to by Bro. Wylde) and "All Distressed Masons" were the remaining toasts.—As a pleasant sequel to these interesting proceedings the brethren of Everton Lodge, with their wives, sweethearts, and daughters, started early the following morning on a picnic excursion to Gresford. The sky looked threatening at the start, but on reaching the scene of the day's festivities, shortly after eleven o'clock, doubts were greatly dispelled. Charming weather, admirable arrangements, picturesque scenery, and a social company, made the "out" one of the most pleasant which has yet been given in connection with the lodge. The tent was pitched on the hill immediately behind the station, and from its summit one of the most pleasing and thoroughly pastoral landscapes—made up of hill, vale, and luxuriant foliage—could be seen, which the "outers" apparently never wearied in admiring. A visit to the fine old church of Gresford was an appropriate opening to the day's proceedings. This building, erected in the fourteenth century, has an interior of rare beauty, and its carvings, mural monuments, and busts would form a pleasant day's study to even the most matured antiquarian. After singing, with fine effect, the glorious strains of the "Old Hundredth," the company—which now numbered about 120—returned to the tent on the hill-top and sat down to dinner, which was both liberal and substantial. The gentlemen who acted as stewards deserve especial credit for their attention and diligence, and every one on the

ground expressed satisfaction with the admirable arrangements. During the afternoon the company chose their several modes of enjoyments, a number finding it in dancing, others in games, some in pleasant strolls through the woods, and the remainder by quietly sitting on the grass and witnessing the proceedings. After a substantial tea, a number of the village children were regaled with "good things." Perhaps the most interesting feature of this part of the proceedings, however, was to see four old female villagers—all above eighty years of age—armed jauntily to the tea table by as many gentlemen, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the onlookers. The old ladies seemed thoroughly to enjoy the honour, and three of them afterwards astonished the "foreigners" by "tripping it" on the grass with marvellous agility. Strolls, dancing, and games served to make the time pass pleasantly until the hour of departure, when three cheers were given for the ladies. After an enjoyable journey, the company arrived in Liverpool shortly after ten o'clock. Music formed not the least pleasant item in a pleasant day's programme, and the unprecedented number of times the National Anthem was sung showed that Masons are the most loyal of her Majesty's loyal subjects. Very much credit is due to all connected with the arrangements for the picnic, and their best reward must be in the universally expressed opinion, that a more happy day's "out" had not been previously enjoyed.

SCARBOROUGH.—*Denison Lodge, No. 1248.*—This lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Grand Hotel, when the following officers and members were present: Bro. S. H. Armitage, W.M.; J. Groves, S.W.; J. Donner, J.W.; A. Fricour, S.D.; H. W. Garnett, J.D.; J. E. Green, Hon. Sec.; J. Kitchen, Treas.; J. S. Cook, I.G.; J. Verity, Tyler; and a goodly number of members. Visitors: W. Bro. C. E. Lucas, P.M. 712, Prov. G.S. Lincolnshire, and three or four others. The lodge was opened in the first degree at 8 p.m. The minutes were read and confirmed. J. H. Sharpin, Esq., J.P., was balloted for, and unanimously elected, and being present he was admitted, and initiated by the W.M. in a very impressive manner. A committee was chosen to make arrangements for the annual Masonic ball in aid of the charities, which will take place in the hotel about the end or latter part of August. One gentleman was proposed for initiation at the next meeting. The lodge was then closed with prayer, and the brethren spent a very pleasant evening at the refreshment board.

INSTRUCTION.

Charterhouse Club of Instruction.—This flourishing club met as usual on Friday, the 22nd inst., at the Hat and Feathers Tavern, Goswell-road, when Bro. Terry, P.M. (of several lodges) and P.G.S.B. Herts, in his effective and impressive manner, worked the ceremonies of consecration and installation, the solemnity of which was much enhanced by the very efficient style in the W. Bro. Bilby, P.M., and Organist of the Lodge of Finsbury presided at the harmonium. Votes of thanks to Bros. Terry and Bilby were proposed, seconded, and carried *nem. con.* Amongst those present we noticed:—Bros. Purdy (P.M. 861), Mather (P.M. 65), Nicholls (W.M. 861), Forbes (S.W. 65), Hames (J.D. 917), Franks (S.W. 212), Hart (S.W. 861), Dr. Harle (65), Woodcock (374), Leins (65), Webb (382), Edwards (65), Williams (106), Gent (65), and Simpson, the highly respected host. The numerous brethren present appeared thoroughly to appreciate the proceedings in which instruction, harmony, and goodwill, were so happily bended on this most interesting and instructive occasion. We confidently recommend this club to the notice of all aspirants to the honours of office.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am sorry to inform you that the Provincial Grand Master of Warwickshire has requested members of the Fraternity not to report the proceedings of Masonic meetings in any *Masonic* paper, some member of the Craft in a village in Warwickshire having complained of it. I do not wish to act so un-masonically as to charge any brother with jealousy, and not having any business of his own to report, does not like to see others do so; but it certainly looks very much as if that was the feeling he is actuated by to those who devote some time to Masonic work. It is very interesting to see the reports of meetings in different provinces, and learn what their brethren in Masonry may be doing. If the objecting brother has but a limited Masonic connection, surely he will not object to those who have a large one informing each other of their proceedings through the medium of your paper. I quite agree with him that Masonic reports should not be inserted in local papers, but I cannot see what objection there is to their appearing in a Masonic journal.

Yours fraternally,
CYGNUS.

A late number of the *Western Morning News* contains the following opportune remarks:—

The Masonic Provincial Grand Lodges of Cornwall and Devon are holding their annual festivals this week. The interest and importance of these Masonic gatherings are indicated by the number of gentlemen attending them who are accustomed to set a high value on their time and services, and by the number of towns represented. So far as the uninitiated are permitted to be informed of the doings of these organizations, their chief work seems to be in connection with benevolent and brotherly ministrations. An infallible Pope will surely remove the ban now attaching to so charitable an institution.

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Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

DEATHS.

WEAVER.—On the 26th inst., at Howland-street, W., Florence Edythe, daughter of Brother James Weaver, W.M. of the Whittington Lodge, No. 862.
 WOODS.—On 21st July, at Fitzwilliam-road, Clapham, William Francis (only son of W. Bro. Sir Albert W. Woods, Garter, Grand Director of Ceremonies), aged 39 years.

Answers to Correspondents.

OBSERVER.—We cannot afford the space for the long correspondence relative to the misunderstanding between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the St. John Operative Lodge of Glasgow. Besides which, it cannot possibly interest the majority of our readers.

We are requested to state that two errors occurred in our report of the Summer Fête of the Boys' School. In the first place, Bro. Albert Brown, P. Prov. G.W. of Leicester and Rutlandshire, was erroneously described as Deputy Prov. Grand Master; and the second error assigned to the Rev. D. Cox the credit of bestowing the annual "Canonbury Medal," a prize which is the gift of that very active Mason, Bro. Edward Cox, P.M. of the Canonbury Lodge.

D. STOLZ.—We fear your letter touches rather too closely the confines of "prohibited matter," and you will readily agree with us that our care must be to prevent the insertion of information which might convey too much knowledge to the prying minds of cowans.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Official Bulletin of the Supreme Council 33^d for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States." We shall quote largely from this valuable and really interesting compilation.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

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W A R .

A SAD and bitter commentary on our boasted march of intellect, a keen and comprehensive satire upon the vaunted influence of modern civilisation is now being enacted amid the pleasant places of the Rhine. Legion after legion of armed men, the flower of the French and German nations—a mighty host on either side—await but the signal to devastate and to destroy. From the peaceful pursuits of commerce, from the centres of trade, from the busy lives of industry, a million men have been hastily summoned to shed the blood of their fellow-men, and to exchange their former rivalry in the arts that serve mankind, for the

dreadful contentions, and sanguinary struggles of war.

The resources of science and the most potent efforts of genius are again being employed in the ignoble effort to produce ruin, destruction, and death. Like an angel of darkness, desolation sits brooding over the fair fields and smiling vineyards of central Europe, for the husbandman has buckled on his armour, and the fruits of the earth are doomed to perish and decay.

Now we are far from denying that eventualities may arise in which it becomes the sacred duty of every citizen to repel attacks upon the dignity or independence of his country. We know how firmly the love of our homes and altars is implanted in the breasts of Englishmen. We appreciate to its fullest extent those noble sentiments of patriotism which have made England what it is our pride to call her, "the inviolate island of the sage and free." And we are equally convinced that should the unhappy occasion arise—should our soil be threatened, or our feeble friends appeal to us for succour—the patriot flame would burn as brightly as of yore, to the confusion and dismay of the rash aggressor. We cannot, and moreover it would be manifestly out of place in these columns to pronounce an opinion upon the merits of the present war in Europe. We are not partisans of either one side or the other, but it is, nevertheless, our solemn duty to protest, in the name of humanity, against the encouragement of that exterminating war-spirit which gloats over carnage and revels in deeds of blood. If war must be, let its miseries be alleviated as much as possible, and its horrors circumscribed within the circle of the combatants. The work of sacking villages and burning cities is too monstrous for ought but a troop of demons to undertake. It is, surely, sad enough for men of the sword to kill and be killed, without inflicting such terrible evils upon the weak and helpless of the population. The records of war are, however, unhappily fertile in instances of wanton outrages upon defenceless women, and innocent children. Let us hope that the present contest between Prussia and France will not be conducted in so senseless and savage a spirit. Let us hope that the humanitarianism of which we have heard so much in these latter days, will bear abundant fruit, even in the field of battle, and that malignant passions, and inhuman instincts will not be allowed to stifle the pleadings of mercy. It is true that glory blinds the eyes and dazzles the senses of the soldier, but the heart of a man is still there, and will assert itself even amidst the roar of cannon, and the shout of victory, and it may be confidently advanced that there is no grander page in the history of Freemasonry, no brighter ray of comfort in the troublous drama of warfare, than the relation of those deeds of kindness to the wounded and the captive, which have ever been cheerfully rendered by the brethren of the ancient Craft.

In many a fiercely-contested combat a simple sign has often turned aside the

death-dealing sword and has converted the foeman into the friend. Whether amongst the American Indians, as in the case of Brant, or in the old Napoleonic wars, or, to come down to our own times, during the recent American conflict, in each and all we find that Masonry has been the means of preserving life and of mitigating by its presence the ghastly realities of martial strife. A word rapidly uttered, or a signal hastily exhibited, can effect this great result; and if the true principles of the Brotherhood were more widely diffused, might we not hope that the necessity for using these saving signs at all would be for ever averted?

Our brethren in France have already energetically protested against the present war, and we earnestly echo their denunciation of the military madness which has taken possession of Europe. A Fraternity which preaches peace and good-will to all mankind cannot but view with regret and detestation such a wilful waste of blood and treasure. An Association which seeks to enfold within its circle the good, the wise, and the true of all nations cannot but contemplate with horror and dismay the wreck of all social and international ideas, and the rending asunder of those ties which bind the civilised man to his fellow.

A carnival of death on the one hand, and the phantasmagoria of Papal superstition on the other, such are the bewildering elements of European enlightenment at the present moment, after all the efforts of statesmen and scholars, aided by the teachings of religion, to elevate our race to a perception of higher and nobler objects.

But we must not despair, although the horizon is fearfully overcast and the clouds and darkness of fatal delusions and wicked strife are gathering around us. The Masonic Order can still silently, but actively, pursue its sublime mission by promoting the spread of education and inculcating the blessings of peace and progress. Let us persevere in this path, and may our brethren who are now in the ranks of the belligerent Powers ever remember that, though kings and princes quarrel and nations are involved in war, the obligations which we have entered into with each other as Freemasons must not on that account be disregarded or despised. Rather let the superior virtue of our vows be seen in a firm and steadfast recognition of the duties we owe to the household of the faithful; let no brother have to plead in vain for tenderness or compassion, whether he confront us in the field or in the more peaceful engagements of ordinary life.

Freemasonry knows no political boundaries, entertains no theories of dynastic sway, cherishes no dreams of territorial aggrandisement. Her march is not over the bodies of men, her triumphs are not heralded by the groans of the dying; yet, even in the battlefield her emblems have often proved, like the serpent in the wilderness, symbols of life to the vanquished and the despairing. These are our moral victories, and to these

every Freemason can point with pride, but we none the less fervently reiterate the hope that the day will soon dawn when the sword shall be turned into the reaping-hook, and when those vast machines which are now used for destruction may exert their ponderous strength in the blessed cause of unity, peace, and concord throughout the nations of the earth.

Multum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

FREEMASONRY, AND THE SON OF SALATHIEL.

I have been much pleased with the history, so far, by "The Son of Salathiel," and hope that after he has finished Freemasonry in England to the "Schism," he will favour us with as good a sketch of the "Ancients," as I fancy their character is not generally known, neither have their crooked ways seen the light.

W. J. HUGHAN.

LOOSE SYSTEM OF CONDUCTING FREEMASONRY IN SCOTLAND.

A circular has been issued by a brother residing in Glasgow, to members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, in which he says:—"It is a fact beyond dispute that Masons hailing from the Scottish Constitution are, by members of the Craft in the sister countries, viewed with suspicion and distrust; and, as I believe, this arises chiefly from the loose system of admitting candidates to our Order." What a confession! The truth however is sometimes spoken even by those who perhaps are most careless in whom they would admit. Parties in bringing forward, or in seconding motions, should first question themselves if by the whole of their Masonic lives they have done everything which they now wish their brethren to adopt. But apart from this, if the Craft in Scotland would adopt the system as in England, Freemasonry would improve in Scotland.

CHALMERS I. PATON.

"THE ST. CLAIR CHARTERS," AND "BROS. D. MURRAY LYON" AND "C. I. PATON" (p. 331.)

I have read with some surprise Bro. D. Murray Lyon's remarks at page 331 of THE FREEMASON, on the celebrated St. Clair Charters, defending Bro. W. P. Buchan against the charge of inaccuracy in his statement as to the dates of these charters, in confidently assigning the year 1600 as the date of the one, and 1628 as the date of the other. He tells us that he has examined the originals of these charters, and that both are without date, and adds that "though the copy of the second charter, which is preserved in the Advocates' Library, is dated 1630, there is good ground for believing that the deed was executed two years prior to that date." I frankly admit that I was not aware that the originals of these charters were known to be still in existence, and I would feel greatly obliged to Bro. D. M. Lyon or any one else for information where they are to be found, as I would be glad to take the first possible opportunity of examining them. The copies made by the industrious Father Augustine May, and now to be found in one of the volumes of MSS. in the Advocates' Library, alone seem to have been known to the historians of Freemasonry and other writers on the subject to the present time.

I very much desire to compare the originals of the charters with the charters as published from the May MSS. in the histories of Freemasonry. If Father Augustine May has taken the extraordinary and unwarrantable liberty of inserting a date in his transcript of the second charter which is not in the original, what other liberties may he not have taken? There may be interesting discoveries to be made in these valuable old documents. I again ask, therefore, where they are.

It occurs to me, also, to ask if any reason can be suggested for what in itself I must say I deem a most unlikely thing—Father May's falsification

of his transcript by the insertion of a date? The transcript was made before the year 1700, or at all events not later than that year, for the volume which contains it bears that date, and I have never heard that a doubt has been expressed as to the real date of the volume, although it has been examined by many a learned antiquary. It cannot have been from any desire to advance the interests of Freemasonry that this date was interpolated; at least I cannot see how this can be supposed on any of the theories concerning the origin of Freemasonry. It is easy to see, however, that those who advocate the 1717 theory, can derive no advantage from any conclusion that may be reached as to anything done by Father Augustine May on or before 1700.

As to the date of the first of the St. Clair Charters, it has been only conjecturally assigned to a period shortly after the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the English throne; and if Bro. D. Murray Lyon is right in his statement that the William Shaw, Master of Wark, who is named in it died in 1602, then it must of course be referred to a somewhat earlier date—probably, as he says, to 1600-1. But Bro. D. Murray Lyon fails to observe that the charge of inaccuracy made against Bro. W. P. Buchan was for assigning a date to a charter which bears no date, and the date of which even Bro. D. Murray Lyon does not now venture to state with similar confidence.

Repeat again: Where are the original charters? and wait for an answer through the columns of THE FREEMASON for a reply.

I am busily engaged, and in a very short time hope to give proofs showing how absurd it is for any one to suppose that our Freemasonry was invented in 1717, but cannot refrain from taking notice of a quotation from the *National Freemason*, (now extinct,) which I have observed, saying: "How was it that in 1429 lodges were holden under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the names of W.M.'s, Wardens, Fellow Crafts, and E.A.'s given? The actual minutes of the lodges may be seen by consulting the MS. register of the Prior of Canterbury for 1429." I did not intend saying anything until I had sent my articles to THE FREEMASON, on "The 1717 theory exploded." But did not like to lose an opportunity.

CHALMERS I. PATON.

THE 1717 THEORY AND ITS CHAMPION.

Bro. Chalmers I. Paton, at page 343, is at his old work again, viz., making mistakes. He finds fault with me for designating Bro. Buchan the "champion" of the 1717 theory, because he (Bro. Buchan) has not, as Bro. Paton tells us, yet got the victory. Now, that notion of a man requiring to be a conqueror before he can become a champion is simply absurd. My dictionary says, "Champion, a single combatant," that is, a man who is fighting, or who is prepared to fight—ergo, Bro. Buchan is a champion, and when he "has gained the victory," then he will be more, viz., a victor, or conqueror.

Bro. Paton also mentions the word "proof." Now, although he takes up the affirmative, and should, therefore, be prepared to lead proof, as yet he has proved himself quite unable to do so. I refrain from saying more at present, not wish to interfere between Bros. Buchan and Paton in their present discussion. LEO.

THE HENRY VI. MANUSCRIPT, p. 343.

At page 343, Bro. W. G. Doric alludes to this pretended Royal MS. as being "discovered in the Bodleian library." Will Bro. Doric say when it was "discovered," and who found it? Mr. J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., made a long search in the Bodleian library for the original of this pretended MS., but could not find it! and he considers the pretension a forgery. W. P. B.

MASONIC POETRY.

I am glad to perceive, by the pages of THE FREEMASON, that Masonic poetry is improving. I bought a "History of Freemasonry" lately, and the poetry in it was a collection of the merest trash, a "thread of blue" occasionally appearing here and there. We look with hope for better things in the future. LEO.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT DRUMBO, ONTARIO, CANADA.

On the 24th ult., being St. John's Day, this imposing ceremony took place. The brethren of the mystic tie began to arrive from all directions, by rail and in carriages, about 11 a.m. They at once proceeded to their lodge in Drumbo, where the officers-elect for the ensuing year were solemnly and duly installed.

After which they marched in double column to the site. There was quite a large number, and they presented a very fine appearance, being nearly all dressed in black, and white gloves, with their variegated and unique regalia. First came the Tylers, with drawn swords; then Entered Apprentices, Fellow-Crafts, Master Masons, Masters of Lodges, Past Masters, Royal Arch Masons, Sir Knights Templars and Knights of Malta, and Rose Croix Knights, the Grand Officers bringing up the rear.

On arriving at the sight the brethren opened file, crossed swords, and allowed the Grand Master and officers to pass through. They were then joined by the clergy, robed in surplices, hoods, and stoles, and the choir singing as they formed a large circle round the site the processional hymn, "Brightly Gleams our Banner." Sentences of Scripture were then read by Rev. H. Cooper, Eastwood; also Psalms 48 and 122.

Glorias, and chant by the choir.

First and second lessons (Mal. iii., and Rev. xxi., 9 to the end), were then read by Rev. J. Padfield, of Burford.

Rev. Adam Townley, D.D., Paris, then read prayers, which ended the ecclesiastical part of the ceremony.

The ACTING GRAND MASTER (W. Mercer Wilson, Esq., Judge of the County of Norfolk) said: Men, women, and children, by special request, and under lawful authority, we appear before you to-day as members of an Order whose lodges are scattered over the whole world, to assist in the interesting solemnity of laying, with our time-honoured ceremonial and according to ancient custom, the corner stone of your proposed church. The corner stone, as the foundation on which the entire building is supposed to rest, is, of course, the most important stone in the whole edifice. It is, at least, so considered by Operative Masons. It is laid with impressive ceremonies, and the assistance of Speculative Masons is generally invited to give dignity to the occasion; and the event is viewed by the workmen as important in the construction of the edifice. In the rich imagery of Orientalism the corner stone is frequently referred to as the appropriate symbol of a chief or prince who is the defence and bulwark of his people, and more particularly in Scripture, as denoting that promised Messiah who was to be the sure prop and support of all who should put their trust in His divine mission. As, for instance, in the Psalms: "The stone which the builders refused is become the head stone of the corner;" and in Isaiah, "Behold, I lay in Zion for a foundation—a stone—a tried stone—a precious corner stone—a sure foundation." To the various properties that are necessary to constitute a true corner stone, its firmness and durability, its perfect form, and its peculiar position as the connecting link between the walls, we must attribute the important character that it has assumed in the language of symbolism. Freemasonry—which alone of all existing institutions has preserved this ancient and universal language—could not, as it may well be supposed, have neglected to adopt the corner stone among its most cherished and impressive symbols, and, hence, it has referred to many of its most significant lessons of morality and truth. While the ceremonies connected with laying the corner stone of a public edifice are always regarded with interest by the public generally, they are regarded with peculiar and intelligent veneration by the Freemason, for he must ever remember the time when he himself represented a spiritual corner stone. The corner stone, when proved by the implements of Operative Masonry, is then consecrated by the pouring on of corn, wine, and oil, and these elements have a beautiful significance in our symbolism, for by them we are reminded that the cultivation of virtue, the practice of duty, the resistance of temptation, the submission of suffering, the devotion to truth, the maintenance of integrity, and all those other graces by which we strive to fit our bodies as living stones, for the spiritual building of eternal life must, to labour successful, be consecrated by a holy obedience to God's will and a firm reliance upon God's providence, which alone constitute the chief corner stone and sure foundation on which any man can build with the reasonable hope of a prosperous issue to his work. It has often been my pleasing duty to act upon occasions of this kind, and it has ever afforded me peculiar pleasure to assist in the erection of a temple which is hereafter to be dedicated to the public worship of Almighty God. The

pire, with its tapering finger pointing impressively and constantly heavenward, should ever remind us that our life here is but one of probation and trial, through which, if we pass successfully, we shall eventually reach the Grand Lodge above, where care and sorrow are unknown, and where the G. A. O. T. U. for ever presides and for ever reigns—

These temples of His Grace,
How beautiful they stand;
The glory of each rising place,
The bulwark of our land.

Long may our country be distinguished by the number of her churches, her institutions of learning, and by the virtues and loyalty of her inhabitants. May brotherly love prevail, and every moral and social virtue cement us. So mote it be.

Rev. Henry Bartlett, Acting Grand Chaplain, then offered up the following prayer: "Great Architect of the Universe, Maker and Ruler of all the Worlds, deign from Thy celestial temple, from realms of light and glory, to help us in all the purposes of our present assembly. We humbly pray Thee to give us at this, and at all times, wisdom in all our doings, strength of mind in all our difficulties, and the beauty of harmony in all our communications. Permit us, O Thou Author of Life and Light! Great Source of Love and Happiness! to erect this building so that hereafter it may be useful and blessed for the all-important purposes for which it is intended, and the promotion of Thy glory."

The brethren responded.

The Rev. H. Bartlett then read a document bearing an appropriate inscription, neatly engrossed.

This document, with photographs of the Bishop of Huron, the Incumbent, and Wardens, a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1869, a copy of the *Church Herald* of Toronto, coins of the Dominion of Canada, and various old coins of the British Empire, were put into a zinc case and deposited in the cavity of the stone.

The Rev. Henry Bartlett then presented to the M.W.P.G.M. a handsome silver trowel, with a polished boxwood handle, having the following inscription: "Presented to W. Mercer Wilson, Esq., Judge of the County of Norfolk, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master of A. F. and A. Masons of Canada, by the Rev. H. Bartlett, his Churchwardens and Parishioners, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of St. Peter's Church, Drumbo, A.D. 1870."

On receiving which the P.G.M. said: Accept my thanks for this very handsome trowel, which you have so kindly presented to me. It is one of the most useful and highly prized implements of our Craft. I shall preserve your gift as a memento of the interesting and happy proceedings of this day.

After which, the P.G.M. spread the cement, and the upper stone was lowered, with three regular stops, during which the choir sang the following hymn:

OUR FATHER'S CHURCH.

My Church! my Church! my dear old Church! my Father's and my own!

On prophets and apostles built, and Christ her "corner stone,"

All else beside, by storm or tide, may yet be overthrown, But not my Church, my dear old Church, my Father's and my own.

My Church! my Church! my dear old Church! my glory and my pride!

Firm in the faith Immanuel taught—she holds no faith beside—

"Upon the rock," 'gainst every shock, though "gates of hell" assail,

She stands secure, with promise sure, "they never shall prevail."

My Church! my Church! my dear old Church! I love her ancient name,

And God forbid a child of hers should ever do her shame! Her mother care I'll ever share—her child am I alone,

Till He who gave me to her arms shall call me to His own.

My Church! my Church! my dear old Church! I've heard the tale of blood,

Of hearts that loved her to the death, the great, the wise, the good;

Our martyred sires defied the fires for Christ the Crucified;

The "once delivered" faith to keep they burned, they bled, they died.

My Church! my Church! I love my Church, for she exalts my Lord,

She speaks, she teaches not, but from His Written Word;

And if her voice bids me rejoice, from all my sins released,

'Tis through atoning sacrifice, and Jesus is the Priest.

My Church! my Church! I love my Church, for she doth lead me on

To Zion's "Palace beautiful," where Christ my Lord hath gone;

From all below she bids me go to Him, "The Life," "The Way,"

"The Truth," to guide my erring feet from darkness into day.

Then here, my Church, my dear old Church! thy child would add a vow

To that whose token once was signed upon my infant brow: Assault who may, kiss and betray, dishonour or disown, My Church shall yet be dear to me, my Father's and my own!

After the Grand Officers had applied the usual implements of their Craft to the stone, the GRAND MASTER said: Brethren, having full confidence in your skill in our royal art, it remains with me now to finish our work. (He here gave three knocks with the gavel, and added:) Well made, well proved, truly laid, true and trusty. And may this undertaking be conducted and completed by the Craftsmen according to the grand plan, in peace, harmony, and brotherly love.

After which, Rev. HENRY BARTLETT said: M.W. Sir, Grand Officers, and brethren, I thank you most heartily for your presence to-day. I also thank my brethren the clergy and the choir of St. Paul's, Princeton, who have rendered such charming and efficient service on this occasion. I have to thank you, W. Sir and Sir J. A. McDonald, Premier, for letters of introduction to Earl de Grey and Ripon and the Grand Secretary of England. While in England I received very great kindness. The gentlemen who endorsed my circular, viz., John Moxon Clabon, Esq., well known in the Grand Lodge of England; E. B. Watts, Esq., and the bankers, were Freemasons. Moreover, from the first subscription given by my dear father (now deceased)—a most zealous and exalted Mason—two-thirds of the whole amount has been subscribed by Freemasons. I also here, on behalf of my wardens and parishioners—though they cannot hear my voice, yet I hope they will hear of it—most heartily thank those gentlemen in England whom I have mentioned, and especially the rector, Rev. Hugh Allen, D.D., the wardens, Messrs. H. B. Sandall, P. J. Hilton, J. I. Brunt, J. Cumner, J. Rockley, and H. Palmer; and the following ladies of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, viz., Misses Cumner, Simpson, Wilson, Cross, and Mrs. Henry Palmer. Their kindness will ever be remembered by me, and also the events of this happy day. But, W. Sir, I have yet 500 dollars to raise, necessary to the completion of this church. Therefore I shall ask once more to be allowed to put your kind Masonic charity to the test, viz., my wardens will pass round with the plates while the choir sing that beautiful hymn by Faber, "Pilgrims of the Night."

The collection was then taken up, and, if we may judge by the number of bills, we think it must have been good.

Three cheers were lustily given for the Queen, and three for the G.M. and G. Sec. The Masons then reformed, marched back to the lodge, and afterwards were treated to a substantial luncheon at Bro. Capron's Hotel, which had been prepared by the Blenheim Lodge for their visiting brethren. Thus ended one of the most auspicious and interesting events ever witnessed in Blenheim, upon the success of which we cordially congratulate the brethren of the Blenheim Lodge, the wardens and congregation of Drumbo, and our esteemed friend the Rev. H. Bartlett, to whose zeal and energy its success is largely attributed.—*Weekly Review*, Princeton, Ontario.

THE BELGIAN CLERGY DEMONSTRATION.

At the moment of going to press we were favored by a highly-esteemed correspondent with a communication in which the following sentence occurs:—"I have to inform you that the Archbishop of Malines has thought it prudent to put off the grand demonstration that was to have taken place on the 17th inst., the jubilee of the horrid massacre of the Jews five hundred years ago. It was wise of him, or the consequences would have been very serious. The matter was taken up by the Freemasons. Bills were posted throughout the town, and publications sent to all the inhabitants; and I have little doubt there would have been a revolution, as the fixed determination was a decided break-head affair. They were refused soldier's to escort them. I hear that the orders came from Rome."—*Jewish Chronicle*.

THE usual Quarterly Convocation of Grand Chapter will be holden at Freemasons' Hall on Wednesday evening next, at seven o'clock. The only business appears to be that of considering the report of the committee recommending the granting of several new chapters.

WE beg to call the attention of all Mark Masons to the advertisement in our columns calling a "Convocation of Emergency to receive the report from the Committee on the Royal Ark Mariners' Degree, and the communication from the Grand Master on the subject of a treaty with the Order of Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, and with the Supreme Grand Council, 33°," at Freemasons' Tavern, on Tuesday next, at 8 p.m.

CONSECRATION of a MARK MASTERS' LODGE at LEEDS.

The opening of the Copley Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 111, English Constitution, was celebrated on Wednesday, July 20th, at the Alfred Masonic Rooms, Albion-street, Leeds. Being the first lodge of the kind opened in Leeds, the event was looked forward to with great interest by the Craft, several of whom were advanced to the high degree of Mark Master.

The ceremony was most ably and impressively performed by the officers of the Prince Edward Lodge, Eastwood, including Brs. Pilling, as W.M.; John Copley, Todmorden, as P.M.; W. Roberts, Rochdale, as S.W.; Captain Wordsworth, Morley, as J.W.; Barnes, S.D.; and Hartley, Barker, and Schofield, Overseers.

After the advancement of the brethren, Br. R. V. Allison, P.M. of the Excelsior, was unanimously elected and installed as W.M. for the current year, and Bros. Schofield (P.M. Alfred) and Denison (S.W. Alfred) were appointed Treasurer and Secretary. The other officers being invested, the lodge was closed in peace and harmony, and the brethren sat down to a banquet, presided over by the W.M., when the loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. The Prov. Grand Organist of West Yorkshire officiated at the piano.—*Yorkshire Post*.

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

A circular, of which the following is a copy, has been issued to members of the Grand Lodge of Scotland:—

"153, Queen-street, Glasgow, July 13, 1870.

"Dear Sir and Brother,—It is a fact beyond dispute that Masons hailing from the Scottish Constitution are, by members of the Craft in the sister countries, viewed with suspicion and distrust; and as I believe this arises chiefly from the loose system of admitting candidates to our Order, and the conferring of the various degrees on same, I have tabled in Grand Lodge the motions annexed, which come up for discussion at the Quarterly Communication in August, when I beg most respectfully to solicit your support. I may here state that I am perfectly open, and shall be very glad to receive any suggestions which you may think will further the object in view. I may also add that it is my intention, when it comes up for discussion, to propose a considerable modification in Motion No. 2, in the matter of the disposition of the funds payable for dispensations. It is not only necessary that you should be with me by your presence in Edinburgh to record your vote. In conclusion, let me say that although by many my proposals may be looked upon as of a sweeping nature, I cannot see my way to make them less stringent in order to attain the object in view, and in which I believe I shall have the support of all true Masons.

"I am, dear Sir and Brother,

"Truly and fraternally yours,

"WILLIAM JOHN HAMILTON.

"No. 1. Moved by Wm. John Hamilton, R.W.M. 354; seconded by James Wallace, P.M. 440. In view of the general evasive manner in which Grand Lodge recommendation, as set forth in chapter 21st, clause 4th, of Grand Lodge Laws is abided by:—

"It is hereby resolved that all daughter lodges, wherever situated, be specially instructed that at their next respective annual elections they appoint a 'Committee of Inspection,' to consist of the R.W.M., Senior and Junior Wardens, and three members of the lodge, not office-bearers, to whom all applications from candidates for admission to our Order be submitted at least seven days before date of proposed initiation. Should they, after strict inquiry into their eligibility, approve of them, they shall be balloted for in the usual manner at the next regular meeting; but should the committee disapprove of the application, they shall be empowered to reject the same without bringing them before the lodge."

"No. 2. Moved by Wm. John Hamilton, R.W.M. 354; seconded by James Wallace, P.M. 440. That clause 6th of chapter 21st of Grand Lodge Laws be altered to read as follows:—

"No candidate for initiation shall, under any circumstances, be advanced from the degree of Apprentice to that of Fellow Craft, or raised from the degree of Fellow Craft to that of Master Mason, at a shorter interval than that of two weeks between each degree, unless by dispensation from the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, for which he shall pay a fee of ten shillings and sixpence, said dispensation to be applied for by the Secretary of the lodge in which the candidate seeks admission—the application to state distinctly the reason for requesting said dispensation, and to be signed by the R.W.M. and Senior and Junior Wardens. Any lodge violating this law shall for the first offence forfeit to Grand Lodge the amount of initiation fee, and for the second offence their charter shall be suspended for such term as Grand Lodge may see fit."

THE ANTIQUITY OF FREEMASONRY.

No one ought to disbelieve any dogma that may be advanced of the antiquity of Freemasonry without well weighing its merits with a fair and tolerant criticism; but Bros. Buchan, Leo, "and Co"—"*Duo juncta en uno*" I assume, and if so, decidedly unmasonic—are so intolerant in the advocacy of their theory as even to make me doubt whether they actually believe in it themselves. That any such evidence as they insist upon having will ever, in all probability, be forthcoming Bro. Buchan knows full well; because, for any one to have retained such evidence in his possession during the period of intolerance that existed for so many years prior to 1717, would have been little more or less than its owner's signing his own death warrant. It was not until 1714 (the commencement of the Georgian era) that the reign of toleration could be fairly said to have been inaugurated; but the moment Masons dared avow themselves, a very considerable revival of Freemasonry took place, and this few, except Bro. Buchan, will doubt; but even he does not deny that there were some of an ancient class living at that date besides "Desaguliers, Anderson, & Co.," as they have been irreverently termed, and it can scarcely be supposed that these ancient members of the Craft would have quietly sat down and consented to all their own forms and ceremonies being turned inside out, and a new regime and ritual substituted, without leaving some evidences of remonstrances or objections to this new order of things, but we do not find any such thing; everything quietly worked into the alleged new order, and whilst looking at the extreme jealousy with which Masons through, all time and under the most adverse circumstances, have guarded their traditions, forms and landmarks. I contend that the peace which reigned in 1717 is strong internal evidence that the changes could not have been of the revolutionary character the 1717 theory would have us believe. Again I would ask, does the character of our historians go for nothing? One at least of them wrote at the period when the alleged "manufactory" (*fraud* would have been a more candid term) took place, but not a word is said by Anderson to give the slightest impression that any such radical change did take place. Hutchison, Preston and Oliver, all good men and true, have followed, but neither they nor any of the Masons of the earlier period could discover this wonderful "invention" of their own age, and I feel assured that every real lover of the Craft of the present day will be equally unable to discover it.

The theory is nevertheless not of Bro. Buchan's creating, but I do not recollect having ever seen it in print, until the publication of "Partington's Cyclopediæ" of 1834, at which time, I well recollect, it was freely discussed by the Craft, and as freely ignored. I believe also that about the same time, or a little earlier, it was propounded by one or two dissatisfied or disappointed members of our Order, with no other result; and I believe that the present attempt to revive it will be equally unsuccessful.

Bro. C. Paton has however completely exploded the theory, and for his able letters deserves the thanks of the Craft, but in the letter published in your last number, he speaks of an article "Masonry, Free," in "Chambers' Encyclopediæ," as having been written by one who does not believe in the antiquity of our system, but he does not quote the edition. I think, therefore, it must be a more recent one than that in my possession, which is the fifth edition folio published in 1743, only twenty-six years after the alleged manufactory of our Order. In it the article, "Free or Accepted Masons," commences by calling them "A very ancient society or body of men," and adds "they are now very considerable, both for numbers and character, being found in every country in Europe, and consisting principally of persons of merit and consideration." The article I have quoted was evidently not written by a Mason, but can it be believed, that the writer of it, or the publisher of a book of such a character could have thus spoken of Masonry, if its antiquity was only of

twenty-six years standing; or that any person of even very ordinary intelligence, could have been so deceived, if the 1717 theory was true? What would be said or thought of a writer in the present day, calling the Odd Fellows or Foresters "a very ancient society?"

C. GOODWYN.

PRESENTATION OF MASONIC TESTIMONIAL AT HANLEY.

The brethren of the Masonic Lodge Menturia, held at Hanley, on Tuesday, through their W.M. Bro. Piercy, presented a Masonic jewel to Bro. W. H. Hales, P.P.G.A.D.C., who has long been a valued, because ever-useful, member of the lodge. The duties proper of the lodge on Tuesday preceded the presentation, and we only say this that we may take the opportunity of noting that Bro. Piercy's Mastership is conducted on the principle that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

The brethren having adjourned from labour to refreshment, partook at the Saracen's Head Hotel of a meal most excellently prepared by Mrs. Halsey, and subsequently, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been disposed of,

The W.M. said it devolved on him, on behalf of the brethren of the lodge, to present to Bro. W. H. Hales a P.P.A.G.D.C. Jewel (Masonic honours). In doing so he had to remark that in the getting up of the testimonial there had been a unanimous expression of feeling on the part of the Menturia Lodge in behalf of Bro. Hales. Every brother he had asked to give had cheerfully done so, and much more might have been obtained but for a limitation of the subscription. He had great pleasure in presenting the jewel for the acceptance of Bro. Hales as a small token of the respect in which that brother was held, trusting that he would wear it many years, that for a long time he would continue to come amongst them, and that when it should please the G. A. U. to summon him from that lower lodge to the lodge above, his name would be perpetuated in Menturia, and his example followed by those who were now young Masons. The W.M. concluded, amid a demonstration of Masonic honours, by handing to Bro. Hales the jewel indicated, which bears an appropriate inscription.

The SECRETARY (Bro. Diggory) read the following letter from Bro. George Gough, P.D.P.G.M.:

"My Dear Bro. Hales,—Heartly congratulations upon the closing line of your lodge circular. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more merited compliment. In recognising your long and valuable services, the brethren not only honour you, but do honour to themselves. I heartily regret that inevitable engagements will preclude my coming, as I should very much like to have spoken thus much and more on so pleasing an occasion, as well as to have once more enjoyed, though for too brief a season, the company of brethren whose friendship must ever remain dear to me. With heartiest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your lodge, and that you may live long in the enjoyment of your present and such further honours as our Craft can afford."

The S.W., Bro. TAYLOR, said it had afforded him real pleasure to be connected with the demonstration in honour of Bro. Hales, to whom he had been indebted for his initiation into Masonry and for much of the satisfaction he derived from his association with Menturia Lodge. He believed that, but for Bro. Hales, that lodge would not now be what it is, for he had taken an interest in it from the first, and had been its most useful member. (Masonic applause.)

Bro. TURNER, P.P.S.G.D., remarked that one thing especially had endeared Menturia Lodge to him; that was the energy of Bro. Hales. He had been fifteen years a Mason, and he must say that he had never met with a brother possessing more Masonic zeal than had been displayed by Bro. Hales.

Bro. CRAPPER, P.P.G.A.D.C., remarked that the zeal of Bro. Hales had not been expended alone on Menturia Lodge, for he had visited many lodges, and wherever he had gone he made himself useful.

Bro. HALES, after avowing the difficulty he experienced in acknowledging the kindness of the brethren, said that, had he been consulted in the outset, he should have thrown cold water on the movement, as he had never had the least desire for reward. He had worked for Menturia Lodge because he had taken a pride in it from the moment he had joined it. And not he alone, for he had been zealously assisted by Bro. Butterworth, up to the time of that brother's death, and by Bro. Hall. At one time it had been evident that a strong effort to keep the lodge from decadence must be made. An effort had been made, the roll had been cleared of the names of many who never contributed to the funds, economy in some respects had been cultivated, and the lodge had been re-established on a firmer, though nominally smaller, basis. It had progressed satisfactorily, and it was now in a better position than ever. (Masonic cheers.) They were clear of liabilities, and had been able to contribute to the funds of, not only the Masonic Charities, but also other charities. They had now a good list of members, good not only in respect of numbers, but also in respect of Masonic zeal. They had, too, a most excellent Master in Bro. Piercy—(applause)—who seemed never to tire of working for the lodge, and who, it must have been evident to the visiting brethren, went through his work in a most able manner. (Applause.) He (Bro. Hales) begged to thank the brethren, not only for the present they had made him, but also for the confidence that had been placed in him; of their present he should ever feel proud, and their confidence he should endeavour to repay by continued effort in and for the lodge. (Applause.)

Other toasts followed.

Original Correspondence.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I had no intention of replying to the remarks of Bro. Sp., (page 332), but to-night having a little time to spare, it may please, if it does not benefit, my brother by doing so: and I will endeavour to make the "Doric dialect" as plain as possible for his comprehension. All creatures have something in them peculiar to their several *Species*, and it may be a peculiarity of Bro. Sp., that he cannot "quite comprehend facts when briefly stated, such as, that which persons cannot comprehend, they do not understand, and what they do not understand, they cannot explain." What Bro. Sp. refers to in his first paragraph, are separate and distinct statements, and no inference made from the one to the other, that the "secrets of nature" may be explored by those who cannot boast a college education, though they may be so by a diligent student who has intellect and "genius for such studies."

2nd. If Bro. Yarker does not refer to "secrets of nature" in his letter, all I can say is that I have mistaken the meaning of the word philosophy, and I also have yet to learn that any secrets of nature have been or are discoverable by a Masonic initiation.

3rd. We are told what he believes Bro. Yarker meant, and I will agree with him, that no person should enter the arena of metaphysical and theological discussions without some knowledge of the ancient religions of the world. I also agree that "ordinary common-sense, unaided by study will not suffice for the discussion of questions," &c.

In conclusion, and "without attempting to emulate the fame" of any one, living or dead, I will say that ambition has no bounds but what the God of Nature prescribes for the good of man. And that there is nothing so insignificant as to be wholly despised—not even a "cruise" in a fishing-boat, or royal yacht. As for "Grand Noah" or his ark. I can say nothing about them, or their Board of Admiralty.

Yours fraternally,

W. G. DORIC.

IS FREEMASONRY SECTARIAN?

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As a Freemason, I beg most respectfully to take exception to certain assumptions and remarks of our R.W. Brother Charles John Martyn, G.C. (e.g.), he says, "and all of whom he may fairly presume, by their presence in that sacred building, to be members of the Church of England, or, at all events, not strongly opposed to her doctrines." Now I by no means can take this view of the case, for the brethren present I would presume went there *as Masons* and expecting to hear a *Masonic sermon*, given by a *Masonic Office Bearer*, and I would also expect that one who is a Freemason himself would understand this and perform his work accordingly, if not he should never have accepted of such a post as a *Masonic Chaplain*. Instead of "presuming" that his hearers were "members of the Church of England," he as a Mason, was entitled to presume that many of his brethren might not be so. There might have been Unitarians, Jews, or even Mahomedans present—brethren who had come to worship The Great Architect of the Universe—consequently they would be perfectly justified in protesting against sectarian remarks and doctrines being introduced and expounded in what should have simply been a pure and sensible Masonic discourse.

Although I happen to be a Scottish Presbyterian, I yet consider that a Unitarian, Jew, or Mahomedan is just as well qualified to be a good and honest Freemason as any Scottish Presbyterian, more as a Freemason, and while in a Masonic lodge, *or engaged on Masonic work*. I consider that I should do nothing to praise up and expound my own religious views, for by so doing I would not only be throwing cold water on theirs, but also be guilty of infringing of true Masonic courtesy.

I am ready at this moment to vote for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England, and of the so-called Church of Scotland also, because I consider that the members of every church ought to support it themselves. Yet, I wonder how Bro. Martyn would take it if he heard these views expounded at a Masonic meeting?

Bro. Martyn also alludes to the Bible. Now, that is a subject for serious consideration, whether or not the Bible is the proper book to place upon the altar of a Masonic lodge? I am not sure but that it may yet come to be that the Book of Constitutions will lie where the Bible now does—said Book of Constitutions containing a preamble of our Masonic faith. I highly reverence the Bible, and I question if the altar of a Masonic lodge is the proper place for it. Freemasonry, it must be remembered, is not, and never was intended to be, a religion, or our religion.

I am yours fraternally,

W. P. BUCHAN.

H.I.H. THE PRINCE RHODOCANAKIS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am much surprised at the publication of J. A. H.'s letter in your issue of this date, and especially, as I feel assured, by many circumstances within my own observation, that Sir B. Burke's name has been unwarrantably used to give force to a libel, which otherwise would have been taken as simply the result of secret malice.

But as regards the question of Sir B. Burke's *opinion*, it means nothing, if ever obtained, and would I am certain, be disavowed as such by Sir B. B. himself, who has never undertaken to settle questions of foreign nobility, and who, of course, would only reply to an unknown individual (beyond his own class) in the usual curt official phraseology, which J. A. H. dignifies as "correspondence."

All those who are conversant with the usages of official intercourse, will therefore at once recognise the vanity and presumption of a writer who seeks, while making a malicious personal attack, to insinuate a social status for himself, at the expense of "Ulster," who knows his own position too well to compromise it by any such imputed correspondence.

Yours fraternally,
Sp.

THE NEW P.G.M. OF EAST LANCASHIRE.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Although I am altogether unacquainted with the movement mentioned by "A Brother" at page 358, yet I am not at all taken by surprise, as last week one universal cry of "Shame" arose from every Mason who frequents the Manchester Exchange. No one raises any *personal* objections to the qualifications of Bro. Starkie, but the complaint is that the appointment passes over the recognised claims of the hard-working Deputy—Bro. Wm. Romaine Callender, jun.—and the result will be that a large Masonic centre like Manchester will be ruled by a few outsiders.

I cannot refrain from expressing my *matured* opinion that Provincial Grand Lodges are in themselves an injury to the principles of Masonry. They are a farce, and lead to little nobodies creating jealousies and disturbances in the Order, besides consuming a large amount of Craft money. All that Grand Lodge needs is a visiting inspector.

However, I would suggest, as a short way of settling this dissatisfaction, that a meeting be called to consider the advisability of petitioning for a division of the county into three parts: or, if this be refused, the withdrawal of the neighbouring lodges from all participation in the business of the province; and I feel assured that they would be infinite gainers by this last.

I remain, yours fraternally,
A SECOND BROTHER AND P.M.

THE MASONIC ARCH AT READING.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to correct an inadvertence in my communication of last week relative to the Masonic arch at Reading. I should have said that I was entrusted by Bro. Councillor Smith, of Reading (whose benefactions to his native town are well known) with the *decoration* of the said arch and the masonically-embazoned banners, the construction being the production of Bro. Shepherd. In justice to the brethren of the Craft I trust that you will find space for this explanation in your valuable journal.

ALFRED MILLS,
(for MILLS AND SON.)
66, Amelia-street, Walworth.

BRO. BUCHAN AGAIN.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—As "Viator" might perceive in to-day's FREEMASON, his remarks at page 344 were most appositely met by mine at page 343, especially so far as regards the accident of the error in punctuation. I felt there was something *curious* about it as given at page 307, but the explanatory letter of Bro. Bacon at page 332 set me all right; ergo, I stand up for the 1717 theory stronger than ever. *England* is the birthplace of Speculative Freemasonry—London its cradle. And *our* system is that system which *all the world* has adopted *since*.

As to the "dirty bird which fouls its own nest," it is Freemasons themselves who have done so, and who are still doing so, by concocting or upholding forgeries and other untruthful and absurd ideas, the continued promulgation of which bring great discredit upon our whole Fraternity. I am trying what little I can do to *clean out* the "nest."

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

Glasgow, July 16th, 1870.

P o e t r y .

L I N E S

Dedicated to Ballymahon Lodge, No. 308, Ireland,
By the Daughter of a Royal Arch Mason.

The "Mighty Architect" gave forth the word,
And worlds arose at His command,
Each "line and square," correctly laid,
Designed by His unerring hand.

With strict omniscient eye He stood
And gazed upon the wondrous plan,
His work He then pronounced as good,
And placed o'er all his creature Man.

The "Master" then to earth came down,
And spake with Adam face to face,
'Till he transgress'd "the Master's laws,"
And forfeited his happy place.

Yet still His great and boundless love
To Adam hopes of pardon gave,
And promised that the "Word" made flesh,
Should visit earth, man's race to save.

'Though waters once in wrath He sent,
To mar the beauty of the land,
Since then the Rainbow's "Royal Arch"
The world from end to end has spann'd.

And still the "Lodge" on earth was safe,
An ark of refuge He designed;
The pattern from which Noah built,
Was planned by the great Master's mind.

The dove sent forth from Noah's ark,
To mark the water's swift decrease,
Brought back to him within her mouth
The olive leaf—the type of peace.

And Noah walked upon this earth,
In true Masonic peace and love
Until the Master's "summons came,
To call him to the Lodge above."

And then to build a mighty plan,
The unenlightened masons tried;
The Master came to Babel's plain,
And mocked at their presumptuous pride.

When through Sinai's wilderness
There passed the band which Moses led,
The Master deigned to be their guide,
With fiery pillar at their head.

He to them types and symbols gave,
Which still are used in Masonry,
And the enlighten'd brethren can
The meaning of those symbols see.

With many wondrous signs He led
"His Masons" through that wilderness,
The Brazen Serpent raised its head,
And saved them when in dire distress.

That serpent came from Aaron's rod,
Which swallowed Pharaoh's magic ones,
And proved that the Great Architect
Had chose those Masons for His sons.

He led them safe to "David's throne,"
Which Solomon so nobly filled,
And aided by the Hiram—twain,
A noble structure then did build.

Beneath that Temple they enshrined
The "Sacred Word" from heathen ken,
And after their captivity
It "shone in splendour out again."

It's spreading fast from pole to pole,
Encompassing this earthly sphere,
And blessing mankind with its "light,"
As the Great Architect draws near.

For He is coming, fast and sure,
And it's extending on the wings
Of "Peace and Love and Harmony,"
To meet the eternal King of kings.

And long may Masonry extend
Her branching arms both wide and high,
To draw with cords and bands of love,
Mankind within her "mystic tie."

May every Member of the "Craft,"
Who knows the working of his art,
Be Mason—not in name alone,
But in each feeling of his heart.

The "free," accepted Brother should
In every word and deed be fair,
His errors within "compass" keep,
And act in all things on the "square."

By "plumb and level's" certain rule
May every Mason's work be tried,
And "square and compass" ever be
His conduct's sure unfailing guide;

That when your meetings here shall cease—
Your faithful work of peace and love—
The "Master" then ye may "salute,"
And meet in the "Grand Lodge" above.

Read—Exodus vii. 9-12, xvii. 5, xxv. 10 and 16;
Numbers xvii., xx. 8, xxi. 6-9; 1 Kings v., vi., vii.
13-22; 2 Kings xvii., xxii. 9-13, xxiii. 2.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending August 6, 1870.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

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, AUGUST 2.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
" 1257, Grosvenor, Victoria Railway Station.
" 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern,
Bow-road.
" 1261, Golden Rule, Gt. Western Htl., Bayswater.
Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan, Deptford.
" 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel,
Fleet-street, 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.
Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights
of St. John's Tavern, St. John's-wood; Bro. F. G.
Baker, Preceptor.
Prestonian Club of Instruction (for M.M.'s only), Lyceum
Tavern, Strand.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3.

Grand Chapter, Freemason's Hall, at 7.
Lodge 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Tav., New
Wandsworth.
" 1216, Macdonald, Head Quarters 1st Surrey Rifles,
Brunswick-road, Camberwell.
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.
John Saunders, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4.

Lodge 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
" 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
" 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
" 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
" 1178, Perfect Ashlar, Gregorian Arms, Bermondsey.
Chap. 733, Westbourne, Lord's Hotel, St. John's-road.
" 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
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, AUGUST 5.

Lodge 1275, Star, Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road.
Chap. 754, High Cross, White Hart, Tottenham.
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, Portugal Htl., Fleet-
street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edin-
burgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton.
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, AUGUST 6.

General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby,
New Cross-road, at 7.

Notings from Masonic Journals.

From the *Masonic Trowel*, Springfield, Illinois, we extract the following, which originally appeared in the *Iowa Evergreen* :—

HOW AND WHERE DID SOLOMON DIE ?

The records in the Old Testament merely state that he died and was buried with his fathers. But *how* did he die? and *where*? The eleventh chapter and forty-third verse of 1 Kings reads thus :—

“And Solomon slept with his fathers, and was buried in the city of David his father.”

The thirty-first verse of the ninth chapter of 2 Chronicles, says the same in almost the same words. No particulars of his last illness are given, no statement as to the immediate cause of his death is made, and we know not whether he died of old age, or of lingering and wasting disease—we only know that he died and was buried. There may have been a record of the manner and place of his death, for we are told in the forty-first chapter of 1 Kings, that “the rest of the acts of Solomon, and all that he did,” are recorded in “the book of the acts of Solomon.” And in the twenty-ninth verse of the ninth chapter of 2 Chronicles, we find the following :—

“Now the rest of the Acts of Solomon first and last, are they not written in the book of Nathan the Prophet, and in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer against Jeroboam the son of Nebat ?

We have no knowledge of the subject matter of this book of Nathan, the purport of Ahijah's prophecy, or Iddo's visions, save what it is given in the verse above quoted, those writings having probably been destroyed in the Jewish wars. The Rabbins, however, have a strange legend of the latter days of the wise king. We have once seen a metrical version of it, which we append below. It was written by a rising English poet, Mr. Owen Meredith, who acknowledges his indebtedness for the matter of the poem, to his friend, the somewhat celebrated Robert Browning. We proceed to quote it entire :—

King Solomon stood in his crown of gold,
Between the pillars ; before the altar
In the House of the Lord. And the King was old
And his strength began to falter,
So that he lean'd on his ebony staff,
Seal'd with the seal of the Pentagraph.

All of the golden fretted work,
Without and within, so rich and so rare,
As high as the nest of the building stork,
Those pillars of cedar were ;
Wrought up to the brazen chapters
Of the Sidonian artificers.

And the King stood still as a carven King,
The carven cedar beams below,
In his purple robe, with his signet ring,
And his beard as white as snow,
And his face to that Oracle, where the hymn
Dies under the wing of the Cherubim.

The wings folded over the Oracle,
And cover the heart and the eyes of God ;
The Spouse with pomegranite, lily, and bell,
Is glorious in her abode ;
For with gold of Ophir and with scent of myrrh,
And with purple of Tyre, the King cloth'd her.

By the soul of each slumbrous instrument
Drawn soft through the musical misty air,
The stream of the folk that came and went,
For worship and praise, and prayer,
Flow'd to and fro, and up and down
And round the King in his golden crown.

And it came to pass, as the King stood there
And look'd on the house he had built with pride,
That the Hand of the Lord came unawares,
And touch'd him ; so that he died,
In his purple robe, with his signet ring,
And the crown wherewith they had crowned him king.

And the stream of the folk that came and went
To worship the Lord with prayer and praise,
Went softly over, in wonderment,
For the King stood there always ;
And it was solemn and strange to behold
That dead King crowned with a crown of gold.

For he leaned on his ebony staff upright,
And over his shoulder a purple robe ;
And his hair, and his beard, were both snow-white ;
And the fear of him fill'd the globe,
So that none dared touch him, though he was dead,
He look'd so royal about the head.

And the moons were changed, and the years rolled on ;
And the new King reigned in the old King's stead,
And men were married and buried anon ;
But the King stood stark and dead ;
Leaning upright on his ebony staff ;
Preserved by the sign of the Pentagraph.

And the stream of life, as it went and came,
Ever for worship and praise and prayer,
Was awed by the face, and the fear, and the fame,
Of the dead King standing there ;
For his hair was so white, and his eyes so cold,
That they left him alone with his crown of gold.

So King Solomon stood up, dead in the House
Of the Lord, held there by the Pentagraph,
Until out from a pillar there ran a red mouse,
And gnaw'd through his ebony staff ;
Then, flat on his face, the King fell down ;
And they pick'd from the dust a golden crown.

Our readers must not suppose that we endorse this Hebrew legend as true. We only say that there may have

been a record made of the manner and place of the great King's death, and on this record, it may be, the legend is founded.

We reproduce the following from the Philadelphia *Keystone* of 9th inst. :

SUMMER "WORK."

During the present “heated term,” as it is called, when the actual “work” of a lodge might be omitted, because it cannot be well done, as when all the members are comfortably and pleasantly arranged in order and quiet, we suggest that a lodge of instruction might be opened by the W.M. When we say a lodge of instruction, we mean that the members meet, and let the W.M. explain to them the principles, landmarks, teachings, the ritual and symbology of Masonry. An hour devoted to this instruction would have the best results when the work of the lodge begins in the autumn.

There is, in our opinion, too little time devoted to teaching the members of the lodges. The W.M. has his responsibilities placed upon him. He must either do it himself, or see that it is done. He can no more omit this teaching than any other duty enjoined by his installation. He is bound by every obligation of headship over the brethren of his lodge, which the office of Worshipful Master creates, to see to it that the Craft has Masonic light and knowledge. He is charged with the duties thus established as his duties, and ignorance, or lack of interest, or satisfied ambition, or inability, or any other motive which hinders him from the performance of these duties, is a violation of obligations. If the W.M. is not competent to give instruction he is not fit for the East, for in Masonry it is expected that the Junior Warden learns, as Senior Warden he improves, and as W.M. he is qualified for the government of the lodge, and the diffusion of light and knowledge among the members of the lodge.

We call the serious attention of our brethren to this subject, because in a few months lodge elections will be held for officers, and now is the time to ascertain who is fit for the several stations ; and those, and those only, should be placed in them. Whoever asks, solicits, or “electioneers” for a station in a lodge, he never should obtain it. The moment that a member begins to intrigue for station that is proof positive, in Masonry, he is unfit for it. Let the brethren reflect over these suggestions, and try a meeting or two for instruction. It will give great satisfaction to all who attend, if a competent teacher undertakes the work.

“THE GREAT LIGHT.”

By the public papers we see that a commission has been appointed in England to revise the Bible.

What is proposed by this proceeding we do not understand. If it is intended to introduce into the Holy Text the new-fangled notions of the German philology, then is a crime about to be committed against the faith and confidence of trusting souls. It is an invidious attack upon the Divine authority of the “Great Light,” and an infidel assault on the inspiration which gave man “The Book.”

If it is proposed to introduce words which are now better fitted, as it is thought, to express the mind of the writer than those used in the text, we think that the benefits to be thus attained will not compensate for the controversies which might be thus created. In any view of the subject, we regret the attempt now being made to unsettle the uses of the “Great Light.” Millions of able, learned, faithful, trusting souls have read the text as it is now, and they have been enabled to see from it their faith clear over the road through the valley of the shadow of death to the joys of heaven. “The Great Light” has done this as it is ; why, then, dim the light by putting a mist over it from the worldly wisdom of man ?

POISONOUS TEA.—The trade in the lowest class of adulterated tea still continues, and this month Dr. Muter reports that there have been no less than 80 chests exposed for sale, of which he procured samples. This so-called tea consisted of a variety of rubbish, and is being sold for 2½d. per lb. It yielded an ash amounting to 22·86 per cent., consisting chiefly of iron filings, and under the microscope presented the structures of many foreign vegetable matters. But the worst sample which came under his notice was a green tea from India, highly faced, and yielding an ash containing a quantity of copper. This is really a sad thing, because it has previously been a noteworthy fact that our Indian planters refrained from such practices, and that tea from our own possessions could be depended on. We trust, however, that this prompt discovery and exposure of what we think is the first case may discourage the unprincipled persons who are thus disgracing the commercial honour of our Indian planters. The colour seemed to have been produced by roasting in contact with copper, probably in copper pans. —*Food Journal.*

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 the red and blue wrappers, with the old Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine.—[Advt.]

MARK MASONRY.—The Rev. G. Portal, M.W. Grand Mark Master of England, &c., has appointed the R.W. Bro. W. Romaine Callender to be Prov. Grand Mark Master for Lancashire. We may augur a new era for English Mark Masonry in this province from this most felicitous appointment.

REPORT of Dr. Arthur Hill Hassall, Analyst of the “Lancet” Sanitary Commission, Author of “Food and its Adulterations,” &c., &c., on Mayar's Semolina : “I have carefully tested, chemically and microscopically, the samples of Semolina sent by Messrs. L. Mayar & Co., 36, Mark Lane, London, E.C. I find them to be perfectly genuine, of excellent quality, and eminently nutritious. They contain a very large percentage of nitrogenous matter, chiefly gluten, and are far more nutritious than any other food, such as Arrowroot, Tapioca, Sago, Corn Flour, Farinaceous Food, ordinary Wheat Flour, or any of the Cereals in use as food in this country.—(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London.” Highly recommended by the Faculty for Infants, Invalids, &c. Makes delicious Pudding, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c. After a trial no family will be without Mayar's Semolina.

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RESPECTFULLY announce that they have taken those old-established Rooms previously occupied by Messrs. BARTON and SONS, for the purpose of holding Sales by Auction of Household Furniture, Stocks-in-Trade, and every description of property. Goods bought. Cash advanced. Rents collected. Distraints made. Valuations for Probate or Transfer.
Sales every Monday, at One o'clock, of Household Furniture and Effects.
Established 40 years in Rathbone-place.

Bro. WILLIAM PLATT,
Manufacturer of Masonic Jewels, Clothing, Banners, Furniture, Embroideries, &c.,
6, BEAUFORT BUILDINGS, STRAND, LONDON,
(Established 1848),
Lodge and Chapter Furniture supplied at the lowest prices. A single article at the Wholesale Price. Terms Cash.

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BLACKHEATH, near LONDON.

PRINCIPAL—REV. T. GOODWIN, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application, giving full particulars of the curriculum of studies, terms, arrangements of the establishment, etc., etc., with an account of the distinguished success of the Pupils in the Public Examinations of the last ten years, and extracts from the testimony of the parents of former and present pupils as to the worth of the school.

Summer Banquets.

BRO. WM. HOLLAND respectfully informs the Brethren that he is now prepared to receive LODGES at his Summer Retreat, NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS. Having catered successfully during the past year, he has such confidence that he will in every respect fully realise all the Brethren require.—For terms, etc., apply to Bro. W. HOLLAND, Royal Hotel, North Woolwich.

Mason's Hall Tavern,

MASON'S AVENUE, BASINGHALL STREET, CITY.

THE above old-established Tavern is NOW OPEN, newly decorated, by Bro. CHARLES GOSDEN, late Manager of the Freemasons' Tavern Company. Every accommodation will be found for Lodges, Chapters, Mark and other degrees, for their Meetings, Dinners, Suppers, &c., and every attention will be paid to their comfort and enjoyment by the new Proprietor.

"Radley's," Blackfriars.

BRO. JOHN HART begs to inform the Craft he has several open days in each month for MASONIC MEETINGS, and will be glad to submit his terms to Lodges about to move. N.B. No charge for Lodge Rooms, except emergencies.

BRETHREN of FREEMASONS' LODGES contemplating removal are respectfully asked to inspect the Lodge-rooms at the

ROYAL EXETER HOTEL, STRAND,

The lodge-rooms, furniture, banquetting-rooms, etc., are perfect, and for their use no charge whatever is made. The rooms are also suitable for Committees, Glee Parties, Private Theatricals, Subscription Balls, Rowing and Cricket Clubs, etc.

Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, E.C.

SPACIOUS Dining-Rooms, Chop and Steak-rooms, Luncheon-bars, and Smoking-rooms, Rooms of all sizes, suitable for Auction Sales, Consultations, Arbitrations, Building Societies, &c.: also for Freemasons' Lodges and Banquets, Private Dinners, etc.

Guildhall Taverns Company (Limited), 32 & 33, Gresham-street.
GEORGE CRAWFORD, Manager and Secretary.

City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, LONDON.

WELL adapted for Banquets, Balls, Amateur Dramatic Entertainments, Public Meetings, and Arbitrations. The large Hall is capable of seating upwards of Twelve Hundred people.

SIDNEY SPENCER, Manager.

The Victoria Hotel and Tavern,

QUEEN'S ROAD EXTENSION, LOWER WANDSWORTH RD.
Proprietor, E. MUSPRATT.

THE above Hotel is situated in a new and special line of road (near the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company's Works) leading direct from the West End to Clapham and South of London generally, via Sloane-street, Chelsea Suspension Bridge, Battersea Park to Clapham Common.

This Hotel has been built upon a plan in which much care has been bestowed, both as regards the public bar requirements and sitting accommodation, where persons of the most refined position can be accommodated, there being a separate entrance to the sitting-rooms eminently suitable for Conversations, Dinner, Tea, Cricket Club and other parties. Notices relating thereto will receive immediate attention.
Postal District—SOUTH LAMBETH, S.

Shakespeare Hotel, Pimlico,

B. HOLDEN, Proprietor.—Families and Gentlemen accommodated with comfort and economy. Coffee Room, Public and Private Dining Rooms, First-class Billiard Room.
BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, PIMLICO,
Near Victoria Station.

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QUEEN'S TERRACE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD,

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BOUNDARY ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

Birmingham New Great Western Hotel,
(SNOW HILL STATION).

"ONE of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31, 1869.

WILLIAM WINSOR, of 8, Miles's-lane, London-bridge, Imports CIGARS of the very Finest Brands only, and Manufactures Cigars from the Choicest Tobaccos. Wholesale and retail.



CHARLES WATSON and Co., 30, Cornhill, invite attention to the CORNHILL SHERRY, as their speciality, pure, elegant, and recherché, and worthy of a place on any gentleman's table.

THE CORNHILL SHERRY, elegant, pale, and dry, 30s. per dozen. Carriage paid.

CHARLES WATSON and Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. (opposite Royal Exchange).

THE CORNHILL SHERRY, rich gold, 30s. per dozen. Carriage paid. No. 30, Cornhill.

CHARLES WATSON and Co., 30, Cornhill, (opposite Royal Exchange), request the favour of a visit to their old-established cellars, 30, Cornhill, containing a large stock of the Finest Old Wines of every country, some curious and rare, to please the most critical connoisseurs. A fully descriptive Price List.



Bro. H. W. WICKINS,

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STILL HOCKS.

Vintage 1868 (3 Doz. in Case)	Oppenheimer	20/-	per dozen Bottles.
" 1865 " "	Niersteiner	20/-	" "
" 1865 " "	Hockheimer	25/-	" "
" 1865 " "	Scharlachberger	27/-	" "
" 1862 (2 Doz. in Case)	Marcobrunner	29/-	" "
" 1865 " "	Rauenthaler Berg	32/-	" "
" 1857 " "	Johannisberger	36/-	" "
" 1862 (1 Doz. in Case)	Steinberger	48/-	" "
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The above are Cash Prices. No charge for Case or Bottles.



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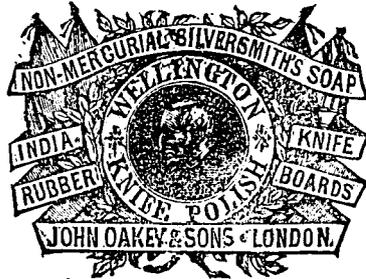
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Where every article of Best Quality is to be obtained at Lowest Market Prices.

Genuine White Lead s. d. 30 6 per cwt.
Lined Oil 2 10 per gallon.
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Best Patent Dryers, 7 lbs. or 1/6, or 22 0 per cwt.
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FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

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Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife-Cleaning Machines, India-rubber and Buff Leather Knife Borads. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Sold in Packets, 3d. each; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.

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Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Price from 6d. each. Oakey's Wellington knife Polish should be used with the borads. Sold everywhere by Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Oilmen, Chemists, &c. Wholesale by

JOHN OAKEY AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS, PAPER, &c.

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Is most invigorating, vitalizing, and refreshing. It gives instant relief in Headache, Sea or Bilious Sickness, and quickly cures the worst form of Eruptive or Skin Complaints. The various diseases arising from Constipation, the Liver or Blood Impurities. Inoculation, the results of breathing air infected with Fever, Measles, or Small Pox ARE CURED AND PREVENTED BY ITS USE.

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Notice my Trade Mark, and beware of spurious imitations.

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The above Articles can be sent per Rail, or had through all respectable Chemists. Please to observe Trade Mark "THE WALNUT," Name and Address; as none other is genuine. F. FIELD, 18, CARLISLE STREET, SOHO SQ., LONDON.

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