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RULERS of FREEMASONRY HOLDING CORRECT OPINIONS.

Much weight is often attached to those in power, placed at the head of our Order for the conducting on right principles of our lodges, and of their laws and ceremonials. It is gratifying when we see those principles upheld in their integrity by our rulers, and most deplorable when we find in the person of any brother a direct violation of them. As Freemasons, we are equal in a lodge, we meet upon the level, and ought therefore to think for ourselves—at the same time paying attention to the unchangeable laws of the Order; but when the labours of the lodge are over, and when we mingle once more with the world, each then again resumes his proper social position, and exercises the privileges of that rank to which the customs of society entitle him. A pleasing example of correct principles may be found in the conduct of our Right Honourable Brother, Earl Percy, Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, who said, on the evening of Tuesday, 2nd August, 1870, at a meeting of the Grand Mark Lodge of England, "Any one acquainted with Masonry would allow that there was some reference to a future state." To those acquainted with Freemasonry, a glance at our landmarks substantiates the words spoken by our noble brother. "Subsidiary to belief in God, is the belief in a resurrection to a future life." This doctrine is taught by plain implication, and runs through the whole symbolism of the Order. To believe in Masonry, and not believe in a resurrection would be absurd an anomaly, which could only be excused by the reflection, that he who thus confounded his belief and his scepticism, was so ignorant of the meaning of both theories as to have no rational foundation for his knowledge of either. A most deplorable overlook of the law came under my own observation, when a Master of a lodge, and a party looked upon as high in authority, said what was *prohibited* in the printed laws of the lodge, and in the unchangeable laws of the Order, was perfectly right and

proper, making therefore a mistake, whilst at the same time teaching brethren that they should always think, and look at the laws and landmarks for themselves, and not be like a number of members of the Scottish Craft who on going home lately from a meeting, said concerning a question which had been talked of, "As the Grand Master has said so-and-so, it must be all right," although the O.B. and the printed laws of the lodge actually condemned it. I am confident that all members of the Fraternity, everywhere, rejoice when we find those entrusted with the government of the Craft teaching correct principles, and that they deplore when any mistake happens in the teaching of brethren by one high in authority, or anything to detract from the glorious doctrines of Freemasonry.

CHALMERS I. PATON.

Obituary.

W. BRO. WILLIAM H. HOFF.

It is with extreme regret that we announce the death of this distinguished brother, which took place at Simla on the 30th June, after a long and lingering illness. The pathetic poem from his pen, which appeared in our last number, describes the sufferings he underwent, which he bore with Christian fortitude; and shows that he was fully prepared for being called away from this earthly tenure to the Grand Lodge above.

W. Bro. Hoff was an earnest and enthusiastic Mason, and like his late respected father, devoted his whole life to the interests of the Order. He held several high offices in the District Grand Lodge of Bengal, and was also elected Honorary Member of several lodges in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. He was best known as the talented Editor of the late *Indian Freemasons' Friend*, which he conducted with consummate ability for about twelve years. After the extinction of that journal, Bro. Hoff continued his literary labours on behalf of the Order by contributing to this journal, up to the time that he was attacked with his last serious illness.

Our deceased brother has left a widow and eight children to bemoan their sad bereavement. The sympathies of the Craft all over India we feel sure are with them; but we regret to learn that they are not well provided for; the brethren in Calcutta we doubt not will make the family of our departed brother their especial care, yet we hope the brethren of Bombay and Madras will contribute their mite, to mitigate in some small degree the great loss this large family has sustained.—*Masonic Record of Western India.*

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.—We are requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to state that there is no foundation for the rumour that the International Exhibition appointed for 1871 is to be postponed by reason of the war. The first of the series of Annual International Exhibitions of Selected Works of Fine and Industrial Art and Scientific Invention will take place next year, as already announced.

M. Houel has written a life of the Russian mathematician, Lobatchefski.

GALVANISM.—Pulvermacher's Monthly Record of Cures is now ready for the benefit of Sufferers, containing documentary evidence of remarkable Cures effected by Pulvermacher's Improved Patent Self-applicable Volta-Electric Chain-Bands and Pocket Batteries, and may be had on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. Pulvermacher, 200, Regent-street, London, W. A Test on Loan sent gratis if required. *Caution.*—Spurious Electric Appliances being advertised by Quack Doctors, Patients should consult Pulvermacher's Pamphlet on that subject (free by post), embodying other most interesting matter for those suffering from Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Functional Disorders, &c., &c.—[Advt.]

The following letter has been addressed to the G. Chapter of Scotland, by the Rev. G. R. Portal, Grand Mark Master Mason of England, &c., protesting against the recent unwarrantable and unmasonic aggression on the rights of English Mark Masters, by the establishment of a Scotch Province in Lancashire:—

*Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown.*

Office:—2, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, W.C., 10th August, 1870.

Sir and Companion,

I am directed by the M.W. Grand Mark Master Mason of England, &c., to express to the G.R. A. Chapter of Scotland, the great regret with which he has heard of a new act of aggression on the part of that body, in appointing a District G.M. over the Mark Degree in Lancashire.

The Grand Mark Master Mason enters his protest against this fresh attack upon the rights of English Mark Master Masons by a foreign jurisdiction and he desires to place on record the following facts—

1. That the English Mark Lodges have from time immemorial had an independent existence, and have never been subordinate either to the United Grand Lodge, or the Grand Chapter, of England, or to any authority whatever in Scotland.

2. That ten of these independent and autonomous Lodges have vested their inherent powers in the Grand Lodge of M.M. Masons, founded by certain of their number in 1856, in accordance with the precedent set in 1717 in the formation of the Grand Lodge in London, and by the Royal Arch Masons who constituted the Grand Chapter of Scotland, in August, 1817.

3. That by this Grand Mark Lodge so constituted, One hundred and eight Warrants to Lodges have been issued—and that the Mark Master Masons advanced in these Lodges are recognised as true and lawful Mark Masters by the Grand Chapters of Ireland and of Canada.

4. That in Scotland the Mark degree is admitted by the Grand Chapter to have been "wrought by the operative Lodges of St. John's Masonry from time immemorial, and long before the institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736." It is notorious that at that date Royal Arch Masonry as such, did not exist, while its secrets were given in the Master's degree. The Grand Chapter was not formed till 1817, consequently in this invasion of the English jurisdiction, a modern Scottish organization is claiming authority over an English degree of immemorial antiquity. This authority the Grand Mark Master Mason entirely repudiates.

5. The Grand M.M.M. is well aware that the excuse for this unmasonic act on the part of the Grand Chapter of Scotland is, that the Grand Mark Lodge is not recognised by the Craft Grand Lodge, or the Grand Chapter, of England. But the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland writes to this G.L. on June 22, 1864. "The Grand Lodge of Scotland does not recognise Royal Arch Masonry and its various degrees;" so that if recognition by the Craft Grand Lodge is a condition of legitimacy, it is one not possessed by Royal Arch degree, and the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland. On the other hand, the Craft Grand Lodge of England is barred by the Articles of Union from recognising any degrees but the first three, including the Royal Arch, as existing and sanctioned by the Lodge of Reconciliation in 1813. It certainly does not recognise the Grand Chapter of Scotland as the head of the Mark degree, either in Scotland or England. It does not recognise the High Grades or the Knights Templars any more than the Mark—though the fact that of the Past Grand M.M. Masons, one, the Earl of Carnarvon, is now Deputy G.M. of England, and that Lord Leigh, Viscount Holmesdale, J.P., and Mr. Beach, J.P., are all Provincial Grand Masters of the Craft, proves that no antagonistic feeling exists between the members of the two bodies.

6. It is also urged that the recognition of a supreme jurisdiction over the Mark degree would be an anomaly. It is scarcely more so than the recognition of a supreme jurisdiction over the R.A. degree, which is declared by the Grand Lodge of England to be only half a degree, making one in conjunction with that of the Master Mason—and being confessedly of modern origin compared with that of Mark Master. While, however, fully admitting the right of Mark Master Masons elsewhere, to place themselves under any jurisdiction, Royal Arch or other, that they may think fit, the Grand Mark Master Mason of England has simply to vindicate the immemorial independence of English Mark Lodges, and to maintain their right to organise themselves in a Grand Lodge, and also to protest against the unwarrantable aggressions which for the last fifteen years have been made by the G. Chapter of Scotland upon English Mark Masonry. The G.M.M.M. desires to express his earnest hope that the remaining Scottish Mark Masters in England will before long follow the example of the seven lodges which have transferred their allegiance to the Mark G.L. Should any trifling difference in ritual stand in the way of this desirable union, he will at all times be happy to meet their wishes to the utmost. Till such time arrive, however, while sincerely anxious that brotherly friendship and Masonic good feeling should subsist between Scotch and English Mark Masters as individuals, the G.M.M.M. can in no way recognise the warrants or certificates issued by the G.C. of Scotland.

I am, Sir and Companion,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,  
FREDERICK BINCKES, Grand Secretary,  
To the Grand Scribe G.R.A. Chapter, Scotland.

## Reports of Masonic Meetings.

## THE CRAFT.

## PROVINCIAL.

## PIC-NIC OF THE MARINERS' LODGE, No. 249, LIVERPOOL.

On Thursday evening, the 4th inst., the usual monthly meeting of the Mariners' Lodge was held at The Temple, Hope-street. The W.M. (Bro. J. K. Smith) occupied the chair, supported by Bro. Pearson, S.W., and Bro. Hughes, J.W. On account of the stormy weather, the attendance of brethren was not so large as usual. The lodge was opened at six o'clock, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed unanimously. Four candidates were initiated, and three brethren were passed to the second degree. Seven brethren were then elected on the Investigation and Relief Committee; Bros. Rose and Lewis were appointed Stewards, after which the lodge resolved that a pic-nic should be held on the 11th, Gresford (a lovely spot a few miles beyond Chester) being selected as the scene of the festivities. The W.M., S.W., J.W., and P.M. Pinnington were appointed to carry out the arrangements in connection with the excursion.

It should have been stated in our report of the installation proceedings that the following brethren were invested: Bros. P. Pinnington, the I.P.M.; G. de Laperelle, P.M., the elected Treasurer; Ball, jun., Tyler; and Bro. Roberts received his re-appointment as Secretary. The lodge was afterwards closed in due form.

In accordance with the resolution heartily adopted at the monthly meeting, a large number of the brethren, in company with their fair friends—the entire party numbering about eighty—assembled on the George's landing-stage, on the morning of Thursday, the 11th inst., for the purpose of proceeding on the pic-nic excursion. The weather was all that the most fastidious could desire, the heat of the sun being agreeably tempered by a genial breeze. It may here be stated that it has been customary in previous years to invite the presence of ladies at the annual installation banquets; but as very few generally responded to the invitation, and for several other reasons, it was thought advisable to substitute a pic-nic in place of this arrangement, and the large number of the fair sex present on the occasion showed the wisdom of the change, which will probably be followed out in future. Little time had been afforded in which to make the necessary arrangements, and therefore it is all the more creditable to the W.M. and Bro. Pinnington—who undertook the refreshments and arrangements at Gresford—and to Bros. Pearson and Hughes, for providing and superintending the amusements, that the excursion proved in every respect a most pleasant and successful one, affording complete enjoyment to every one. In the best spirits the merry party left the landing-stage shortly before ten o'clock, and after a highly enjoyable journey arrived at their destination in good time, when every one immediately proceeded to find enjoyment in the way best suited to his or her taste. The more contemplative enjoyed a walk through the woods, some found their delight in dancing, others entered with zest into the ever-popular game of the "Jolly Miller," a few played at cricket, improvised races, and all did their best to make a pleasant day pass pleasantly. A visit to the fine old church and an ascent to the top of the tower, from whence a splendid prospect could be had, were also among the enjoyments. Bro. Joseph Wood, who had a large camera on the ground, also added considerably to the interest of the "out" by taking a large photograph of the whole party, besides other groups of two, three, and four individuals. An abundance of "creature comforts" at lunch and tea were supplied by Bro. Bolland, of Chester; and Bro. G. A. W. Phillips was present with an excellent quadrille band for the benefit of the dancers. Before starting on the return journey votes of thanks were given to Bro. Smith, W.M., for his valuable assistance in getting up the pic-nic, and a hope was expressed that these pleasant "outs" would continue to be periodical. The W.M. acknowledged the compliment, and in doing so referred to the excellent help he had received from Bro. Pearson, S.W., and Bro. Hughes, J.W., for whom three hearty cheers were given. After singing the National Anthem, and giving cordial cheers for the ladies, the party returned to Liverpool, where it arrived at rather a late hour.

LANCASTER.—*Lodge of Fortitude, No. 281.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, Lancaster, on Wednesday, 10th inst. There were assembled a goodly number of members under the presidency of the W.M., Bro. John Hatch, who was supported by his officers, Past Masters and members, as follows:—Bros. E. Storey, I.P.M.; C. Hartley, S.W.; J. Barrow, J.W.; James Hatch, P.M., Treas.; Edmund Simpson, P.M., Sec.; W. Heald, S.D.; B. Mills, as J.D.; William Hall, I.G.; J. Watson, Tyler; Past Masters Wm. Wearing, Prov. G. Steward; R. Stanton; and J. Daniel Moore, M.D., Prov. G.S. of Works; Bros. R. Jervis, J. Budd, M. M. Harrison, J. Beesley, Wm. Heald, J. Stanley, R. Taylor, J. Beesley; visitor, Bro. R. R. Hathornthwaite, of the Royal Sussex Lodge. The lodge being opened, the minutes read and confirmed, and other business transacted, a F.C. lodge was opened, and the W.M., in accordance with the summons, called upon Bro. Moore, P.M., to deliver the lecture upon the tracing-board of the second degree, which was done in such a manner as to elicit a special vote of thanks from the brethren. Four brethren of high standing in the Craft were proposed as joining members of the lodge by Bros. J. Hatch, W.M., Jas. Hatch, P.M., E. Simpson, P.M., and Dr. Moore, P.M. The Secretary made some announcements, amongst others, that a brother who making a short sojourn in the town and desiring to attend the meetings of

this lodge, in lieu of subscription gave a sum of twenty shillings to the lodge to be expended in charity. Three guineas having been previously voted by the lodge for the West Lancashire Educational Fund, the Secretary suggested that if twenty-two members would subscribe one shilling each, it would confer a life governorship upon the W.M. of the Lodge. This suggestion was quickly acted upon and the necessary sum subscribed. It was understood that at the next regular meeting of the lodge a lecture on the tracing-board of the first degree would be delivered by Bro. W. Hall, W.M. 1051. There being no other business before the lodge it was closed in due form.

LEICESTER.—*John of Gannet Lodge, No. 523.*—The brethren of this lodge were summoned to attend an emergency meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, on Monday, the 5th inst., and the business being of an interesting nature—the initiation of a Syrian Christian, a native of Beyrout—the attendance of members and visitors was numerous, about forty brethren being present. The W.M., Bro. T. H. Buzzard, presided for the first time since his installation. The candidate's name, rendered into English, is Iskander, or Alexander Howard, that being nearly the sound of the name in Arabic, which cannot be literally given in English, and he is a most intelligent and gentlemanly young man, who speaks English and five other languages. He has visited Leicester expressly for the purpose of being initiated into Masonry, an arrangement having been made to that effect some months ago in the East between him and his proposer, Bro. J. E. Hodges, of this lodge. On the lodge being opened, the ballot was taken and was declared to be unanimous in his favour. A F.C.'s lodge was then opened, and Bros. Rowlett and Charlesworth, who had been previously examined in the first degree, were passed to the second degree. The lodge being lowered to the first degree, the candidate was introduced, and he was regularly initiated into our mysteries in an efficient manner, the impressiveness of the ceremony being greatly aided by the performance of Bro. Charles Johnson on the organ, and who, with the assistance of the musical brethren, gave the chants of the degree. On the conclusion of the ceremony, the lecture on the tracing-board was given by the I.P.M., Bro. Toller, and the charge by the P.G.M. Two gentlemen were then proposed for initiation, and the lodge having been closed, the brethren adjourned to refreshment, and spent an hour or two very pleasantly—the usual loyal and Masonic toasts alternating with songs from several of the brethren. The newly-initiated brother, in responding to the toast of his health, addressed the brethren first in Arabic and afterwards in English, thanking them for the honour they had done him in initiating him into an Order for which he had long entertained the highest respect, and to which he felt proud to belong. He then gave some very curious particulars of a system very similar to Freemasonry practised among the Arabs of the desert. Bro. Turner, of the Maybury Lodge, in responding for the visiting brethren, bore high testimony to the admirable manner in which this lodge was worked. Amongst those present, in addition to the W.M., were Bros. Kelly, P.G.M.; Rev. John Spittal, W.B. Smith, C. Johnson, and Geo. Toller, jun., P.M.'s; Sculthorpe, S.W.; Rev. Dr. Haycroft, J.W.; Baines, Sec.; Partridge, S.D.; Richardson, J.D.; Atkins and Sergeant, Stewards; Mace, I.G.; Moor, Elgood, Rowlett, Charlesworth, Thomson, J. E. Hodges, J. C. Clarke, Ross, Spencer, and others. Visitors: Bros. Suffield (P.M. 925), Turner (965), J. J. F. Scott (1007), Stanley (W.M.), Gosling, Halford, Thorpe, Blunkley, Smith, Palmer, Widdowson, and Gurden, of No. 279.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—*Royal Standard Lodge, No. 398.*—The members of the lodge celebrated the anniversary of St. John's day, by a pic-nic at McNab's Island. The steamer *Mc-Nac*, which was hired for the occasion, started from the wharf about eleven o'clock, with the party on board, which was a large one, numbering about 200, and proceeded to the Island, after taking a turn up the harbour. The fine band of the 78th Highlanders accompanied the party and entertained them with their enlivening strains. On arriving at the Island, the company proceeded to Mr. McNab's grounds, the use of which had been very kindly granted for the occasion, where several marquees had been pitched, and a platform for dancing erected, which latter amusement was kept up with great spirit during the day. The company sat down to luncheon about 3 o'clock in regular pic-nic style, and the various uniforms of the military mingled with the gay dresses of the ladies, and the more sober attire of the civil friends present, presented a very bright and agreeable picture. Altogether a very pleasant day was spent, and although the afternoon turned out rather wet, the sport was not permitted to flag for one moment. The party returned home about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, highly pleased with the day's amusement, and the excellent arrangements which had been made for their entertainment, and they separated wishing heartily that they might meet again on another similar occasion.—The members of this Lodge met round the festive board on the 1st inst., for the purpose of entertaining a number of the Brethren of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers about to leave for England in H.M. ship *Tamar* very shortly, and a very pleasant evening was spent, some capital songs and recitations being given. The following toasts were proposed from the chair and duly honoured:—"The Queen and the Craft;" "The Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family;" "The M.W.G. Master the Earl de Grey and Ripon, coupled with the M.W.P.G. Master the Earl of Zetland." The W. Master, in a short but feeling speech, alluding to the approaching departure of the Brethren of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, then gave the toast of the evening:—"The health of the Brethren of the R. A. and R. E. leaving the lodge," which was most warmly and heartily responded to. The

next toast was—"The three M.W. Grand Masters of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Brethren generally throughout the Dominion of Canada;" then—"The Ladies." The Brethren separated as the "wee sma' hours" were drawing on, highly pleased and amused with the evening's entertainment. This lodge, which is principally composed of military brethren, numbers about 60 members, and is in a highly prosperous condition, and we are happy to add that some naval brethren have very lately been added to the roll, so that both branches of Her Majesty's service are now represented in it.

## ROYAL ARCH.

## PROVINCIAL.

LIVERPOOL.—*St. John of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 203.*—The regular monthly convocation of this chapter was held at the Masonic Temple, 22, Hope-street, on Tuesday, the 2nd inst. The chapter was opened at six o'clock by Comps. Bradshaw, W. Rowson, M.E.Z.; John Jones, M.E.H.; and José M. Pastor, P.Z., M.E.J. The minutes of the last regular convocation were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Bro. David Hughes, of Lodge No. 203, and being unanimous, he was exalted to the supreme degree of a H.R.A. Mason, which ceremony was performed by the M.E.Z., Comp. B. W. Rowson, in that very impressive and admirable manner for which he is known, and which earned for him the approbation of his brethren when discharging the duties of W.M. of the lodge to which this chapter is attached. After the business was completed, the M.E.Z. rose and stated that before the chapter was closed he had a very agreeable and pleasant duty to perform. During the past year they had been presided over by the very excellent and worthy companion, Colonel José M. Pastor, and who, although a foreigner and having many difficulties to encounter in mastering our language, had performed his duties in such a manner as to receive the eulogiums of all the companions in the chapter. He had now the pleasing duty of presenting to him, in the name of a number of the companions, a very handsome P.Z. jewel as a mark of the very high estimation in which they held him, and trusted he would receive it and wear it as such; and when he visited his native land, and wore this token in the lodges of that country, it would speak more than words of the estimation in which he was held here, and would also show that he had been faithful to his trust and discharged the duties of his office in such a manner as to merit the approbation of his companions.—Comp. Pastor, having been decorated with the jewel by the M.E.Z., said that he could assure the whole of the companions that he felt grateful to them for this mark of their esteem; that he would ever wear it with pride, not only in this country, but also in foreign climes; and when far away, he would ever remember with gratitude the kind wishes of the companions of his mother chapter. Should his duties require his presence abroad, he would never cease to be a companion amongst them.—The chapter being closed, the companions joined in refreshment, when the health of Comp. Pastor was drank amidst loud acclamation.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

## Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Nova Scotia.

The first Annual Convocation of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Nova Scotia, was held at the Masonic Hall, Halifax, on Thursday evening, June 23rd, at which was present a full representation of all the Chapters working under this jurisdiction, and also a large and influential attendance of visitors.

In the absence of M.E. Comp. the Hon. Alex. Keith, G.H.P., who, owing to indisposition, was prevented from being present, M.E. Comp. S. R. Sircom, G.K., took the chair, with M.E. Comp. W. A. Hesson, acting as G.K., and M.E. Comp. J. Conway Brown, Grand Scitee.

The minutes of the Grand Chapter, and also a full report from the Committee of General Purposes, which latter embodied all the transactions of the Grand Chapter since its formation (Oct. 15th, 1869) were read and approved.

Reports from Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary were presented, read and approved.

The routine business being concluded, the installation of officers-elect for the ensuing year was proceeded with, when the following Companions were duly installed into their respective offices; and the installation was performed by M.E. Comp. S. R. Sircom.

M.E. Wm. Twiney, G. Treas.; R.E. Jas. Gossip, Sec.; R.E. W. S. McDonald, P.S.; R.E. G. T. Smithers, G.R.A.C.; V.E. John Schofield, G. 3rd. V.; V.E. C. W. Dimock, G. 2nd V.; N.F. Robt. Fraser, G. 1st V.; V.E. W. Richards, G. Sword Bearer; V.E. Douglas McLeod, G. Standard Bearer. Grand Stewards—V.E. Jas. Montgomery, V.E. Edward Graham, Comp. J. A. Taylor, Grand Janitor. Com. of General Purposes—M. G. K. S. R. Sircom, M.E.G.S. J. Conway Brown, R.E. J. Gossip, G. Sec. (*ex-officio*), M.E. W. A. Hesson, M.E. C. J. McDonald, R.E. Wm. McDonald, R.E. Geo. T. Smithers, M.E. Wm. Taylor, M.E. W. Nicholson.

A communication announcing the formation of a Council of High Priests in this jurisdiction was read to the Grand Chapter and approved. The following are the principal officers: Hon. Alex. Keith, President; S. R. Sircom, Vice-President; J. Conway Brown, Recorder.

The thanks of the Grand Chapter were then tendered to Comp. Gossip, Grand Secretary, for his gratuitous services rendered to the Grand Chapter since its formation, after which the Grand Chapter closed.

CURIOSITY.—Freemasonry has in all ages excited the curiosity of mankind; and curiosity is one of the most prevailing passions in the human breast. The mind of man is kept in a perpetual thirst after knowledge, nor can he bear to be ignorant of what he thinks others know.

## MARK MASONRY.

## MACDONALD MARK LODGE, No. 104.

On Saturday last the installation meeting of this lodge was held at the Head-quarters of the First Surrey Rifle Volunteers, Brunswick-road, Camberwell, when there was an excellent attendance of the brethren. Bros. T. Meggy, W.M., presided, H. C. Levander, Acting as S.W., while James Stevens, G.J.O., was at his post as J.W. The other brethren present were, Eugene F. Cronin, M.O.; S. Rosenthal, S.O.; James Hepburn Hastie, J.O.; C. Swan, Sec.; C. Hammerton, S.D.; Arthur Wolton, J.D.; G. Waterall, D.C.; W. Worrell, Org.; George Neale, George Newman, Thos. W. White, Robert Berridge, Alfred Williams (3), W. H. Warr, Dr. Barringer, and H. Massey (W.M., 22). The three candidates for advancement did not present themselves, and after the lodge had been opened, with full musical accompaniment which produced a most pleasing effect, the W.M. informed the brethren that the S.W., Bro. Major A. L. Irvine, had stated that as he had been unable to perfect himself in the ceremonies, he would retire as a candidate for the chair. The brethren had therefore unanimously elected Bro. James Stevens, the next in rotation, to that distinguished office, and he should forthwith proceed to instal him as the second W.M. of this flourishing lodge. Bro. Swan then presented Bro. Stevens to the Master, who after the introductory forms had been gone through placed him with the customary solemnities in the chair for the current year. Bro. Stevens's first act was to invest Bro. Meggy as I.P.M., and he accompanied the investiture with the remark that the lodge was mainly indebted to him for the high degree of excellence to which it had attained. The following brethren were then appointed and invested by the W.M. as his officers for the year:—Bros. Eugene F. Cronin, S.W.; S. Rosenthal, J.W.; J. H. Hastie, M.O.; G. Waterall, S.O.; A. Wolton, J.O.; C. Hammerton, Sec.; W. Worrell, Org. and Reg. of Marks; R. Berridge, S.D.; Thos. W. White, J.D.; G. Newman, I.G.; G. Neill, Steward; and Fountain, D.C.

The W.M. thanked Bro. Cronin for all the assistance he had given to the lodge, and stated that it was through such exertions as he had made that lodges were indebted for their ultimate success. To Bro. Rosenthal he said, that he hoped the zeal he had shown would be continued for many years, and that it would place the Macdonald Mark Lodge in an exalted position among the lodges of this degree. Bro. Worrell, the Organist, was also complimented by the W.M. on the imposing effect given to all the ceremonies by the exquisite vocal and instrumental harmony which he had conducted. Bro. Meggy invested Bro. Wm. Grant as T., and thanked him very much for the great attention he had paid to his duties during the year. Bro. Binches, who had been elected Treasurer, was not in attendance, and his investiture was deferred till next meeting. Bro. Meggy concluded the ceremony of installation by delivering the charges in an impressive and fluent style. He afterwards announced that at the last festival of the Grand Mark Lodge, the benevolent fund of the degree was benefited to the extent of £60 or £70, but he would still be happy to add any other names to his list of persons desirous of subscribing.

The W.M. said that in the Craft the brethren had had a great many calls on them, but in the course of twelve months, when the lodge would no doubt be in a better position, they would probably put themselves on a proper footing with respect to this fund.

The W.M. next proposed, "That the best thanks of this lodge be presented to Bro. Charles Swan, for the manner in which the duties of Secretary had been performed the last twelve months." Bro. Swan had shown a great deal of zeal, and the minutes were admirably written and arranged.

Bro. MEGGY seconded the motion. He also thanked Bro. Swan, who had relieved him of a great deal of work. Only those who had acted as Secretary knew what a large amount of work it entailed, but it had been cheerfully borne by Bro. Swan, who was one of the best Secretaries he knew.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Bro. SWAN thanked the brethren for their consideration. He had not expected it. He had been so short a time Secretary that they had hardly had an opportunity of valuing his services. The duties had been arduous certainly, but they had been pleasurable at the same time. It was with some regret that he retired, because he took much delight in serving the brethren.

The W.M. then closed the lodge, and the brethren sat down to a supper, which was admirably arranged. When the hour for proposing the toasts arrived, the W.M. wished the brethren to understand that if he hurried over them, it was not because he deemed them of no importance; but as everything was done by rule here, and there was a specified hour for everything, he thought so much of time that he wished to be punctual. After having honoured "The Queen," he proposed "The Grand Master, Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal." His worth and the zeal he was showing for Mark Masonry would render it improper for any Master to pass over his name without some slight comment. The attention he gave to his duties, his assiduity in their discharge, and the readiness with which he visited the lodges under his control, rendered him worthy of the utmost esteem. His conduct was giving Mark Masonry a firm foundation. The Order had made its way under many disadvantages, and it was to such Grand Masters as Lord Leigh, Lord Carnarvon, Lord Holmesdale, Bro. Beach, and Bro. Portal that its present position was due. The Grand Master would have attended here this night, but Saturday was very inconvenient to all clergymen, and he was compelled to disappoint the lodge. On a future occasion, however, he would come, and would make arrangements for stopping in town on Saturday evening for the purpose. He (the W.M.) would let the brethren know what night the Grand

Master fixed, and he hoped they would muster as numerous as they did that evening, to honour their distinguished visitor.

The W.M. next gave "The Deputy Grand Mark Master, Earl Percy, and the Present and Past G. Officers." With respect to Earl Percy, it was right to say he was a very amiable and extremely well-disposed nobleman, who had a great deal of good feeling towards both Craft and Mark Masonry, and who showed abilities which did honour to the Order and credit to himself. Respecting the Present and Past Grand Officers, it was a pleasing fact in connection with this lodge that the representatives of the Grand Lodge were rather strong among them, Bros. Meggy, Swan, Rosenthal, and Hammerton—all of whom were members—being present: and as the lodge had been established only twelve months, he thought they might claim a greater number of Grand Officers among them than any other Mark Lodge.

Bro. HAMMERTON, Grand Steward, responded, and in the course of his observations remarked that he did not think it likely that the Mark degree would be acknowledged by the Craft.

Bro. MEGGY felt it a high honour, at the conclusion of his year of office, to have to instal into the chair a brother so capable of filling it and acting up to his obligations as Bro. Stevens. There had not been much opportunity that evening of the W.M. showing how proficient he was in the Mark degree; but from the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties in the Craft, he (Bro. Meggy) felt he was capable of conducting the affairs of a Mark lodge creditably to himself and to the brethren. They would be able to prove at the end of the year that he knew what he was about. In the meantime they could only hope that he would have that health vouchsafed to him without which it would be impossible to discharge the duties of the chair, which were not at all light. He had gone through them in other degrees, and no doubt the members would soon find he would also do so in this branch of Masonry with honour to himself and happiness to them.

The W.M.: I have to thank Bro. Meggy very much for the manner in which he has put the toast before you, and I have to thank the brethren very much for the cordial reception they have given it. Coming as the toast does from Bro. Meggy—who has been a leviathan in the Mark, a member who has been recognised for very many years, and who in Grand Lodge has been one of its most zealous supports throughout—I feel the compliment all the more highly. Bro. Meggy has worked with a great deal of energy, not only with regard to the Craft in general and to Mark Masonry in particular, but in the government of this lodge; and to receive from him the kind remarks he has just made is to me a source of considerable pleasure. I can assure you that I have the interests of this Mark lodge at heart, and in it, and in Masonry generally, I desire to see all connected with me comfortable, genial, and happy. I believe it is one of the necessities of Freemasonry to afford that degree of social converse which shall be beneficial to us in our whole daily life. As our Brother Hammerton referred just now to the impracticability, as he seemed to think, of the Mark degree being recognised by the Grand Craft Lodge, I can only say that whereas some years ago I thought there ought to be no distinction in the orders of Masonry, I begin now to think that Mark Masonry is sufficiently strong not to come in any supplicatory attitude to the Craft to ask to be recognised; but to hold its own as a separate and distinct Order. I did think at one time it was the finishing touch to the second degree, and the introduction to the third. It seemed proper that it should be so, but the Craft were of a different opinion; and inasmuch as they were, I do not think that the Mark degree, having held its own and placed itself in the position that it has, should come to the Craft, and ask to be blended with them. That it will be recognised by them I feel certain; but that it will be blended with them I do not. If it was, I do not think the Mark degree would be favoured by it. That, however, does not affect us. What does affect us is that we should be a lodge recognised, and in high repute by the Order to which we belong. I feel that what has been done by my predecessor will effect this object, and I shall do the best I can to advance the interests of this lodge. While I have such support and attendance of the officers as have been given during the past twelve months, I do not fear that I shall be successful, both in sustaining the character of the lodge as a good working lodge, and also as a lodge which has a due regard for the comforts and happiness of Masons generally. (Hear, hear.)

The W.M. then proposed "The I.P.M." A more creditable Master the lodge could not have wished for or expected, and could not have had if it had wished or expected. One who was more desirous to promote the interests of No. 104 they could never have had. He had been everything he could be while Master, and the brethren would drink his health with that unanimity and genuine cordial good fellowship which the services he had rendered to the lodge would fully warrant. He (the W.M.) was personally indebted to him for what he had done for the lodge. They all respected him for his goodness and attention both in Craft and Mark Masonry, but especially to this lodge. While they had the benefit of his guidance and assistance, the Macdonald was not likely to fall through. He would be a bulwark and buttress to support it, and long may he be so.

Bro. MEGGY: I can assure you it is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I rise to thank you, W.M. for the very kind and cordial sentiments you have expressed, and also the brethren for their enthusiastic adoption of them. I can only reiterate what I said before, that my services will always be at the disposition of the Macdonald Mark Lodge. When I found there was the slightest chance of having a Mark Lodge in the First Surrey Volunteer Corps, I hailed it at once with delight, and, from the kindness I received from Major Irvine, Bro. Stevens, Bro. Cronin, and others, I am happy to say the Mac-

donald was able to find a footing here. I only hope that those brethren who have joined us will think that whatever they have done for us they have not done everything that is expected of them. I do not think I have done all that is expected of me; and I shall support the Master as long as I am here, and will promote the success of the lodge and the happiness of the members. The brethren round the table will have the same feeling. Without it we can never prosper. Neither in this lodge nor in our Craft Lodge have we had any differences, and I trust the time is far distant when we shall. Differences generally result in the breaking up of a lodge. At present we have gone on satisfactorily. I am very much obliged to the brethren for the leniency they have displayed to my shortcomings, and for the appreciation they have shown of those efforts I have made for the benefit of the lodge. I can only ask them to be equally kind to my successor. By so doing we shall be a happy and united lodge.

The W.M.: The next is a toast which I am sure you will all be pleased with. On ordinary occasions we are always glad to receive visitors; but when they are able to perform the ceremonies of the evening, their presence is the more acceptable. In a lodge like our own, it is not to be expected—it is out of all possibility—that there should be a sufficient number of P.M.'s to enable the ceremony of installation to be performed according to the rules and regulations of the Order; and, therefore, it is that we are more than ordinarily indebted to the P.M.'s of other lodges when they come among us for the purpose of affording us assistance in the performance of the ceremonies. The Macdonald Lodges, both Craft and Mark, have always been, and I trust ever will continue to be, remarkable, or at any rate recognised, as being enthusiastically disposed to receive those who honour them with their presence; and I should be loth to think that this lodge at any time would lose the power and the opportunity of welcoming visitors from other lodges. On this occasion we are honoured by the presence of several Grand Officers, Masters, and P.M.'s well known in the metropolitan district. I may mention, amongst others, our Bro. Dr. Barringer, who is a Past Provincial Grand Overseer, Bro. Levander, Past G.D. of Cers.; Bro. Warr, G.D. of Cers.; Br. Alfred Williams, of No. 23—the latter of whom has done us the honour, and I hope himself the considerable pleasure, to put his name down to be balloted for as a joining member. Three of them are either Present or Past Grand Officers, and the other two exceedingly worthy members of the Order. I feel very much indebted to them for their presence on this occasion. I hope what they have seen has given them satisfaction, and that they will go away with the feeling in their minds that the Macdonald Lodge is likely to be a credit and an ornament to the Order. If that object is attained, I am quite sure our utmost wish will be accomplished, and I trust it will be the means of inducing them to renew their visit, and to bring other members of the Order with them.

Bro. LEVANDER: In rising to return thanks for the visitors who have been present this evening, I beg to thank you most sincerely for the hospitable manner in which you have received us. I am sure that all, whether Past Grand Officers or not, have been delighted with the way in which they have seen the ceremonies of the Order carried out this evening. The Worshipful Grand Master, I think, is fortunate in having officers in the Grand Lodge who carry out the duties of their respective offices with a zeal with which they have always shown both in past years and in the present; and I am quite sure, brethren, that in mentioning the present Grand Officers, I may allude to the fact of your W.M. being one of them—that he will, during the present year, carry out the duties of his office, not only to the credit of this lodge, but to the entire satisfaction of the Grand Master and all members of the Grand Lodge. Not only is the M.W.G.M. fortunate in the selection always of his officers, but if he had lodges under his jurisdiction which always carried out the duties and the ceremonies of Mark Masonry in the same efficient manner as the Macdonald Lodge does, he would be fortunate above all his predecessors. I thank you most sincerely on my own behalf, leaving it to the other visitors to say what they may please in addition for the very kind and hospitable way in which you have received the visitors to your lodge. I do not know whether I should be trespassing by alluding to the way in which you receive visitors in Craft Macdonald Lodge also; but I think those who have had the pleasure of visiting that lodge, with me, will certify to the very able manner in which the ceremonies are always worked in the Craft Lodge No. 1216, and also in the Mark Lodge No. 104, which, I think, emulates, if it does not exceed, the perfection which has been obtained in the Craft lodge. I beg to thank you most sincerely on my own behalf and on behalf of those brethren who have visited the lodge, for the very kind, hospitable, and Masonic reception you have given us. In conclusion, I wish the W.M. a most successful year of office, and trust that Mark Macdonald Lodge, No. 104, may continue to flourish under his command, and ever remain one of the most efficient lodges under the Mark Grand Lodge of England.

The W.M. proposed "The Presiding Officers," specifying the services rendered by each of them, and in reference to the S.W. said that if the rule of Grand Lodge which required that a Master of a Mark lodge must have attained the chair of a Craft lodge, was altered as had been proposed, he should hope to see Bro. Cronin installed next year.

Bros. CRONIN, S.W., and WOLTON, J.O., responded.

"The Healths of the Treasurer and Secretary," to which Bro. C. R. SWAN replied—and "The Junior Officers of the Lodge," which Mr. WORRELL acknowledged—followed, and the last toast given by the W.M. was "The Masonic Charities," which elicited responses from Bros. MEGGY, SWAN, and NEALL, and the brethren separated.

## MASONRY IN AMERICA.

## SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, LEROY, N.Y.

(Continued from page 388.)

"Another element of conservatism, which has contributed alike to the vitality and vigour of this great Brotherhood, is the morality of its teachings. By morality I mean, not that rule of conduct which is only the conventional verdict of an ever changing public opinion by the force of circumstances which come of education, interest, or selfishness—a public sentiment that condemns to-day what it tolerates to-morrow, which so easily converts wrong into right and right into wrong—but that morality which is reflected from the immaculate standard of Divine justice and wisdom, and which constitutes an immutable rule of human action.

"The moral teachings of Masonry are from this pure source, and are not subject to the mutations of that standard of popular morality, whose tendency at this time is alarmingly downward.

"In addition to what is termed morality, there are other teachings which may be more properly denominated religious truths, drawn directly from Revelation, as the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body. These together, form a body of moral instruction which conserves the character of the Institution, preserves its power, ministers to its vitality, elevates it to a condition above the ordinary reach of that surging tide of vicissitudes which has swept away so many institutions from their foundations. What this Fraternity does for itself by its moral teachings, it does for its individual members. Its moral conservatism is felt by multitudes of young men who enter its pale, and so far master its principles, as to understand and appreciate them.

"Never did the young men of the land need the elevating and restraining influence of such guidance more than at the present time. The public have become fearfully familiar with wrong doing, and alarmingly tolerant of crime, when it relates to the successful accumulation of money, especially if the fraud be on a scale sufficiently large to render him who commits it notorious. The examples of men in high places and low places, impregnate the atmosphere with a pernicious quality, intoxicating the brain, corrupting the heart, and ruining the life of that class who should be the flower of the land and the hope of the country.

"Now, the legitimate influence of this Ancient Order over young men, tends directly to the formation of such tastes and habits, to such culture and conduct, as serve to raise them above these baneful influences, or fortifies them against their prevailing tendencies, and thus helps them to rise superior to the gravitating power of the popular standard of morals, and so enables them to attain an honorable and useful position in life.

"It is very true and I am sorry to say it, that this private Masonic training is not always effectual. Many a young man and many an old man is found in this Fraternity, who is, apparently no better for his connection with it; over whose conduct its principles do not seem to have any controlling influence. These are the exceptions, and in contrast with others, show how much the moral teachings of the Order do in conserving the morals of its members and through them, contributing to the public good.

"The conservatism of Freemasonry is seen and felt in its social influences. This is pre-eminently a social Institution—it is a united brotherhood. The very term is one of mutual endearment, expressive of equality, of union and harmony, of affection and of a community of interest where the welfare of one is identical to that of the other—so that if one suffer all the members suffer with it. This is in some degree true of other Societies which claim to be fraternities, but it is true of this, in a measure which can not be approached by any other human association. If a person is regarded as worthy of being admitted within its mystic cycle, he crossed its threshold as all others have done before him. His outside relations are not recognised. There is a common level upon which he must stand. Whatever his pretension or position in the world, they avail him nothing. The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned, are taught to look upon each other as the children of a common parent, and to dwell together as members of the same great family. If in this there is any coming down in social position, then it humbles the high. If, on the contrary, there is in this any elevation of position, then it exalts the humble, and fraternal equality is the happy result.

In this country, where the line of social distinctions is drawn not so much by *morals* as by *money*, where the revolving wheel of politics is perpetually creating distinctions in society, elevating one and casting down another; here, where the great growth of cities, the accumulation of immense wealth in the hands of the few, are ever widening the chasm between different classes of society; where the rich are becoming richer, and the poor, as a natural consequence, are becoming poorer, and a species of green-back caste is thus springing up in a land, whose abounding resources more and more induce a tendency to irregularity; this Fraternity finds ample scope for the exercise of its social conservatism, in keeping up, as far as may be that standard of equality, which has good character for its basis, and which ignores the unmeaning, unjust, and brainless distinctions that so much obtain among men—thus practically inculcating the lesson which all men ought to learn—that the only real social distinction should be that which arises from the conduct of men, and that the only aristocracy which arises from the conduct of men, which the world should ever recognise, is the superiority of mind and excellence of morals.

"But of all the changes that come over a community, and which carries with it the smart of wounded pride, the mortification of disappointed hope, and the suffering of absolute want, is that which is so common in this coun-

try, filled with the restless activities of enterprise and speculation—the change from worse to worse. This change, in its suddenness and severity, when it comes by the concurrence of circumstances over which no human agency seems to have any control, opens the way for that office of charity which is the main mission of Masonry to dispense. While the poor are ever to be found in our life's pathway, and from whatever cause their poverty may come, the great law of love remains evermore the chief statute of this Order. Charity, as it ever has been, so it ever must be its most prominent practical feature.

"In a world like this, such a virtue can never be idle or out of place. The weaknesses and the wickednesses of men combine to create a condition of things which demands the exercise of this virtue. The poor man who has seen better days, whose fortune has fled from him on wings which he could not clip—the desponding man whose hopes of worldly wealth have been crushed by the failure of his best endeavours—the man of disease, whose earthly dependence was the daily labour of his own hands—the stranger, who fines himself in a strange land without friends and destitute of money—the widow, who lost her means or support when she lost her husband—that group of little orphan children, who in utter destitution send up their cry for food and for friends—those constitute the object of that charity which does so much to relieve the wants of the suffering, to bind up the broken-hearted, to check that spirit of murmuring, and to replace it with the good cheer of animating hope; to give courage to the weak; to find friends for the fatherless, and to relieve the daily wants which cluster around the poor man's door, and thus, in its benign ministry of love, smooth the rough ways of life. It does the noble work of equalizing the social condition of society by this means of charitable alleviation, thus demonstrating practically what I mean by the power of the social conservatism of Freemasonry.

"Thus it is that this venerable Institution, which numbers its age by centuries, and which to-day appears in all the freshness of young life, acts upon the two extremes of society, checking the towering pride of prosperity, and raising and cheering the stricken spirit of despondency. There is always in an age of great success a constant tendency to exceeding selfishness. Rapid accumulation of riches begets a morbid spirit of covetousness. When success nourishes forgetfulness and misfortune leads to recklessness and much silent suffering is the product of both, this society acts the part of the good Samaritan, and dispenses charities noiselessly to the timely relief of the suffering, unobserved by the public eye, and unattended by the mortifications of wounded pride, feels with a keen sensitiveness, the least exposure of a depressed and dependent condition.

"Thus does this Society seek to equalize the two extremes of society, by placing the worthy on an elevated level, thereby conserving the social elements of society, and proving itself a blessing to those who give, and to those who receive.

The conservatism of Free Masonry is more over seen and felt in its influences upon the political relations of the country.

The Institution is, and from its very nature must be, free from the atmosphere of political partizanship, composed, as it is, of men of all politics; existing, as it does, in the midst of various and conflicting parties, it could not survive a single political campaign, were it to ally itself to any of the questions which from time to time divide and distract the community. Though purposely and fundamentally separated from all matters of politics, yet the genius of Masonry has always been wedded to the genius of Liberty. This great Brotherhood has flourished most among the freest people. Its bitterest and basest enemies have been tyrants who have most opposed the principles of freedom, and have most opposed those who have sought to regain and enjoy that heritage which God has made the common birthright of man.

"The despotism of Europe tried for centuries to crush out its life by persistent persecutions. The dungeon, the rack, and the stake have been employed, and have contributed their consummate cruelties to the work of extorting its secrets, disbanding its Lodges, and expatriating its members. But such endeavours has only betrayed the weakness and the wickedness of an intolerant ignorance, and a cowardly tyranny, which has demonstrated the strength and stability of an institution, whose principles were far in advance of the spirit of the age, and were akin to that progress that was destined to elevate the race in the scale of a true nobility.

"When 'the Star of Empire,' westward took its course, then did Freemasonry seek an asylum in the New World. As soon as the spirit of liberty inspired the infant Colonies with the lofty sentiment of Independence, Masonry was found in the Congress which framed the declaration of the popular will, and in the army that carried that declaration into successful execution. This Institution in the first days of the young Republic was established everywhere. So entirely congenial were its principles with that of the cause which then engrossed the hearts and minds of the people, and challenged the utmost of their patriotism, that the largest and most prosperous Lodges were connected with the army. Among those who sat in those Lodges, as a member, was that illustrious man towards whom the eyes of the people were then turned, and on whom the hearts of all the friends of freedom, have ever since been placed, 'the Father of his Country.'

(To be continued.)

"Having been cured of rheumatism by the use of your Vegetable Pain Killer, I take pleasure in sending you this testimonial. I have used it also in cases of colds, coughs, neuralgia, bowel complaints, &c., and consider it a most valuable medicine.—JOHN NEASON, farmer, *Besley, June 3, 1869.*—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

## METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending August 27, 1870.

## MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

Lodge 905, De Grey and Ripon, Angel Htl., Gt. Ilford.  
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 23.

Lodge 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.  
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 24.

General Committee of Grand Lodge, and Lodge of Be-  
nevolence, at 7 precisely.  
Lodge 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.  
" 754, High Cross, White Hart, Tottenham.  
Chap. 13, Union Waterloo, Masonic Hall, Woolwich.  
K.T. Encampment, Temple Crossing, Horns Tavern,  
Kennington.  
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.

## THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

General Committee Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.  
Chapter 657, Canonbury, Haxell's Hotel, West Strand.  
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.  
Burdett Courts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach  
Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 7.30; Bro.  
John Saunders, Preceptor.

## FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

Chap. 749, Belgrave, Anclerton's Hotel, Fleet-street.  
St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Pier Hill, 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 27.

Chapter 834, Andrew, Consecration and Installation.  
Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby,  
New Cross-road, at 7.  
South-Eastern Masonic Charitable Association, New Cross  
Branch.

FRUITS.—What are the fruits of Masonry? It has often been effectual to save life and property; it has often relieved distress; it constantly teaches the ignorant; it daily wipes rivers of tears from the eyes of distress; it has often reconciled the most jarring interests; it has often converted the bitterest foes into the dearest friends.—*Inv 00*

PROV. GRAND MARK LODGE OF LANCASHIRE (S.C.)

The S.G.R.A. Chapter of Scotland having been pleased to appoint Bro. Thomas Entwisle as Provincial Grand Master of Mark Master Masons in Lancashire, his installation was fixed for Saturday, the 13th instant.

The St. Andrew's Lodge, 22, held an emergency meeting at three o'clock at Freemasons' Hall, Manchester. The lodge was opened punctually at the hour fixed, by the R.W.M., Bro. C. F. Matier, assisted by his officers. The circular calling the meeting was read, and several candidates were balloted for; three of them being in attendance (Bros. Sallon, P.M., Lightbourne, and Simpson), were introduced and advanced to the degree of Mark Master by the R.W.M. The candidates having received the secrets, retired a few minutes, and on their return Bro. John Mitchell, P.M. Mk. No. 2, took the chair and delivered the lecture of the degree in a highly effective manner. After the working tools had been presented the candidates received the congratulatory charge from Br. Mitchell.

Bro. C. F. Matier then resumed the chair, and having briefly stated to the brethren the reason of the convocation of the lodges in the province, called upon the acting P.G. Sec. to read the summons.

It was then announced that the P.G.M.M. nominate was in attendance, and desired to be installed.

The R.W.M. accordingly ordered a deputation of eight Past Masters and four Wardens to conduct the P.G.M. into the lodge. The procession was formed by Bros. Whyatt and Hopkins, and on arriving at the pedestal opened right and left to permit the P.G.M.M. to advance to the East. Bro. G. P. Brockbank, the oldest P.M. Mk. in the province, then presented the P.G.M.M.-nominate for installation. The patent of appointment was read, and the oath *de fidei* duly administered by Bro. Matier, who then placed the P.G.M.M. in the chair, and proclaimed him in due form.

The brethren having saluted the P.G.M.M. with the proper honours, he proceeded to open the Provincial Grand Mark Lodge.

The first business was the nomination of officers, and the following brethren were appointed:—

Bro. C. Fitzgerald Matier, R.W.M. 22	D.P.G.M.M.
" G. Parker Brockbank, P.M. 2	P.S.G.W.
" John Mitchell, P.M. 2	P.J.G.W.
" John Parry Platt, P.M. 5	P.G.M.O.
" William P. Mills, P.M. 5	P.G.S.O.
" Wm. Relph, R.W.M.-elect 24	P.G.J.O.
" Josiah W. Taylor, R.W.M. 2	P.G. Sec.
" Lieut.-Col. Birchall, P.M. 2	P.G.S. of Wks.
" John Adam Whyatt, J.W. 22	P.G.D. of C.
" Wm. H. Hopkins, J.O. 22	P.G.A.D. of C.
" Rev. E. A. Lang, Chaplain 22	P.G. Chaplain.
" Thomas Ambler, P.M. 5	P.G.S.D.
" Dr. Allison, S.W.-nominate 24	P.G.J.D.
" H. T. Roberts, T.K. 2	P.G.O.
" Wm. George Turner, M.O. 22	P.G.S.B.
" Edward Friend, Sec. 5	P.G.T.K.
" W. H. Pratt	P.G. Stewards.
" James Parr, jun.	
" Simeon Sampson	

Bro. George Galloway, P.M. 2, was unanimously elected P.G. Treasurer, and Bro. William Dawson P.G. Tyler.

After the officers had been duly invested with the collars and jewels of their respective offices, and saluted according to their rank, the following resolution was proposed by the D.P.G.M.M., seconded by the P.G. Sec., and carried unanimously:—"That a yearly sum of 2s. per annum be payable by each subscribing member to Provincial Grand Mark Lodge. One moiety of this to be devoted to the necessary expenses, and the other to form a nucleus of a charity fund, to be dispensed as the P.G.M. Lodge shall deem fit."

Proposed by the D.P.G.M.M., seconded by H.I.H. Prince RHODOCANAKIS, and carried unanimously:—"That a sum of 2s. 6d. shall be paid to P.G.M. Lodge for each advancement, and 1s. for each affiliation."

It was also resolved unanimously:—"That any P.G.M. Officer absent from his post in P.G.M. Lodge, without a reasonable and proper apology, shall be fined 10s. 6d."

The remainder of the business was then transacted, and the P.G.M. Lodge closed in due form and with solemn prayer.

The members of P.G.M. Lodge having retired, hearty good wishes were given to St. Andrew's Lodge from Nos. 2, 5, 24 (S.C.), and several lodges under the English Constitution. Several notices of motion were given, and the labours of the evening being ended, the St. Andrew's Lodge was duly closed.

The brethren then proceeded to the banqueting hall, where they partook of a plain but substantial repast, provided by the Freemasons' Club. The chair was taken by Bro. Thos. Entwisle, 18°, P.G.M.M., and the duties of vice-chairman were efficiently discharged by Bro. Wm. Wayne, S.W. 22. At the cross tables we noticed Bros. C. F. Matier, 30°, D.P.G.M.M.; Fred. Binckes, 30°,

G.S.G.M. Lodge of England; H.I.H. Prince Rhodocanakis, 33°; G. P. Brockbank, 18°, P.S.G.W.; John Mitchell, P.G.J.W.; Parry Platt, 18°, P.G.M.O.; Friend, P.M., &c., &c. Among the visitors were Bros. Roberts (P.M.), Ashworth (P.M.), Hargreaves (W.M. Mark Lodge, Haslingden), &c., &c.

The toasts of "The Queen" and of "H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," were proposed by the P.G.M.M., and duly honoured by the brethren.

The next toast was the "M.E. Grand Principals, Office Bearers, and Members of the S.G.R.A. Chapter of Scotland," which was briefly responded to by Bro. MATIER, who read several letters of apology from distinguished companions who were prevented from being present, among others, the Earl of Rosslyn, Capt. Morland, Alex. Hay, Esq., &c., &c.

The toast of "The M.W.G.M. and Grand Lodge of England" was replied to by Bro. FREDERICK BINCKES, Past Grand Steward, who took occasion to mention the peculiarly delicate position in which he was then placed, as the official representative of the G.M.L. of England, present at a hostile demonstration, and he might almost say in the enemy's camp. He assured the brethren that while deploring and regretting the fact of a foreign jurisdiction, he was exceedingly pleased to be present, as it showed that the Mark degree was appreciated and beloved in Lancashire, and as he always believed in the maxim, *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, he would use still more strenuous exertions to secure the great desideratum of unity. He (Br. Binckes) trusted that ere long the difficulties surrounding the Mark Degree would all vanish, and that on some future occasion he might address the brethren, not as an alien and an enemy, but as a trusted and trustworthy adviser and friend. (Bro. Binckes was loudly applauded throughout his speech, and was received with great cordiality by the brethren.)

The toast of "Bro. Legendre Starkie, and the P.G. Officers of East Lancashire, Past and Present," was responded to by Bro. WM. ROBERTS, P.P.G.P.

The toast of the evening then followed, and was proposed by Bro. MATIER, who said: R.W. Sir and Brethren, in rising to propose the toast I have been called on to do, I assure you I do so with feelings of the greatest pleasure mingled with pain. Pleasure and pride at the honour done me, pain and fear at my own lack of ability to do justice to such a theme as "The Health and Prosperity of our R.W.P.G.M.M., Bro. Thomas Entwisle;" but you, brethren, must take the will for the deed, and forgiving me for my rudeness of speech and unpolished periods, see only in my words the earnest desire to offer to our P.G.M.M. that homage to which his merits have so justly entitled him. But I do not think that even this is necessary. Bro. Entwisle is not a creation of yesterday in the Masonic world. He is not a stranger among you, but a living refutation of the axiom, "A prophet has no honour in his own country." For upwards of twenty years Bro. Entwisle has laboured in the cause of Mark Masonry, and when, some fourteen or fifteen years ago, the Grand Craft Lodge of England refused to have anything to do with the Mark degree, and before the formation of that body which is so ably represented by our hostile friend and friendly foe, Bro. Binckes, Bro. Entwisle, in conjunction with Bros. Brockbank and Mitchell, applied to the S.G. Chapter of Scotland, as the only Masonic body in authority over the degree, for a warrant. This was granted, and the St. John's Lodge, of Bolton, was founded by these three brethren (may I call them "The Dauntless Three?") and received the number 2. St. Mark's Lodge, No. 1, has been dormant for years, and therefore the St. John's Lodge is the oldest warranted Mark Lodge in England, and, indeed, I may say, in the world. Since that time the St. John's has flourished and prospered, and has been the mother of all the lodges of Mark Masters in Lancashire; and it is to Bro. Entwisle we are indebted for this happy consummation. I will not longer detain you, but ask you to pledge the R.W.P.G.M.M. in a bumper, and wish him long life, health, and prosperity in his new office, an eminence to which he has truly risen by merit. Brethren, let us drink the health of the P.G.M.M.

On the P.G.M.M. rising to reply, he was interrupted for some minutes by the cheering of the brethren, and on order being restored, thanked them in a few well-chosen remarks. He mentioned that, although the warrant of the St. John's Lodge from Scotland only dated from 1856, in reality it is a time-immemorial lodge, as they actually possess minutes from 1797; and concluded by saying: However much we may desire union, I am of opinion that the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter, to whom we owe fidelity, can alone release us of our allegiance to her.

Bro. FREDERICK BINCKES then requested permission to give the next toast on the programme, "The Health of Bro. C. F. Matier, the Deputy Prov. G.M.M.," and mentioned that, although Bro. Matier and he could not agree on the question of

jurisdiction, still they had agreed to differ; and although in public he addressed Bro. Matier as his worst enemy, in private, he was happy to think, he could hail him as his best friend. Bro. Binckes alluded at some length to the D.P.G.M.M.'s services to the Mark degree, as the founder of the St. Andrew's Lodge, and as an author on the subject; and concluded by wishing the D.P.G.M.M. every health and prosperity. (The toast was received by the brethren with hearty good will.)

The Deputy P.G.M.M. said he would simply thank Bro. Binckes for his kindness, and the brethren for the honour they had done him in thus cordially endorsing the honour which the P.G.M.M. had so conspicuously conferred on him that day. He assured them no effort should be spared on his part to render his services efficient in the cause of the Mark Degree.

The "Officers of the P.G.M. Lodge" was responded to by Bros. BROCKBANK, P.G.S.W., and MITCHELL, P.G.J.W. Bro. Brockbank was the first R.W.M. of No. 2, Bro. Entwisle the first S.W., and Bro. Mitchell the first J.W.

The toast of "The Masters, Past Masters, and Officers of Mark Lodges in the Province," was proposed by Bro. ROBERTS, P.M., and responded to by Bro. J. W. TAYLOR, R.W.M. No. 2, and P.G. Secretary.

The remaining toasts were "The Visitors," "The P.G.M. Stewards," and "All Poor and Dis-tressed Mark Masters."

Bro. J. A. Whyatt, P.G.D. of C., most efficiently discharged his duties, and acted as toastmaster during the evening.

The harmony of the evening was considerably enhanced by some excellent singing, among which we must particularise a Lancashire poem, rendered to perfection by Bro. Sampson, and a capital comic song by Bro. Mitchell.

The brethren separated at an early hour, much pleased with the entire proceedings.

THE Fifteen Sections will be worked at the United Pilgrims Lodge of Instruction, the Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, on Friday evening next, at six o'clock precisely, Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., P.G.D.C.G.C., will preside.

FAITH LODGE OF INSTRUCTION.—The above Lodge of Instruction is held every Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the spacious and commodious rooms at Bro. Fisher's Restaurant, Metropolitan District Railway Station, Victoria, S.W. Ceremonies and lectures worked every Tuesday, except the fourth Tuesday in the month, when the ceremonies alone are rehearsed. The Domestic Chapter of Instruction is also held in the above rooms every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, from October until April inclusive.

WE understand from Bro. Hughan that the able Scottish Masonic historian, Bro. D. Murray Lyon, is progressing favourably with the history of the Lodge of Edinburgh (Mary's Chapel) from the sixteenth century to the present time. It is likely to be published by subscription, and will be dedicated to the M.W. Bro. the Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., Grand Master Mason of Scotland, by his lordship's gracious permission. We anticipate great things from the publication of this work, as the records are very valuable and full of interest. Particulars will be published in due course.

THE degree of "Bachelor" of Laws has been conferred on a married lady in America, Mrs. Kepley, the wife of Mr. H. B. Kepley, a practising lawyer of Effingham, in Chicago.

GRADES OF RANK.—Many persons have endeavoured to substantiate their objections to the institution of Freemasonry, from the admitted dogma that its members meet on a level; whence they conclude that the system abolishes all human distinctions, and promises to disorganize society, and reduce it to its primitive elements. But it does no such thing. There is, in fact, no other institution where the grades of rank are better defined and preserved. The W.M. sits in the east. For what purpose is he placed there? Why, to rule and govern his lodge. And he is invested with power even to despotism, should he consider it safe to use it, and the Wardens are his assistants, not his equals. Each has his particular duty assigned to him, and beyond that he has no right to interfere. The next grade are the Deacons. And what is their duty? Not, surely, to rank in equality with the Masters and Wardens, but to perform the part of inferiors in office, to carry messages and commands. It is their province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge, such as the reception of candidates into the different degrees of Masonry, and the immediate practice of our rites. This is the business of the Deacons; and by its punctual discharge, the office becomes a stepping stone to further preferment: for as it is incumbent on a brother to serve the office of a Warden, before he is eligible for the chair of a lodge, so it would be well if the office of a Deacon were preparatory to that of a Warden. The Treasurer, the Secretary, the Stewards, the Inner Guard, and the Tyler, have all their respective duties to perform and rank to support; while the brethren are bound to obey the will and pleasure of the W.M.

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

COSMOPOLITAN MASONIC CALENDAR.—Our thanks are due to Bros. Porter, of Preston, and Flynn, of Dublin, for their courteous communications.

"SOMETHING WRONG."—We regret that pressure on our space precludes us from inserting the letters of Bros. John Taylor and Duncan Wilkie upon this subject.

BRO. BURGESS.—We shall have great pleasure in complying with your request.

BRO. LOZACK.—Write a plain statement of the facts to Bro. W. A. Laurie, Grand Secretary, Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh, and we have no doubt that he will make enquiries into the case, and send you the desired document. You can state that you have applied to us for advice.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

## MARRIAGE.

DAVIS—FARNFIELD.—On the 11th inst., at St. Mark's, Kennington, by the Rev. E. M. Walker, *B.A.*, Vicar of Emanuel, Lambeth, assisted by the Rev. C. A. Berry, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, Reuben Robert Davis, of Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn, and Clapham-road, to Millicent Ealey, eldest daughter of Bro. Wm. Farnfield, P. Asst. G. Sec.

STOCKDALE—PATERSON.—On the 15th inst., at 57, Anderton Quay, Brother Nathaniel Stockdale, M.M. Lodge Clyde, 408, chief steward s.s. Anglia, Anchor Line, to Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Paterson, of Milagavie.

## DEATH.

McFARLANE.—Drowned, on the 4th ult., at Bombay, Bro. Andrew McFarlane, M.M. Lodge Clyde, No. 408, chief officer ship City of Tanjore. Friends will please accept this intimation.

THE Andrew Chapter, No. 834, will be consecrated at the Royal Sussex Hotel, Hammersmith, on the 27th inst., by Comp. R. Wentworth Little, P.Z. 177 and 975. The Principals will be installed by Comp. Andrew, F.Z. 19, the respected godfather of the new chapter.

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

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

## The CANADIAN DIFFICULTY

FROM the *Craftsman* we learn that the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada was held at Toronto on the 13th ultimo, and that the meeting was attended by over six hundred brethren—being the largest representation of the Craft that has ever been gathered together in the Dominion. And, truly, the issue to be decided was one of that grave and solemn nature as might well account for so large a muster of Masons. It is well known that the secession of the Quebec brethren from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the consequent establishment of a separate Grand Lodge for that province, have given great offence to the Canadian Masonic authorities, who deny the right of the Quebec brethren to autonomy in Masonic affairs, notwithstanding the fact that every other province in the Dominion has a Grand Lodge of its own. Opinions differ greatly as to the legality of the proceedings by which the Grand Lodge of Quebec was inaugurated, and our readers may remember that we at first expressed an opinion that the action of the secessionists in precipitating matters to a conclusion was neither wise nor judicious; but, at that period, we confess that our knowledge of the accompanying circumstances was somewhat incomplete. We blamed the promoters of the movement for faults of omission, from which subsequent information proved them to have been entirely free. We found that the present Grand Master of Canada, Bro. Stevenson, was originally one of the warmest supporters of Quebec's claims to independence, and we found that similar views were entertained by some of the best and most experienced Masons in the Dominion. And as to the mode of procedure adopted by the brethren in the formation of the new Grand Lodge, a superficial glance at the history of Freemasonry in every country or state was sufficient to prove, to any unprejudiced observer, that the course pursued was precisely in accordance with precedents which every brother is bound to recognise. One of the strongest points alleged in opposition to the separation is, that the division of Canada into distinct provinces is simply a political measure, and that Masonic Grand Lodges are not to be dislocated or rent asunder as a result of political changes. Another argument is cited to the effect that the Supreme Legislature in Canada enacts laws as before for both provinces. This we readily acknowledge; and it may be remarked that Scotland and Ireland, although

governed by the same Imperial Parliament as England, have yet separate organisations or ruling bodies in the Craft, and the Masonic orders in general. But our Canadian brethren need scarcely look across the Atlantic for an illustration of the doctrine that political boundaries are somewhat recognised in the Masonic system. The newly-created province of Manitobah is a case in point, and who will contend that the Grand Lodge of Canada, so-called, has exclusive jurisdiction in this latest addition to the Dominion; more especially, when it is remembered that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia—which are also integral portions of Canada—have separate Grand Lodges of their own, and equal right to occupy, in a Masonic sense, the Manitobah district? Moreover, in the United States every State or territory establishes an independent Masonic jurisdiction within its political limits, provided the required number of lodges acquiesce, as soon as the Federal Government invests it with certain defined political powers. For instance, the Grand Lodge of Maine formerly embraced within its Masonic fold several territories which are now the seats of flourishing independent Grand Lodges; and so well is the justice of Quebec's case understood by the enlightened jurists of Maine, that we find they were almost the first to acknowledge and recognise the new Grand Lodge of Quebec, an example which has since been copied by several other Grand Lodges on the American Continent, and which would have been almost universally followed were it not that some of the Masonic powers deemed it expedient to defer recognition until they had first heard the result of calm reasoning on the subject in the Grand Lodge of Canada itself.

Well, the Grand Lodge of Canada *has* met, and the brethren who were asked to suspend their decision—on the plea that the Quebec brethren would have an opportunity therein of calmly stating the reasons which induced them to secede—must now feel that the Canadian "powers that be" have been simply playing upon their credulity. From first to last it appears to have been a foregone conclusion that the existence of the Grand Lodge of Quebec should be ignored, and a very temperate amendment, offering recognition to the sister Grand Lodge, was, it is needless to add, rejected by a large majority. And yet this amendment was proposed by no less a person than Bro. Colonel W. M. WILSON, the First Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It was seconded by the distinguished Bro. DOUGLAS HARRINGTON, also a Past Grand Master, who supported it with all the weight of an experience which, in any other assembly than the Grand Lodge of Canada, would have commanded the utmost respect and veneration. No! the olive branch tendered by these illustrious brethren was contumeliously spurned by the hot-headed and hasty members of a Grand Lodge which owes its own existence—under almost identical circumstances to those now condemned

as heresy in the Grand Lodge of Quebec—to the moderation and forbearance of other supreme Masonic jurisdictions.

We confess that we have now little hope of a peaceable or Masonic solution to this difficulty, for when the grave counsels of an Ahithophel are rejected in favour of the immature advice of a Hushai, the potency of reason or logic in connection with the question appears somewhat problematical. One point, however, is now cleared up, and American Grand Lodges will not be slow to appreciate its force. It is evident that the spirit of fraternity and true Masonry has departed from the Grand Lodge of Canada. A great opportunity for good has been lost, and "Ichabod" may now be written upon her temples.

To our brethren in Quebec who simply assert their rights, and claim only that Masonic independence which is their due, we say: "Be of good cheer, the Fifteenth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada by no means represents the world of Masonry; true men and Masons in both hemispheres are ready to extend to you the right hand of fellowship, which the men of Ontario have so churlishly withheld. Continue to practise those Masonic virtues which will eventually secure you, not only the respect and recognition of the Craft Universal, but will, we trust, enable all of us to attain to that temple of light where the vain bickerings of man shall find no place, and where the ephemeral wrath of the foolish shall be heard no more."

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

SCOTCH MASONRY.

If the writer of the interesting article signed "A Member of Lodge No. 251" would forward me copies of the bye-laws of his lodge and chapter I shall be happy to reciprocate on being favoured with the address.

It is the first instance I have met with where fees in lodges under the Scottish Constitution are so high, and having some hundreds of bye-laws under various Grand Bodies, I am somewhat in the position to speak from knowledge of the subject, when stating that on the whole the fees under the Grand Lodge of Scotland are the lowest I know of.

Whilst agreeing with many of the remarks of the writer, it does seem to me, on the whole, proved from the experience of lodges generally, that a *low charge for admission* is most undesirable everywhere, and particularly so in Great Britain and Ireland, where Freemasonry is so highly esteemed.

In many lodges in Scotland I am told no annual dues are payable, and I know some where such actually is the case.

In making these observations, I do so with the best of intentions, being both an English and a Scotch Freemason. W. J. HUGHAN.

THE BIBLE IN THE LODGE.

Out of *evil* good may come; thus if my remarks on this subject have been the cause of the fine lines at page 394, headed "The First Great Light," I shall have one consolation at least, even although I should have to withdraw the latter portion of my former remarks at page 369. As a Christian I gladly adhibit my signature to the resolve on page 394. "Christian Freemasonry," however, may be one thing, "Universal Freemasonry" is another; and as I take it, it is the latter that is shadowed forth in the opening clause of the 1723 Constitutions.

It was bad generalship of Bro. Paton at page 391 to say "among Mahommedan Masons the Koran might be substituted;" that, at least, does not tell *against me*. And as to all knowing "that these landmarks can never be changed," I believe I know that they have been changed. However, I cannot go into this at present, and take up the space of THE FREEMASON, until my other matter is cleared off; more especially as Bro. Jesse Owen introduces certain remarks into his letter which will be best answered by what I have sent up contra Bro. Paton.

W. P. BUCHAN.

JEW IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

The Aristotelian or Arabian philosophy continued to be communicated from Spain and Arabia to the rest of Europe chiefly by means of the Jews, particularly to France and Italy, which were overrun with Jews about the 10th and 11th centuries. About these periods, not only the courts of the Mahommedan princes, but even that of the Pope himself, were filled with Jews. Here they principally gained an establishment by the profession of physic, an art then but imperfectly known and practised in most parts of Europe. Being well versed in the Arabian tongue, from their communion with Africa and Egypt, they had studied the Arabian translations of Galen and Hippocrates, which had become still more familiar to the great number of their brethren who resided in Spain. From this source also the Jews learned philosophy; and Hebrew versions made about this period from the Arabic of Aristotle, and the Greek physicians and mathematicians, are extant in some libraries. Here was a beneficial effect of the dispersion and vagabond condition of the Jews. I mean the diffusion of knowledge. One of the most eminent of these learned Jews was Maimonides, a physician, philosopher, astrologer, and theologian, educated at Cordova under Averroes. He died about the year 1208. Averroes, being accused of heretical opinions, was sentenced to live with the Jews, in the street of the Jews at Cordova. Some of these learned Jews began to flourish in the Arabian schools in Spain as early as the beginning of the 9th century. Many of the treatises of Averroes were translated by the Spanish Jews into Hebrew, and the Latin pieces of that author now extant were so translated by the Spanish Jews into Hebrew verses. The school or University of Cordova has been already mentioned. Leo Africanus speaks of "Platea Bibliothecarorum Cordonae." This, from what follows, appears to be a street of books. It was in the time of Averroes, and about the year 1220, that one of our Jewish philosophers, having fallen in love, turned poet, and his verses were sold publicly in the street. My author says, that "renouncing the dignity of the Jewish doctor, he took to writing verses":

Amore capitur et dignitate Doctorum  
Posthabitu coepit edere carmina.

—Warton Hist. English Poetry.

DIURNAL PROGRESS.

The sun rises in the three stages of its diurnal progress, first in the east to open the day, and dispenses life and nourishment to the whole creation. This is well represented by the Worshipful Master, who is placed in the east to open the lodge, and who imparts light, knowledge, and instruction to all under his direction. When it arrives at its greatest altitude in the south, where its beams are most piercing and the cool shade most refreshing, it is then also well represented by the Junior Warden, who is placed in the south to observe its approach to meridian, and at the hour of noon to call the brethren from labour to refreshment. Still pursuing its course to the west, the sun at length closes the day, and lulls all nature to repose; it is then fitly represented by the Senior Warden, who is placed in the west to close the lodge by command of the Worshipful Master, after having rendered to every one the just reward of his labour, thus enabling them to enjoy that repose which is the genuine fruit of honest industry.—*Hemming.*

The following curious laws of the first Lodge of Perfection, held in the Northern States of America, will, I think, repay perusal.

R. W. L.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

As all well-regulated societies have certain rules and institutions for their better support and government, and as Free and Accepted Masons are bound in a more particular manner to practise the social and enforce the moral virtues, especially in the lodges, from Secret Master (being the 4th degree) to the Ultimate Degree of Symbolic Masonry, called the Perfection or 14th degree, constituted by the Right Worshipful and Thrice Puissant Henry Andrew Francken, Grand Elect Perfect and Sublime Mason, Knight of the East, Prince of Jerusalem, &c., &c., &c., Knight Kadosh, Patriarch Noachite, and Sovereign Knight of the Sun, &c., &c., Deputy Grand Inspector-General of all Lodges of the Superior Degrees in North America and the West Indies, granted by patent under his hand and seal, bearing date ———, under the name of ———, the persons hereafter subscribed their names, and members of the said above-named Lodge of Perfection, called ———, do assent to the following Laws and Regulations for their government, under the penalties and fines hereafter mentioned, and that those fines shall be always paid into the box for the decoration of the said lodge, the relief of poor and indigent brethren, and other objects of real charity.

1st. That this Lodge shall be kept every first and third Friday evening in every month, and as often as the Founder shall think proper, or the Master, in his absence, on acquainting the Founder of the necessity of such extraordinary meeting, who has power and authority to congregate the members upon any emergency, as well as to determine the time of such extraordinary meeting. That the ordinary lodge hours shall be from half-past 5 till half-past 9 o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and from 7 to 10 from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

2nd. That the Master shall be appointed by the Founder of this lodge, by an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, and the rest of the officers on the first meeting of this lodge; and that on every St. John the Evangelist's Day, or the 27th December, the Master shall be appointed for the succeeding year, by said Founder, under his hand and seal, if in the province, and in his absence by a majority of the members of the said lodge, and the other officers by the appointment of the said Master; and after any of the officers so chosen that have served one year shall not be obliged to serve again, unless they agree to it, and that by the unanimous request of the members.

3rd. At every St. John's Day, when the Master is appointed and he has nominated his Wardens and officers as aforesaid and vested with their proper badges of office, he is to give them a suitable charge how to act in their proper stations.

4th. That if the Master appointed as aforesaid should refuse to serve, he shall immediately pay Forty Shillings, and each of the other Officers Twenty Shillings, into the charity fund; and after the first election no member shall be deemed capable of acting, otherwise than by regularly serving first as Master of Ceremonies, then Secretary or Treasurer, then as Warden, and lastly as Master of this lodge, unless it be by appointment of the Founder under his hand and seal.

5th. The Secretary of this lodge shall enter properly in a book for that purpose all orders and mandates which shall be sent from time to time by the Founder or the Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem in this province, if any constituted for that purpose, in which said Founder is always to preside, and in his absence his Deputy or Surrogate by him appointed.

6th. Whenever the Founder comes into the lodge he is entitled to the chair, which he may chuse or refuse, and in case of death, sickness or absence of the Master, then the Senior Warden shall officiate *pro tempore*, and so in other absences, according to the seniority of the officers.

7th. That the Wardens shall do all in their power to aid and assist the Master in the execution of his office, as well as to inform him and the lodge of anything that may tend to the advantage of the Society, together with every matter that may tend to the advantage of the Society, or that may be in violation of their laws, in order to see the penalties incurred and received, and likewise to see that the attending brethren are not mere idle spectators, but to assist, so as to make themselves, in due time, expert workmen.

8th. That the Treasurer shall give receipts to the Secretary for all the money he receives from him, and take receipts for all the said disbursements made on account of the lodge, which must be produced to the Master at the time of delivering in the accounts. That the Treasurer at no time take upon him to pay any money but by virtue of a written order from the Master given in open lodge.

9th. That the Secretary, immediately after the opening of the lodge, take an account of what members are present and of the visiting brothers, and give said list to one of the Stewards; to read the proceedings of the last lodge-night; and if it appears that any fines are due, he is to demand them immediately, and keep a fair account of the cash in the lodge-book, giving credit for every particular sum he pays to the Treasurer, &c., charging that account with the fines, fees, contributions, &c. That he pay no money but to the Treasurer, taking proper receipts. That he is to open a fair account in the lodge-book for every member of this lodge, and take care that they are all balanced before the ensuing election. And that as often as he shall read laws or anything else delivered to him for that purpose, he shall rise and deliver himself in an audible voice. And that he is to keep exact minutes of the proceedings of each lodge-night.

10th. That the Stewards see the lodge provided with candles, keep an exact account of what liquors are used, and of all expenses attending the lodge each night, and deliver the said bill to the Treasurer; and that they shall collect in the payments of each night, and pay them to the Secretary. And that upon all debates they shall collect the votes—he on the right of the Master shall collect the affirmatives, and he on the left the negatives.

11th. That all expenses of the lodge shall be defrayed out of the box, except processions and feasts-days, when each member or visitor shall pay to the Stewards what may be judged a reasonable price for his ticket.

12th. That all Committees shall be appointed by the Master to transact the business of the lodge, and what expenses are found reasonable by the lodge, when their account is brought in at the final report, shall be paid out of the box.

13th. That everything in the lodge shall be determined by a majority of votes; the Master or person in the chair, to have two, the other members one, unless for the sake of dispatch the matter is left to the Master by the unanimous consent of the lodge.

14th. That all and every person that proposes to be raised in this lodge, shall send in a proper petition, when if he is vouched upon the word of a Mason, by the member who proposes him, that he is a Master Mason made in a regular constituted lodge, and is or has served as an officer in any lodge, he may then be balloted for the next ensuing lodge, and if carried unanimously in the affirmative, he is to be entered in the minutes of the lodge-book and raised the next lodge-night; but if on the balloting there appears but one negative for the candidate he cannot be elected. That a brother raised in this lodge shall pay, for every degree he is raised to, the sum of Twenty Shillings (besides the expenses of the apron, jewel, and order of every degree, which shall be provided by the lodge) until the degree of Gr. Mr. Architect, being the 12th degree. And that every member of this lodge who has been regularly raised the first nine degrees and desires to be raised to the Royal Arch shall pay Two Pounds in to the box, besides the expenses of jewel, apron and order. And if raised to the Ultimate Degree of Perfection, he is to pay £3 in to the box, and find gloves for each of the members and their wives.

15th. That no member can be raised to higher degrees unless he has at least been present three lodge nights, successively, between every degree as high as Gr. Mr. Architect, and from thence at least four successive lodge nights before he can be raised to the Royal Arch, and from Royal Arch to the Perfection the same, when he is to be very assiduous in working every night, in order to make him capable of being admitted to the Perfection.

16th. That, notwithstanding the above regulations, if any member is willing to be raised higher and is to depart from this province, he may be raised by the unanimous consent of the founder and the G.E. Perfect and Sublime of this lodge every lodge night, and even on an emergency more than one degree at the lodge night, paying extraordinary the sum of ten shillings over and above the stipulated sums, and for the two last degrees the sum of twenty shillings for each over and above the before-mentioned sums, and all for the benefit of the box. And if any member should desire to have a lodge called on purpose to be raised, shall pay over, and above what is already mentioned, the whole expense of the night.

17th. That if a brother visitor, however skilled in any of these superior degrees, shall first send up his certificate (if he has any) of his highest degree, and when he received such degree, on which the Master shall depute two of the most skilful members to examine him with great circumspection and make a report thereof to the Master, and if it is found that the said visitor is known to be a brother of such degree, he shall be admitted into the lodge and repeat the obligation of such degree, and for the first time he is to be treated, but for every time after he shall pay eight shillings for the use of the box.

(To be continued.)

### Original Correspondence.

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

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR,—I received my degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and the sublime degree of Master Mason last year in the Mount Olive Lodge, St. Kitts, West Indies, of which the mother lodge is the Grand Lodge of Scotland. I received a certificate, signed by the R.W.M. of the Mount Olive Lodge, which I was instructed to forward to the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and that I should receive my diploma in return. This I did several months ago, but have received no reply.

Being but a young Mason I should feel much obliged if you would advise me how to proceed to obtain my diploma.

Believe me, yours sincerely,  
GEORGE A. LOZACK.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR,—As the subjoined extract treats on a subject very important to the Grand Lodge of England, the subject matter of the same having been discussed in Grand Lodge, it may not be out of place to insert the same, and thereby give the Grand Lodge an opportunity of knowing the satisfaction the Craft has experienced at its decision in the said matter.

I am, Mr. Editor, yours fraternally,  
MANY.

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 23rd.

“For more reasons than one, are we happy to be able to inform the Masonic world that the warrant of the Lodge Royal Phoenix, No. 911, holding of the Grand Lodge of England—and which warrant was surrendered a few years ago, in a most clandestine manner, to say the least of the matter, to the Grand Lodge, by certain members of the Craft into whose hands it unfortunately fell, has been returned by the Grand Secretary to Bro. Julia, P.M., by the last mail. Too much praise cannot be given to Bro. Julia, and those who so ably assisted him in the matter, for the untiring exertions exercised by them on this occasion, and in setting right the false representations made as a ground of justification at the time for surrendering the said warrant. That unfortunately unprincipled Masons—and more unfortunately their getting into power—do make their first object in Masonry to be, how best to speculate in the lodge, is a fact too well-known here, and that when obstructed by any of the Craft sincere enough to their obligations to make the attempt, then comes the second object—how best to misrepresent and destroy the lodge. Our experience of certain very high (?) Masons are more than sufficient to enable us to devote an entire page of our paper to the subject, if we thought it would, in the remotest degree, reform their anti-Masonic principles; but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.” We also beg to state, for the information, particularly, of those Masons who entertained doubts as to whether the District Grand Lodge existed subsequent to the demise of the District Grand Master, and if it did exist, on whom the duties of that office devolved, that by a letter addressed to Bro. Julia by the Grand Secretary it is clearly stated that the Senior District Grand Officer (whoever he may be) is *de facto* the District Grand Master, until any subsequent appointment—ergo, the District Grand Lodge never did cease to exist—nor can it ever cease to exist—so long as there is an officer belonging to it living (see Book of Constitutions, p. 58, ar. 7, ed. 67). In conclusion, we beg to congratulate Bro. Julia on the successful recovery of the warrant of the lodge over which he had the honour of presiding, and trust that by the continuance of his assiduousness in protecting and advancing the landmarks of our noble Order, he may revive once more the ashes of the Royal Phoenix Lodge, and add its light to the universal glory and splendour of our ancient and noble Order.”

### THE HENRY VI. MS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am asked by Bro. Buchan when the pretended Royal M.S. of King Henry the Sixth was discovered in the Bodleian Library, and who found it?

I am sure that Bro. Buchan does not require to be told that the famous document (which with him and J. O. Halliwell and others, I believe to be “a clumsy attempt at deception”) is alleged to have been discovered by the celebrated John Locke, and was first printed in this country in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1753, as a copy of a small pamphlet published in Germany in 1748. If this famous MS. had been a genuine Henry VI. one, it is my humble opinion that the losing of the original would be as wonderful as the first finding of it. Henry was a weak-minded, unfortunate king, and during his turbulent reign would have had something else (to him more important) to think of or write about than Freemasonry, even had it existed in his day. I simply referred to this forged document because the words “Faculty of Abrac” occur in it, and the extract was to show that these words meant “the magical power of expelling diseases,” and that the word “Abrac” had likely been derived by the forger from the charm invented by Basilides.

W. G. DORIC.

### THE SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Permit me to appeal through the medium of your columns to the Freemasons of Great Britain and Ireland to support the above society in aid of the sick and wounded. This society recognises no creed, no nationality, no cause; but simply endeavours to alleviate distress, and to save the lives of the wounded. Such an object cannot fail to commend itself to all good Masons.

May I suggest that each lodge might vote a certain sum to the society, to be paid in through Grand Lodge?

I am, Sir and Brother,  
Faithfully and fraternally yours,

CLARKE JOHN BURGESS.  
London, August 16th, 1870.

### A BELIEF IN GOD AND A FUTURE RESURRECTION, &c.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I was surprised at the appearance of a letter in No. 66 of your paper, page 286, in which a grave charge is made against an office-bearer of the P.G.L. of Glasgow by one calling himself “A Past Master of the Scottish Constitution.” In Scotland we have P.M.'s and P.M.'s, but I had fondly hoped that those who could anonymously traduce a brother's character had passed away, or been “stamped out” like cattle plague or those P.M.'s who made sailors Freemasons in their tavern cellars.

It seems it is not so; and a “M.M.” (does this stand for Mischief Maker?), at page 357, insinuates that because Bro. Wallace wisely overlooks such a cowardly attack, it must be true. Knowing, as I do, the circumstances of the case, and to prevent any one being led astray by its reiteration, I beg to assure you that it is utterly false, as the least enquiry would have shown to any one.

While regretting that the pages of THE FREEMASON should be taken up with such a correspondence—considering what has appeared—I trust you will see the fairness of inserting the above.

I am, yours truly and fraternally,  
JAS. E. WILSON, P.M. 354, 224.  
64, Abbotsford-place, Glasgow, Aug. 9, 1870.

### THE RHODOCANAKIS CONTROVERSY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Is not the correspondence on this subject somewhat too personal for the columns of a newspaper? “A Barrister,” who writes in your last number, uses rather unmeasured language when he calls the letter of “Philalethes” a “scandalous libel,” and he ought to remember that on many occasions the most serious doubts have been raised as to the impartiality and accuracy of Ulster King-of-Arms, and that, too, by those whose writings, unlike those of your correspondent's, are not anonymous. Has “A Barrister” read that most admirable exposure of the gross falsity of some of the most elaborate pedigrees in the “landed gentry,” contained in a book entitled “Pedigrees and Pedigree Makers”? If not, let him do so. For myself, I do not doubt Sir B. Burke's entire honesty, but I believe him to have been shamefully deceived on many occasions, and I cannot but regret that he does not exercise a more efficient censorship of that portion of the press which is issued in his name.

“J. A. H.” is quite mistaken if he supposes that the list of foreign noblemen at the end of Burke's Peerage is by any means an exhaustive one; on the contrary, the omissions far exceed in number the names given, and it would be most unfair, and, indeed, wholly ridiculous, to say that a gentleman was not entitled to this or that designation because he was not in Burke! “J. A. H.” has evidently but slight acquaintance with foreign standard peerages.

As regards the gentleman about whom all this correspondence has arisen, and who is an entire stranger to me, I may mention that he frequently writes in *Notes and Queries*, and I have never observed the slightest objection on the part of any other correspondent of that paper to the title of Prince, assumed by Mons. Rhodocanakis. I was not aware that he claimed the prefix H.I.H., and this must, I think, be a mistake, as from writings of his that I have seen, I should judge the Prince to be too good an historian and genealogist not to know that any claim of the kind could not be sustained for an instant; but his right to be styled Prince depends upon proof of his pedigree, which it is only right to assume he has, unless some reason for entertaining a contrary opinion can be shown. In conclusion, will you allow me to say I deeply regret that our Argus-eyed editor should have permitted such a letter as that of “Common Sense” to appear in the THE FREEMASON of the 6th August, and it has greatly surprised me that any of the

letters have been printed without the names of their writers. I must say that I consider the language of most very ungentlemanlike and wholly un-masonic, and can only presume the writers are ashamed to say openly what they print anonymously. There are occasions when anonymous writings are justifiable and necessary, but surely a personal attack on a gentleman in the column of a newspaper which is headed "The Editor is not responsible," &c., is not one. I make no reference to the "Order" which M. Rhodocanakis is said to lay claim to, nor do I care whether he is or not rightly styled Prince; but I want to stop what I believe to be an infraction of our Masonic rule, and this would, in my opinion, best be accomplished either by excluding letters containing personal accusations from your columns, or requiring the writers' names to be published.

Yours fraternally,  
**JULIUS A. PEARSON. F.S.A.,**  
 Aug. 10th, 1870. M.M. No. 10.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Brown, Jones, and Robinson, I observe by a reference to THE FREEMASON of the 6th instant, still perpetuate their celebrity—one now writes too well, another not well enough, while the third cannot write at all.

From the opinions expressed by "A Barrister," I infer that your correspondent merely *adopts* that dignified *nom-de-plume*, or he may indeed be one of those who try their unledged wings in "*Moots*." Be this as it may, I like his sententious and didactic style, and have little doubt that if not overtaken in early life, he may yet rise to the honours of the silk gown, or even the Woolsack. Nothing is impossible.

As for "Common Sense," he might have saved the Roman Capitol had he lived in the early times of that Republic. At present, *Lux a non lucente* would perhaps have been a more suitable *nom-de-plume*; but as he seems to have entirely effervesced in his own wit, it is scarcely worth while to analyse the dregs.

The third "good boy" in his "corner" has evidently not finished his education, and has mistaken his *plum* for something else; but as *Christmas* with its *pies* comes once a year, no doubt five months hence he will have learnt what it really is that he gets under his *thumb*.

KEW SEE.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I think that I am fairly justified in repudiating the charge of personality brought against me by your correspondent "J. A. H.," for I have only treated him in his literary capacity, as Macaulay (not that I institute any precise comparison) treated Robert Montgomery. There is a wide difference between challenging the public and authoritative productions of a writer, and invading the sanctity of his private character.

But "J. A. H." must surely concede to me the liberty of correcting his errors, and therefore I shall now proceed to point out more than one in his letter (THE FREEMASON, p. 380) of August 1st.

In the first place, in order to sustain my assertion that "J. A. H." might be better informed on the subject which he has taken up, I may draw attention to the fact that he styles Ulster "King-at-Arms," whereas "at-Arms" is distinctive of a particular description of mediæval soldiers, and *not* of any heraldic authority—the heads of these institutions in the three kingdoms being Kings-of-Arms. This being undeniable, "J. A. H." will, I hope, take the correction in good part, for it is a pity that the two distinct names should be confounded.

Secondly, Sir Bernard is only the *compiler* of his "Peerage and Baronetage" and "Landed Gentry," and has not published them authoritatively as "*Ulster*"—a mistake into which some persons have fallen; and therefore the reference made to the former work by the Baron de Bliss amounted to *nothing*, and could only have satisfied those unconversant with the subject. Moreover, Sir Bernard does not, and could not, be expected to vouch for the absolute correctness of the titles and pedigrees of the foreign nobility appended to his peerage, for *all* are not included (as, for instance, the ex-royal family of France and the Maharajah Dulcep Sing, the members of which families have been long resident in England). In fact, Sir Bernard states that *only* those foreign noblemen "born in England" are included; and even in this respect the rule is not strictly adhered to. In addition to this, the veracity neither of the pedigrees of the "Peerage and Baronetage," nor of the "Landed Gentry," is insisted on, the author having merely *conserved* those sent to him in some instances, and obtained by him in others. In these efforts Ulster has done a great public service, by affording an insight into a scattered mass of documents, some genuine and some spurious, which would probably never otherwise have been made available for public criticism. But, as I have said, this collection is not complete,

nor does its talented author profess it to be so. With regard to "The Book of Knighthood," it is, in like manner, useful and instructive, but necessarily not immaculate, for there are orders omitted, such as that of the "Doorance Empire," members of which are still living; while amongst the medals given in the appendix, at least ten now worn by authority are not mentioned. This is no detraction from the merits of Sir Bernard's contributions to knowledge; but, at the same time, it tends to show that "J. A. H.," as I before remarked, has jumped at conclusions rather hastily. Whereas, had he studied the subject, he would have acquired the knowledge which, in all humility, I am guiding him towards.

I must say that the two last paragraphs of "J. A. H.'s" letter contain personal insinuations which throw entirely into the shade any that I may inadvertently have made against himself, and I do not consider them as creditable to a writer in the public press; while, at the same time, assertions are advanced without any references by which, as a matter of business, they could have been tested.

As "A Barrister" has, along with "J. A. H.," condemned, by inference, my imputation of malice against "J. A. H.," I can only say that, as there was no occasion for the bitter remarks of the latter, and as he seemed to go out of his way to make them, I naturally concluded that there must be some animus in the matter. "A Barrister" seems to fall into the mistake that loss of territory implies the loss of hereditary claims—a refutation of which doctrine is to be found in all the ex-royal houses of Europe. And, moreover, the same writer overlooks the fact, that the dictum of *legal* right to certain titular distinctions is scarcely to the point, for, by the same argument, he would justify our refusing such honours to the eldest sons of those peers who have second titles, and who, when described in legal documents, do not retain them; and, in like manner, the same objection would tell against 999 out of every 1,000 gentlemen to whom society regards it as an affront to refuse, on legal grounds, the style of "esquire." Where this is so, "A Barrister's" dictum can hardly be said to weigh against pretensions substantiated by genealogical proofs, the public recognition of society, and the testimony of historians, &c., for the last 400 years.

In conclusion, one of the writers in question seems to forget that the pursuits of commerce are not incompatible with rank, as we know from the history of the Medici and other noble Italian houses. Moreover, there are at this moment peers of the realm who are professional bankers, merchants, and even cattle-dealers. Sterne's "Marquis of La Vendee" teaches an instructive moral; Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families" tells the same story, while the Prince de Condé, on the expulsion of the Bourbons, became a bookseller; Louis Philippe a schoolmaster; and many other persons of distinction have, on the loss of *territorial* possessions, been obliged to yield to an adverse fortune, but *without forfeiting the consideration due to their illustrious ancestry*. Sp.

Bedford, August 6th, 1870.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—With all respect to Bro. Hughan, I see no analogy between King Charles II. and Mr. Rhodocanakis. Let me ask Bro. Hughan if he could imagine any one saluting the present Lord Bute—who has been said to be "a Stuart of the Stuarts"—as "Your Majesty?" Mr. John Timbs has told us of a butcher at Halesowen who is a direct descendant of the Tudors—is he a prince? If so, where are these titles to end? Moreover, Charles II. had always a large number of faithful adherents in England, but Prince Rhodocanakis can find no one to render him allegiance in Turkey or Greece, and has no "followers" except a few Freemasons in England.

Your correspondent "S." quotes a farther letter from Sir Bernard Burke, which in a remarkable degree corroborates what I stated in my letter which appeared in THE FREEMASON for July 23rd:

I said: "Sir Bernard dis- owned all knowledge of 'His Imperial Highness.'" "S." says: Sir Bernard "had no knowledge of the Prince or the case."

Now, the partisans of the "Prince" seem incapable of seeing the point of the whole matter, namely, that, if Mr. Rhodocanakis were a prince, *Sir Bernard Burke is the one person in Europe who ought to be able to testify to the fact*. But Sir Bernard has "no knowledge" of the matter, and Sir Bernard's works on "Orders of Knighthood," &c., contain no mention of the prince. These facts speak for themselves.

"Philalthes" is wholly illogical, since he charges me with being "anonymous," and then intimates that he knows that I lack the "distinction" of "social worth." If "social worth" means that I do not claim to be a "prince," I admit the charge; but if this correspondent, who is himself "anonymous," has anything to say against my personal character, I am prepared to afford him a fitting opportunity of

vindicating his charges in a court of law. I have sought to avoid all personalities in this matter. I have never impugned Mr. Rhodocanakis's "respectability" in his private capacity, inasmuch as the matter in hand is entirely removed from personal questions. Possibly, Mr. Rhodocanakis is as sincere in believing himself a "prince" as was the amiable Mr. Levi in supposing himself "Dictator of England," when he recently attempted to take possession of Windsor Castle.

I subjoin a "memorandum," which will show you that Mr. Rhodocanakis is not recognised as a prince in Greece. Similar inquiries show that he is unknown in Russia. There are no princes in Turkey. Then, let us ask, in what country and under what government is Mr. Rhodocanakis a prince?

Yours fraternally,  
 London, Aug. 15th, 1870. J. A. H.

[MEMORANDUM.]

The undersigned having been appointed a deputation to visit the Consulate-General of Greece in London, for the purpose of inquiring into the pretensions of the so-called "Prince Rhodocanakis," we this day, August 11, 1870, waited upon the Consul-General in the discharge of our duty. The Consul-General received us with great courtesy, and having explained our business, the questions we put and the answers we received were as follows:

1st Question: "Can you oblige us with any authorised list of the Greek nobility?"

Answer: "There are no titles of nobility existing or recognised in Greece."

2nd Question: "Are you aware that a Greek merchant in Manchester has assumed the titles of 'His Imperial Highness Prince Rhodocanakis?'"

Answer: "He may call himself what he likes, but he is no prince."

Thanking the Consul-General for his courteous reception of us, we then withdrew.

(Signed) J. A. H.  
 G. R. A.

SCOTCH MASONRY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In reference to your correspondent's able letter on Scotch Masonry, let me observe that he appears to have been made in a lodge in Trinidad, and though his lodge is under the jurisdiction of the G.L. of Scotland, I am afraid it cannot be taken as a fair sample of the manner lodges are worked under that jurisdiction—I wish I could think otherwise—and in reply to the query at page 379, I would refer him to the reports of the English Lodge of Benevolence during any given time, and I feel certain the larger number of non-English Masons who receive relief from that fund will be found to be Scotch brethren, and would ask him to give a reason for this fact, as the Scotch are proverbially considered so very provident, thrifty and industrious.

I am, yours fraternally,  
 16 August, 1870. AN ENQUIRER.

FOREIGN TITLES.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—I have no particular interest in the discussion now being carried on in your paper respecting the claims of a foreigner to high-sounding titles, but having had some experience of similar gentry, I desire to warn your readers against placing implicit confidence in *ex parte* statements when uncorroborated by proof. I remember, some years ago, a Greek who used to frequent the "Sultan," a noted place of resort in Manchester, and invariably "treated" all present who saluted him as "Prince," or "Count," I forget which.

The following extract from the *Times* of September 3rd, 1858, is also *apropos*—

"The man calling himself Count Viala was yesterday arrested; and in his lodgings were seized numerous false patents of Knighthood, and about a dozen diplomas of learned societies. One of the patents was of the Order of the Gilded Militia, or Gilded Spur, which purported to be granted by the Duke of Sforza (*sic*), a Roman Prince, and which set forth that, in addition to the Order, it conferred the title of Count. Others of the pretended patents were of the Order of Malta and that of St. Gregory the Great. The *so-called* Count de Viala has been recognised as a professional Greek, who is well known, both in Paris and at all the German watering places. He has at times passed by the name of Count de Cassan, and has been condemned for cheating at cards."

I must therefore say that the safe side is to be, like  
 Yours fraternally,  
 INCREDULOUS.

PROVINCE OF CORNWALL, AND ALFRED NUTT.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Allow me to thank Bro. Hughan for his correction of the error in the report of the meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge of Cornwall, that our local candidate for the Boys' School had been successful at the last election. Would that it had been so!

This is the first occasion in which this province (which, for its size, has been a liberal supporter of the Masonic Charities) has had a candidate to bring forward for any one of the charities, and consequently, its votes have on all previous occasions been given to other provinces, from all of which we had hoped to receive a return of votes in favour of Alfred Nutt. It happened unfortunately, however, that each of those provinces, with the exception of Cornwall, which rendered us valuable aid, had a candidate of their own to support, and consequently Alfred Nutt, instead of receiving some 600 or 700 votes, as we had hoped he would do, obtained only half that number.

The case, as Bro. Hughan states, is really a very deserving one, the late Bro. John Nutt, who was much respected, dying only a few weeks after becoming a bankrupt, it may, I believe, truly be said *broken-hearted*, thus leaving his widow and five children totally unprovided for.

As this province has contributed handsomely towards the Boys' School without hitherto having derived any return, it is hoped that the claim which we thus have upon the institution, will induce those subscribers who have no special interest in any candidate to give their support to Alfred Nutt, any votes for whom will be gratefully received by,

Yours fraternally,

WILLIAM KELLY.

P.G.M. Leicestershire and Rutland.  
Leicester, August 16th, 1870.

### PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF SOMERSET.

The R.W.P. J.M., Lord Carnarvon, held his Grand Lodge for Somerset on Monday last, at Highbridge, and visited the Rural Philanthropic Lodge, when over a hundred distinguished members from the different lodges attended. It was observed with much pleasure that only one lodge in the province omitted this opportunity of offering their respectful homage to the Earl of Carnarvon, whom the Masons of Somerset are proud to have as their chief, and who has recently been appointed by the Earl De Grey and Ripon to the exalted post of Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

The following brethren were appointed officers of the Grand Lodge for the year ensuing, Lord Carnarvon accompanying each qualifying investiture with appropriate compliments and admonitions:—

Bro. Else, Bridgewater ...	...	P.G.S.W.
" Butler, Taunton ...	...	P.G.J.W.
" Pigott, Weston-super-Mare ...	...	P.G. Chaplain.
" Payne, Bath ...	...	P.G. Treas.
" Hobbs, Wells ...	...	P.G. Reg.
" Pridcaux, Bridgewater ...	...	P.G. Sec.
" Major-General Doherty, Bath ...	...	P.G.S.D.
" Shepherd, Wincanton ...	...	P.G.J.D.
" Vizard, Weston-super-Mare ...	...	P.G.S. of Wks.
" Galpin, Crewkerne ...	...	P.G.D. of C.
" Knott, Ilminster ...	...	P.G.A.D. of C.
" Inskip, Weston-super-Mare ...	...	P.G.S.B.
" Brannan, Taunton ...	...	P.G.O.
" Keene, Bath ...	...	P.G. Purst.
" Helliard, Bath ...	...	P.G. Tyler.
" Woodward, Burnham ...	...	P.G.A. Tyler.
" Cox, Weston-super-Mare ...	...	
" Macfarlane, Bath ...	...	
" Harding, East Bower ...	...	
" Jones, Weston-super-Mare ...	...	
" Clementson, Highbridge ...	...	
" Vincent, Frome ...	...	

P.G. Stewards.

After the financial and Masonic arrangements had been satisfactorily disposed of, the brethren retired to the banquet room, where a sumptuous dinner was provided by Mr. Davidge, of the Railway Hotel, under the superintendence of Mr. Wickendon, of Taunton.

At the banquet the P.G.M. presided, with his wonted urbanity. The only drawback to the happiness of the company was the indisposition of the D.P.G.M. Bro. Capt. Bridges, who, although present, was unable to take his usual part in the business of the day. His lordship gave in rapid succession the usual toasts, and the loyalty of the brethren was especially asserted in drinking the health of "The Queen and the Craft."

Other brethren made appropriate speeches, especially the Provincial Grand Secretary, Bro. Else, to whom the best thanks of the province are due for the admirable arrangements made.

After spending a truly Masonic and happy evening the brethren separated early.—*Bridgewater Mercury.*

"LETTER from a Brother in England to a Brother in Scotland." W. P. Bachan's letter on "Antiquity of Freemasonry," Report of Rowley Chapter, 1051, &c., &c., shall appear next week.

HOPE.—Hope is an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast; then let a firm reliance of the Almighty's goodness animate our endeavours, and enable us to fix our hope within the limits of his most gracious promises, so shall success attend us; if we believe a thing impossible our despondency may render it so, but if we persevere to the end, we shall finally overcome all difficulties.—*Old Luther.*

### INSTALLATION OF THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY.

(From the *Masonic Record of Western India.*)

The installation of R.W. Bro. the Honourable James Gibbs to the office of District Grand Master of Bombay and its territories, which took place on the 2nd July, will be the dawning of a new era in Freemasonry in Western India, and will afford the highest satisfaction to the Fraternity far and near. For the last six years Masonry in Bombay was in a transition state, and only for the influence for good exercised over the Craft by this distinguished brother and a few others, both in the Masonic and social circle, the Order would have received a death-blow from which it would never have recovered. Who is there amongst the Fraternity that does not remember the reckless and heartless speculations that swept like an avalanche over Bombay in 1864-5, which brought ruin and misery on many poor widows and orphans? Masonry was dragged into the vortex, and many a good and true man, who would have joined the Order then, stood aghast at the demoralising influence exercised by several of those who, as "Masters in Israel," should have shown a better example. R.W. Bro. Gibbs, who was in England during this eventful period, arrived in Bombay at the crisis, and but for the great interest he openly displayed in the cause of our Holy Order, and which has been unremittingly continued from that time to this, we should not now have had on our rolls the names of His Excellency the Governor and a host of other influential and distinguished brethren, who have joined within the last few years.

The eminent services rendered to the Craft by our present District Grand Master, and the high honours he has attained, have all been duly chronicled in this journal, and are too well-known to need any recapitulation here.

The selection of W. Bro. Dr. Diver as Deputy District Grand Master has been a very just one so far as seniority in the District Grand Lodge is concerned, and we doubt not that he is able and willing to do every justice to the office; for he has worked hard, the best proof of which is in the substantial acknowledgments he has received from the different lodges over which he ruled. But there is such a thing as public opinion, and this—as far as we can learn—is somehow against W. Bro. Diver being "the right man in the right place." The office should be held by one possessing ability and experience, as also a social position such as to command the respect of all the brethren. The District Grand Master had a very delicate task to perform, and he did his duty in fixing his choice on the Senior Grand Warden.

We extract the following brief report of the proceedings from a local journal:—

"On Saturday last a ceremony was performed in Bombay which possesses great interest and importance to the numerous and powerful body of Freemasons in Western India. We refer to the installation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Gibbs as District Grand Master of Bombay and its territories. The Honourable Mr. Gibbs had for a considerable period occupied the post of Deputy District Grand Master, and it had often fallen to him to perform the duties pertaining to his present high office in the absence of the District Grand Master. The office he now fills was therefore, regarded as his right, and all who know what Freemasonry is, and who desire its advancement, will rejoice to see him on the Grand Master's throne. A special communication of the District Grand Lodge was held on Saturday for the installation of the District Grand Master. Mr. Taylor, the retiring incumbent, formally announced his resignation, and read a letter from the Grand Secretary, intimating that the Grand Master Mason of England (at that time Earl of Zetland) had been pleased to accept of his resignation. Mr. Justice Gibbs was then conducted into the District Grand Lodge, and, having produced his patent from the Grand Master of England, was duly installed, proclaimed, and saluted as District Grand Master of Bombay and its territories—the first District Grand Master ever thus honoured. Mr. Taylor then took his seat as Past D.G.M., and Dr. Diver was appointed as Deputy D.G.M. In announcing this appointment, the District Grand Master hinted that it would in all probability be made more frequently than hitherto, in order that Masons who deserved well of the Craft may thus more frequently be advanced to its honours.

Mr. J. J. Winton was unanimously elected District Grand Treasurer. It was resolved on the motion of the District Grand Master, to present to the Past D.G.M. an address on vellum, together with the jewel and clothing of his present rank, in testimony of the service he has rendered to the Craft in Western India, and of the esteem in which he is held by its members. The speeches delivered in the course of the evening were able and instructive, particularly that of the newly-installed District Grand Master, who impressed upon all present the responsibility that rests upon them as Masons—a responsibility that he considered all the weightier, as Freemasonry has yet a great work to do among all classes, all creeds, and all colours in India. No more popular appointment than that of Mr. Justice Gibbs to the post he fills could have been made.—*Times of India.*

### P o e t r y .

#### STANZAS.

"Are Maconnes Gudder Men than o thers?"

*Ancient Manuscript.*

Go to the widow's home,  
Where want has gone before:  
Ask her if ever Masons' hearts  
Forgot the needy poor?  
Ask her if ever Masons' hands  
Contribute to her store?

Go to the Masons' bed  
When death is hov'ring nigh,  
Ask him who smooths his pillow?  
Who stands in waiting by?  
Ask who will feed his orphans  
When he's beyond the sky?

Go to the Mason's grave  
Affection there to find;  
When to its long, last resting-place  
His body is consigned.  
Who utters then a fervent prayer?  
Whose eyes with tears are blind?

Go to the battle-field,  
Where Hate has drawn his blade,  
And ask that wounded soldier  
Who slew to give him aid?  
Ask him who with his friendly arms  
The lifted weapon stayed?

Go to the House of God,  
Where prayer is often heard;  
And see whose supplicating hands  
Are clasped on bosoms stirred—  
On bosoms stirred with hope Divine,  
That God their prayers has heard.

Go to the Mystic Lodge,  
Where Masons love to meet,  
And mark if e'er an impure word,  
Your list'ning ears shall greet.  
And mark if on the level there,  
The high and low do meet.

Go, scan the Mason's life;  
From discord ever free  
And as he journeys to the "bourne"  
O'er Time's tumultuous sea;  
If better than the world he's not,  
As good he ought to be.

SELMA.

### Notings from Masonic Journals.

WE are pleased to welcome again our namesake *The Freemason*, of St. Louis, Missouri—the number for June having reached us. It is as vigorous as ever, and although we differ with Bro. Gouley upon the Quebec question, we are delighted to find that his valuable labours are so highly appreciated by the Missouri fraternity.

Next week we shall quote from *The Freemason* a very interesting address on "Chapter Work," by Comp. Little, Grand High Priest of Virginia.

Our best thanks are due to R.W. Bro. Gouley—who, as our readers are aware, is also Grand Secretary of all the Masonic bodies in his State—for an extremely handsome volume of the transactions of the Missouri Grand Chapter since its formation in 1846. This must prove invaluable as a reference to the Masons of that important jurisdiction.

*The Masonic Tidings*, of Warsaw, New York, contains a fine oration by Bro. George H. Wells. This excellent publication is edited by Bros. J. W. Simons, P.G.M., and John Ransom, the latter being also the proprietor.

The installation of W. Bro. S. Cook as W.M. of Lodge Orion in the West took place at Poona, India, on the 24th June, and the following officers were appointed: W. Bro. L. W. Penn, I.P.M.; Bros. Smith, S.W.; Barnett, J.W.; Wilmer, Secretary; Haylett, Treasurer; Newport, S.D.; Haater, J.D.; Humphreys, I.G.; Kirby, Tyler.

BRO. CAPTAIN C. AGNEW, Her Majesty's 16th Lancers, has been elected Worshipful Master of Lodge Bangalore, at Bangalore, India, and was installed on the 24th June (St. John's Day).

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 Manges &c. After a trial no family will be without Mayar's Semolina.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Other Medical Testimony.—In speaking of the "Blood Purifier," old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, G. C. Kernott, M.D., L.S.A. Lond, says: "I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood." March 24, 1869.—In a letter to the proprietors, June 6, 1869, Dr. Irvine, of Irvine's-town, says: "I have been in the habit of ordering your Sarsaparilla for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles."—For all skin diseases, for purifying the system of mercurial poisons, and building up the broken constitution it is the only safe and certain remedy. In bottles 2s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. Sold by all Druggists. Pills and Ointment each in boxes, 1s 2½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. Testimonials also from the Hon. the Dean of Lismore; General William Gilbert, of the Indian Army; ordered also by Apothecaries' Hall, London. Caution—Get the red and blue wrappers, with the old Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine.—Adv't.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—From high temperatures many evils result more formidable than mere loss of appetite, apathy, and restlessness. By head-ache, giddiness, and parched skin, nature gives warning that a feverish attack has begun, which neglect will intensify if the sufferer fails to resort early to these cleansing and regulating pills, or some such corrective medicine. Holloway's Pills meet all disarrangements of the circulation and nervous centres with efficiency and safety, and through these potent auxiliaries they are competent to check the advancing malady and to conquer the threatened peril. Holloway's medicine is particularly useful to people past their climacteric age, when the energies begin to wane, and the various organs of the body become capricious in executing their functions.—[Adv't.]

CROSBY'S BALSAMIC COUGH ELIXIR.—Opiates Narcotics, and Squills are too often invoked to give relief in Coughs, Colds, and all Pulmonary diseases. Instead of such fallacious remedies, which yield momentary relief at the expense of enfeebling the digestive organs and thus increasing that debility which lies at the root of the malady, modern science points to Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixir, as the true remedy.—Select Testimonial. Dr. Rooke, Scarborough, author of the "Anti-Lancet," says: "I have repeatedly observed how very rapidly and invariably it subdued cough, Pain, and irritation of the chest in cases of pulmonary consumption, and I can, with the greatest confidence, recommend it as a most valuable adjunct to an otherwise strengthening treatment for this disease."—This medicine, which is free from opium and squills, not only allays the local irritation, but improves digestion and strengthens the constitution. Hence it is used with the most signal success in Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Coughs, Influenza, Night Sweats of Consumption, Quinsy, and all affections of the throat and chest. Sold by all respectable Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers, in bottles at 1s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, and wholesale by JAS. M. Crosby, Chemist, Scarborough. \*Invalids should read Crosby's Prize Treatise on "Diseases of the Lungs and Air-Vessels," a copy of which can be obtained gratis of any respectable Chemist.—[Adv't.]

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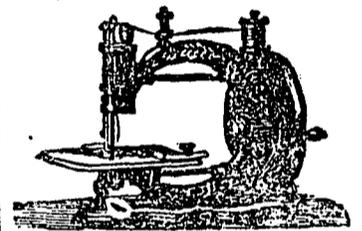


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