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Reviews.

Maxwell Drewitt; by the author of "George Geith." F. Enos Arnold, 49, Essex-street, Strand.

This work, although of an obviously different stamp to that which we last reviewed, "City and Suburb," is one which fully sustains the author's reputation as a skilful delineator of character. The scenes are chiefly laid in Ireland, and many are so true to nature as to be easily recognisable by those who have studied the national traits of the Irish people. Maxwell Drewitt is as accomplished a rogue as any of those recorded in the "Newgate Calendar;" but unhappily rogues are of no particular nation or clime, nor are the recitals of deeds of wrong and robbery confined to the literature of any particular age. The glimpses of life and manners which we get from a perusal of this work are, in our opinion, extremely interesting, irrespective of the development of the plot. We may especially refer to pp. 191-2-3-4 as examples; and albeit we detest Mr. Maxwell Drewitt's general conduct, we are somewhat inclined to agree with some of his conclusions. We have received several other works by the author of "George Geith," and but for a severe strain upon our time, we should ere now have reviewed them all. Reserving that pleasure for a future number of THE FREEMASON, we may briefly state here that from a cursory glance at their contents we believe that all Mrs. Riddell's literary productions are of a high order, and will be so acknowledged when much of the ephemeral literature of the day shall have found its way to the cheesemonger's counter.

The British Workman.—Christmas No. S. W. Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster-row.

We have received this capital number of *The British Workman*, which contains four whole-page illustrations—one of which especially, "The Prodigal in the Far Country," is most creditably executed. Although we are not a water-drinker, believing, as we do, that nothing can tend more to the advancement of a nation than the spread of true temperance principles—only we inculcate *moderation*, they preach total abstinence—we have long been in sympathy with the main objects advocated by the *British Workman*. The literary part of the number is highly entertaining and instructive, and we can fairly recommend many of the lessons it contains to the serious consideration of our readers.

Everyone's Almanac, 1871. Partridge and Co., 9, Paternoster-row.

This is a professedly religious almanac—texts for every day in the year being given—and a great deal of useful information fills each page, the price being only one penny. *Everyone's Almanac* ought to have an enormous circulation, the collection of texts alone being worth ten times the amount to readers of the Scriptures.

NEW MUSIC.

The Franco-German War Quadrille; The Burlington Waltz; The Royal Balmoral Caledonians. By HENRY PARKER. Published by C. Sheard, "Musical Bouquet" Office, 192, High Holborn.

Three sparkling compositions in dance music, which will enhance the fame of this young but rising composer. In the first various popular airs, such as "I am a Prussian, do you know my Colours," "The Watch on the Rhine," "Mourir pour la Patrie," and the soul-stirring strains of the "Marseillaise" are introduced. We do not, however, approve of the names of the scenes of French humiliation and defeat being interspersed through the pages of the music. In the "Caledonians" favourite Scottish airs are wedded to the graceful movements of that most charming figure-dance, which is now not so highly appreciated by the votaries of Terpsichore as it ought to be, though possibly Lord Lorne's marriage with the Queen's daughter will reanimate the fading glories of the good old "Caledonians" merriest and liveliest "sets." "The Light through the Trees," a ballad, written by Mrs. Henry Parker, music by Henry Parker. A sweetly-worded and pathetic ballad, set to a simple but effective melody. We fancy that some of our lady-readers—for we have lady reader be it known to the doubters, and especially the unmarried portion—will find something congenial to their affectionate and sympathetic ideas in the "Old, old Story," which Mrs. Parker so prettily narrates in verse.

MASONIC FEMALE ORPHAN SCHOOL, DUBLIN.

A general meeting of the Board of Governors of this institution was held at the School House on Tuesday, 6th December, when there was a numerous attendance of those entitled to be present.

The chair was taken by the Deputy Grand Master, as Senior Vice-President.

The ordinary business having been disposed of, and the reports from the several committees submitted, the scrutineers of the ballot for the election of four pupils presented their report, from which it appeared that of the brethren entitled to vote 151 Life Governors, 635 Annual Governors, and 288 Official Governors had exercised that privilege. The total number of votes recorded was 4,826—the number for each candidate being as follows:—

Andrews, Jane S.	142
Bell, Isabella Catherine	314
Bradshaw, Lilly Rebecca	565
Copeland, Anna Matilda	435
Ellis, Louisa	41
Francis, Anna St. George	15
Gill, Louisa	316
Little, Henrietta Louisa	930
Maxwell, Margaret	258
Perry, Helen Mary	461
Shields, Frances A. M.	434
Walshe, Emma Louisa	915

Henrietta Louisa Little, daughter of the late Lyndon E. S. Little, *M.D.*, of Hollymount, County Mayo; Emma Louisa Walshe, daughter of the late John Croker Walshe, commercial traveller; Lilly Rebecca Bradshaw, daughter of the late George Bradshaw, merchant, of Tipperary; and Helen Mary Perry, daughter of the late James Perry, wine and corn merchant, of Londonderry; were then declared duly elected as pupils of the school.

The several Hon. Officers and Committees of the School were re-elected for 1871, and Miss Wood was elected matron in place of Mrs. Noble, who retires after twenty-one years' service.

MASONIC LIFE-BOATS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

I read, with much pleasure, as I have no doubt all the other readers of THE FREEMASON did, your excellent and stirring article on "A Masonic Life-Boat," although that pleasure was considerably lessened by the information imparted of the inadequate support given to the "National Life-Boat Institution," and especially by what you said of the comparatively poor results of the efforts that have been made by some worthy brethren to add "a Masonic Life-Boat" to the fleet of that excellent Institution.

Will you permit me to express a doubt, whether you have hit the real cause of the "beggarly account of empty boxes which the Masonic Life-Boat Committee are fain to exhibit." Whatever failure may have attended the former almost individual attempt made to raise a fund for a Masonic Life-Boat, and however unsatisfactory the accounts that have been given of the appropriation of the money contributed for the object, there surely can be no hesitation in entrusting money to the committee meeting at Bro. Forster's, some of the members of which you name. Their personal character, not less than their services in Masonry, is a sufficient guarantee of their integrity, and of the fidelity with which they will apply every shilling entrusted to them for the floating of a Life-Boat in the name of the Craft. I hope "the indefatigable brethren" who constitute that Life-Boat Committee will not take it amiss if I say, I doubt whether there is sufficient energy put forth to "galvanise the movement into life and vigour." Masons, as you say, have many calls upon their purse, and, in general, they contribute liberally to the cause of charity; and when an additional object of charity or beneficence is introduced, there is necessarily required an extra stimulus to induce them again to open the purse. They will do it, however, if the object be a worthy one, like the floating of a Life-Boat, and it be urged with an earnestness worthy of the object, and evincing a determination to achieve it. It is not enough for a committee to meet, talk, and advertise their object; there must be strenuous individual exertion; individuals outside the committee must be interested in the cause; personal, and pressing representations of the eminent worthiness of the object must be made, and these stimuli must be sustained and extended wherever an opportunity presents itself, or can be created.

Of the successful results of such a course of proceeding as that I suggest I can speak from personal knowledge. About seven weeks since half a dozen members of "The City of London Masonic Club," meeting at the Jamaica Coffee-house, resolved to raise a fund to float a City of London Masonic Life-Boat; and they resolved, furthermore, to succeed in their object. Bro. Henry Chapman (177) was chosen Honorary Secretary, and so energetic has he been in the pursuit of our object—enlisting not only Masons but many who are not Masons in the work, in both town and country—that we have already nearly £200 in hand, and are vigorously pursuing our onward course. We have no desire—quite the contrary—to interfere with the older committee. We hope to stimulate them to more vigorous action. Theirs is to be "The Masonic Life-Boat;" ours, "The City of London Masonic Life-Boat." We are, many of us, citizens of London, and we feel it to be a disgrace to the wealthiest city and first seaport of

the world, and especially a disgrace to the wealthy city companies, which have such enormous revenues, that there should be no life-boat identified with it or them; and we have resolved to wipe away the disgrace, so far as the Masonic body is concerned, by doing what the wealthy Corporation and the wealthy companies have omitted to do. In this we hope for the goodwill and co-operation of a sufficient number of our brethren, and others, to ensure our success. As you justly remark, "without unduly taxing the resources of the brethren, not only one, but two, or even three life-boats might be provided and presented to the institution, as a practical example of that benevolence which is denominated the highest and purest characteristic of genuine Freemasonry." Let each committee, then, steadily and energetically pursue its own course. "Let no jealousies nor discord impede the fulfilment of our resolve," and we shall each achieve our object. We work not in hostile rivalry, but in brotherly emulation; and we shall have to rejoice together, at no distant time, in the floating of at least two life-boats identified with Freemasonry. What may we not hope to hear of when we put these boats

"Down on the shore, the stormy shore,
Beset by a growling sea,
Whose mad waves leap on the rocky steep
Like wolves on a traveller's tree;
Where the foam flies wide, and an angry blast
Blows the curlew off, with a screech;
Where the brown seawrack, torn up by the roots,
Is flung out of fishes' reach;
Where the tall ship rolls on the hidden shoals,
And scatters her planks on the beach."

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

ORIGIN OF MASONRY.

BY BRO. W. P. BUCHAN.

(Concluded from page 637.)

At page 65 we perceive a repetition of the usual childish story about "numerous magnificent buildings being erected by German Masons in Italy, France, and England," but as Bro. Steinbrenner himself suggests at page 29 we will relegate this little "nursery tale" to the nursery.

The following, at page 71, appears to me either to contain a good deal of the imaginary, or at least to require some further explanation, viz., "So also in the course of time, the ceremonial forms and usages now no longer understood, gradually assumed the form of those of the other trades, and lost their peculiar significance; the more so, as in many places the stone-masons abandoned their lodges and affiliated with the guilds of ordinary masons."

The idea, at page 72, of a whole squad of men stopping work on the approach of a stranger mason, and "forming themselves into a half circle, a square, or some other geometrical figure with their master at their head," is a little curious. And as to the Apron being alluded to and worn as "the distinguishing badge of our order," I am not, as yet, aware of its being so used before A.D. 1717. I am not aware that Elias Ashmole, in the seventeenth century wore an apron, the same as we now do, at every Masonic meeting at which he was present; or that Sir Christopher Wren did so after his adoption in 1691. All craftsmen wore aprons and just as it suited them and their work, and until last century I am not, as yet, aware of any peculiar significance attaching to a "mason's" apron any more than to a smith's. The giving the credit of the allegorical symbolisms which are so often seen depicted in Gothic Cathedrals to the masons is a pure mistake. It is to the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church that we are indebted for these allegories; nay more, it is to them also we are indebted for the rise and progress of the Gothic Architecture of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

As to the two pillars "JACHIM" and "BOOZ," depicted at page 76, I should like to know something more reliable about them before saying much; possibly they may be examples of the

vagaries of late German work, the date of "JACHIM's" base, e.g., looking as if it were nearer the fourteenth century than the eleventh. However, this is perhaps a case for the exercise of the Masonic virtue "caution," in case one should drop his hand into a "mare's nest." I lately got a wonderful account of the so-called "Prentice pillar" (more properly Prince's pillar) at Roslin, which I was told contained three beautiful wreaths or garlands entwined around it, and which were cut in reference to our "three degrees," and so on—very good so far, only it so happens that there are four wreaths round the pillar!—so much for fancy.

At page 81 we are told that the masons "were far ahead of their contemporaries in general knowledge and education!" I suppose we must admit this at least to the extent that the masons of former times were equally as far ahead of their contemporaries as are the masons of the present day? Only it is a little curious that a Mason in Glasgow never managed to get on for Deacon-Convener during the last two centuries and a half until a few years ago, and in a list of Deacon-Conveners of Edinburgh beginning at 1578 and up to the middle of the last century we only find two Masons, viz., John Milne and Andrew Wardrop, their earliest date being 1653; while the hammermen, tailors (and we must not forget that King Edward III. of England became a speculative tailor, or at least was made an honorary "Linen Armourer," see pages 312 and 319 of Toulmin Smith's "English Gilds," upon the ordinances, customs, oaths, &c., of the tailors gilds at Exeter), goldsmiths, skippers, &c., are again and again elected.

It strikes me a mason several centuries ago was simply a stone-cutter or a builder, while in some statutes we find him classed as a labourer, and as to taking the leading part in burghal affairs, we must look to some of the other crafts for that, generally speaking.

At page 110 he reiterates the idea of a "freemason," meaning a mason "who works in freestone," but that that is a mistake, I have only to say that all masons worked in freestone, both those who received "4 den" and those who got "3 den." "Freemason" simply meant a mason who was free of his gild. And as a corroboration of this we find, that in Scotland they were called Freemenmasons or Freemen of Mason's society. Free-stone-masons is a mistake. At page 121, he reiterates the usual mistakes of Thomas Boswell in 1600 being a Warden, and Robert Moray in 1641 being a Master Mason of the Lodge of Edinburgh Mary's Chapel. As at page 126, Sir Christopher Wren was not "adopted" until 1691, he could hardly be "Grand Master" in 1685, more especially also as there was none such until 1717.

At page 125 of the *Freemasons' Magazine* for November 1869, Bro. W. J. Hughan says that Sir Christopher Wren was "initiated" in 1691, but if he received none of our "secrets" or ceremonies, then I would respectfully suggest that it is much better to use the word "adopted" as by so doing a more correct view of the matter is apt to be given and taken. As to the imaginary remarks at page 139, about the "initiation" of "Fellows," the writer might do well to read Shaw's 1599, Statutes which show that two apprentices were bound to be present at the legal admission of all Masters and Fellows then.

At page 151 we are told that "The square and compass conjoined was the peculiar mark of the (Masonic) Fraternity;" but that is not true. In a work on Edinburgh, I have it shows the arms of the wrights as "A square and compass or," and the masons have "A square and compass or." So that we here see the wrights carrying the square and compasses proper. "The united companies of wrights and masons, commonly known by the name of the United Incorporation of Mary's Chapel, was so erected by a seal of cause from the Town Council of Edinburgh, dated Oct. 15th, 1475; it sends a double representative to the Town Council, namely, one deacon for the wrights and another for the masons." The engraving of their arms in the work I have shows the shield of the wrights to the dexter, and the masons to the sinister, so

that it is the wrights which is here placed first. Ergo, how does that agree with Masonic pretensions?

There is also another point here to which I wish to draw particular attention, viz.: As above stated, the Edinburgh masons only formed part of the "United Incorporation of Mary's Chapel," consequently the query rises in my mind—What effect would that have upon the minutes of the Edinburgh masons' "lodge?" These minutes go back to 1598, but the minutes of the Glasgow "Incorporation" of masons go back to 1600 (only two years between them); and as the Glasgow masons after 1600 were an incorporation without the wrights, I would like to know what particular differences or resemblances exist between the minutes of the Edinburgh masons' lodge and the Glasgow masons' incorporation during the seventeenth century?

In studying the relative status which the masons held with other crafts in the community, we ought to examine properly what effect the Reformation had upon them specially, so as to understand whether or not it lowered their standing? If it did not do so in any essential degree, then all the pretentious stories we have heard about the high standing and abilities of the old operative masons are pure manufactured myths.

So far as I have yet been able to make out, the operative mason and the operative carpenter in Britain appear to have been very much on a par, and certainly I do not remember of anything which would lead me to put the former above the latter. At page clvi. of Toulmin Smith's "English Gilds," we find a specimen of the power of the smiths at Magdeburg, which, with others elsewhere, shows what independence of spirit some of the old crafts possessed in Germany, and which possibly had considerable weight in enabling the Reformation there to take firmer root. At pages 156 and 158, a very fanciful and far-fetched comparison is drawn between Solomon's Temple and a Gothic cathedral! The author should know that there is a great similarity in the description of much of Solomon's work and the style of the Assyrian architecture of the period. From a perusal of the description of the lately-discovered Assyrian palaces, as per Layard's "Nineveh," &c., we can discover many points of resemblance. Solomon's Temple was finished about 2,000 years before our Pointed Gothic style arose, and even at the best, as a specimen of architecture, it was but a paltry erection after all, with a good deal of gingerbread work about it. The Jews were not a nation of builders, hence all that was done in Solomon's time was a bit of copying, and that, too, by the help of foreigners. There was nothing new in the style of Solomon's little Temple, and certainly if its grand architectural features consisted in the two brass pillars which stood in front of it, there is hardly much left to boast of in the way of masonry. Besides, among the surrounding nations there were many temples and palaces a hundredfold more magnificent works of architecture than Solomon's Temple. Its great glory—in which it shone supremely conspicuous above all the others—consisted in something else than its ornaments of gold, brass, or precious stones; and even the circumstance of no tool of iron being used on the building—the stones being all cut to order in the quarries—which is made so much of, was nothing extraordinary, but common enough among the Egyptians, and from the description of Solomon's Temple given in the Bible, its stonework seems to have been very simple indeed.

Another thought strikes me, viz., that Bro. Steinbrenner may have derived his ideas anent Solomon's Temple from some of the wonderful fancies of Dr. Mackey, who, in reference to it, says: "This famous fabric was supported by fourteen hundred and fifty-three columns (he is extremely precise!) and two thousand nine hundred and six pilasters, all hewn from the finest Parian marble!" I was not aware that there was even one marble column in the case. Had it been Herod's Temple, erected about a thousand years after, which he was treating upon, we might have felt some excuse for the Doctor, as the following will show, but to manufacture and

retail dreams and silly stories about Solomon's Temple having 1453 Parian marble columns is simply ridiculous, viz.: "On three sides it (Herod's Temple) was surrounded by double porticos or cloisters of two rows of columns, that to the east being called Solomon's (probably simply in honour of that king). To the south stood the magnificent Royal Porch or Stoa Basilica erected by Herod. This consisted of four rows of Corinthian columns, forty in each row, and consequently 15 feet apart from centre to centre. The outer aisles were 30 feet in width, the central 45 feet, or two and three intercolumniations respectively. The central aisle terminated in a bridge, which, spanning the intermediate valley, led direct to the city."

As I pointed out above, Bro. Steinbrenner strives to get the origin of some of the chief features in our Gothic cathedrals in Solomon's Temple, but I would merely observe that a Roman Basilica would be nearer the mark. At page 158 it says: "Sixthly, we read of two pillars, ornamented with network, lily-work, and pomegranates, which certainly have no likeness to anything we know of, unless it is the Gothic pinnacles which sometimes surmount the pillars (buttresses?) with their leafy ornaments." Now what these ornaments on Solomon's two pillars, executed 1000 B.C., had to do with Gothic pinnacles erected 1300 A.D., I know not. The network, lily-work, and pomegranates was before then in quite common use in Asiatic and Assyrian work. The pillar at the Tomb of Atreus has an alliance with this style; while the metal plates fixed on to the walls with nails reminds us of 2nd Chron. iii., 9.

Towards the end of his work, Bro. Steinbrenner has some very interesting and useful remarks; indeed it is a great pity that the author is so far astray in his ideas upon the history of Gothic architecture, as well as architecture generally, for there are many highly valuable passages in his book. At page 155 he says: "The legend (of Hiram) itself is evidently borrowed from certain idle tales, taken out of the Jewish Targums, which were published in London in 1715, from a manuscript in the University Library at Cambridge; and these two brothers were publicly accused by their seceding contemporaries of manufacturing the degree, which they never denied."

In the foregoing hasty remarks I have attempted to show how great is the necessity for a proper history of Freemasonry, and one which will give England fair play in more senses than one, as also one which, when it condescends to treat upon the subject of architecture and Operative Masonry, will do so in a style which will stand examination. The best history of Freemasonry, as such, which I have hitherto seen is Findel's edition of last year, for which he deserves all praise, only there is considerable room for improvement, especially in the architectural portion; in fact, if Bro. Findel, were to do *himself* justice he would re-write several portions of it. However, it appears to me that there is still a great gap—one which is waiting for some good honest and scholarly English brother to fill up, unless indeed some "canny" Scot does it before him. That such a one may soon arise and come forward is certainly my sincere wish, and I am sure that every true Freemason and lover of the truth will join in wishing him God speed.

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 third Tuesday in the month, when the ceremonies alone are rehearsed. The DOMATIC CHAPTER OF INSTRUCTION is also held in the above rooms every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, from October until April inclusive.

MR. FRAILING, of the *Daily News* Office, writes Feb. 20, 1869:—"I had the misfortune to sprain my foot badly last August. After trying all sorts of remedies for it without benefit, I was at last induced to use your Vegetable Pain Killer, which in a few days entirely cured it. I have since constantly kept it in my house as a family medicine, and have great confidence in it.—To P. Davis & Son."

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

[Owing to a misconception of our instructions, our reporter's notes of the Quarterly Communication held on the 7th inst. were not left at the printing office in time for insertion in last week's number. In order to complete the record of Grand Lodge proceedings, we now subjoin the report, and have taken steps to prevent the recurrence of any such omission in future. Similar observations will apply to the previous non-appearance of the account now furnished of the meeting of the Mark Grand Lodge on the 8th inst. We regret this the more as ours is the only Masonic journal which employs a reporter to attend Grand Lodge, and render a *verbatim* transcript of its proceedings, a privilege specially accorded to us by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and one which we highly value and appreciate.]

On Wednesday evening week the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge of England was made in the Hall, the Earl de Grey and Ripon, M.V.G.M., on the throne. Although the paper of business was lighter than has been known for many years, there was a very large attendance of Grand and Past Grand Officers and members of private lodges, Freemasons appearing thereby to take a more lively interest in the proceedings at head-quarters than they formerly did. The elocutionary strength, too, of Grand Lodge seems to be constantly on the increase, if we may judge from the numerous good speeches which are made there at present than was the case some time ago; but as the principal part of this elocution on Wednesday week was devoted to the case of a brother who sought relief at the Lodge of Benevolence, it must necessarily be given in brief in these columns. A very small paper of business became, by the speeches which were made on it, the foundation of a good evening's work, and what could easily have been accomplished in an hour occupied the brethren, through their verbose representatives, nearly three hours.

The Grand Lodge having been opened with the customary formalities, the minutes of the Quarterly Communication of the 7th September and of the Especial Grand Lodge of the 16th of September were read by Grand Secretary and confirmed.

The Grand Master said that a notice stood on the paper to the effect that he would make a communication to Grand Lodge in reference to the district of Montreal, but as the question related to a matter which occurred several years ago, at a time when he did not appear to be present in Grand Lodge, he would request Bro. Havers, who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, to make the communication for him.

Bro. Havers said it would be in the recollection of many members who attended Grand Lodge that on the 29th June of last year, in consequence of the absence of the Grand Registrar, he (Bro. Havers) took charge of the appeals. Among them was one of Bros. Brown and Robinson, of Montreal, and the remarks he made upon it had given great dissatisfaction and discomfort. Many letters had been received on the subject, among others, from Bro. Badgley, District Grand Master, stating that his authority had been set at nought in his own province in consequence of that statement. At the time he (Bro. Havers) made it he believed it to be true, and he would give the grounds of his belief at that time that Bro. Badgley was not District Grand Master of Montreal. He hoped the statement he was about to make would be satisfactory to that brother, but he thought it his duty, in justification of his own conduct to make it. In 1859, in the troubles of which he (Bro. Havers) took a large part, the then Grand Master, Lord Zetland, said that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Montreal having virtually ceased to exist for several years past, he did not think it advisable to, nor should he, take any steps to resuscitate it. He thought then and now, that from the time the words were uttered the District Grand Lodge of Montreal did not exist. But it appeared there was subsequent action taken, and the late Grand Secretary, Bro. Gray Clarke, wrote to Bro. Badgley and asked him to resign. But he did not resign; and that letter coming from the recognised officer of this Grand Lodge, must be taken to be an admission that Bro. Badgley still held office. An answer was requested, which did not come, and nothing more was heard of the affair. In 1860 the Grand Secretary removed the name of Bro. Badgley from the calendar. But he had never been superseded, and therefore, from the course events had taken, he was still District Grand Master of Montreal. The explanation, he hoped, would be satisfactory to Bro. Badgley, and be deemed an apology for any wounded feelings he (Bro. Havers) might have caused.

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart: I rise with a very great deal of pleasure to nominate the Right Hon.

the Earl de Grey and Ripon, our Grand Master, as Grand Master for the year 1871. I am quite certain we all deplore the unfortunate circumstances which prevented his being amongst us so much as we could have wished, but at the same time we have the satisfaction of knowing that he has Masonry at heart, that his zeal and ability in Masonry are found everywhere; and it is therefore with feelings of the very greatest pleasure that I rise to nominate him as Grand Master for the year ensuing. (Cheers.)

The Grand Master: The next business that stands on the paper is the election of a Senior and Junior Vice-President of the Lodge of Benevolence. Before that takes place, however, I propose to nominate as President of the Lodge of Benevolence Bro. Clabon. (Cheers.)

The balloting papers were then distributed, and the election of Vice-President, and of twelve Past Masters, to serve on the Lodge of Benevolence was proceeded with, scrutineers being appointed to examine the votes.

On the report of the Lodge of Benevolence for the last quarter being reached,

The Grand Master said that one of the two grants recommended by it (£250) to a brother of No. 181 was very large, and he was almost inclined to think unprecedented.

Bro. Joshua Nunn, as W.M. of the Lodge of Benevolence on the occasion of this grant being recommended, moved the confirmation of it.

Bro. Binckes seconded it, and gave a history of the great good the proposed recipient had always done to the charities of the Order.

Bro. Horace Lloyd said it was always a disagreeable task to oppose any generous gift that might be recommended, but he felt on this occasion that the sum was too large, whatever services the brother had rendered to the Craft. He adopted the reasoning of the Deputy Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, who had said, "when a large grant was proposed in Grand Lodge not long ago, that there was a tendency in all large bodies—and we could claim no exception from the general weakness in this respect—to dip their hands into the public purse, and to spend freely rather than with discrimination the funds at their disposal. It was simply human nature, but it was his duty to caution the brethren of it. It was an invidious duty to perform, but it was the duty of all in any position of authority or trust in that hall to press that advice upon Grand Lodge, not from a niggardly or churlish spirit of parsimony, but from a consideration of what was due to the Order and those sound principles of economy of which they were in a certain sense the guardians and trustees." The amount seemed to be very large, and in his (Bro. H. Lloyd's) opinion, should be reduced by £100. He therefore moved that as an amendment.

Bro. Snell seconded it.

Bro. C. H. Gregory supported the original motion. The proposition came before one of the largest Lodges of Benevolence of recent times, and there were only two dissentients to it. At the following board it was adopted unanimously.

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart thought that Lord Carnarvon's words were all very well when applied to what was probably a questionable grant, but not to this. He felt it right to raise his voice in support of this grant. He also thought that while they had a Board of Benevolence, they should have confidence in their discretion.

Bro. John Savage said it was undoubtedly a large grant, but great services had been rendered by the brother to whom it was to be given. For twenty-five years he had worked hard in Masonry, and was untiring in his zeal for the welfare of the Order.

Bro. Bailey, P.M., 1, supported the amendment. He thought they ought to know something of the station in life of the needy brother, the state of his distress, and his family disasters. He did not see how they could vote the proposed sum simply because for so many years he had greatly distinguished himself as a member of the Order. No one had said under what circumstances it was to be given; the board had seemed to be guided only by the fact that he had been a good Mason.

Bro. James Mason believed that in spite of the courage evinced by Bro. H. Lloyd in proposing such an amendment, Grand Lodge would not deal out charity with such a cold hand. The more liberal they were, the larger would be the funds they would in future have to administer. The funds of Grand Lodge were large; they had been accumulating year by year; and there was no necessity for being niggardly. Brethren should bear in mind that the brother to be assisted had served the charities as Steward no less than thirteen times.

Bro. Havers supported the amendment, and Bro. Parkinson, P.M. 181, upheld the original motion, upon which Bro. Joshua Nunn replied, and the amendment was then put and lost by an overwhelming majority.

The original motion was then put and carried.

The second grant of £50 recommended by the board was also carried.

Bro. John Symonds thought this was the proper time to mention a subject to the Grand Master which required to be settled. The Board of Benevolence had for a long time met at seven o'clock in the evening; but the board had itself lately altered that hour, and were now meeting at six. The board, he believed, had certain powers delegated to them, but had they recently had any further powers? They had exercised a legislative power in making the alteration, and he thought it ought not to be passed over in silence, however unobjectionable it might be, as it would be establishing a precedent for their passing laws and regulations. He suggested that the subject be referred to the Board of General Purposes.

Bro. Nunn rose to order. There was no question before Grand Lodge. The hour of meeting of the board did not appear in the Book of Constitutions, and the members had a perfect right to fix it.

Bro. Symonds said it was not the question of the alteration of the hour of meeting which was so important, as whether the committee as now constituted possessed any legislative power? That was the important principle which ought to be decided. There was no instance of any legislative power being possessed by the Lodge of Benevolence other than the passing grants of money. He would move that, as doubts existed whether it had that power, it be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider the question.

The Grand Master: I do not feel that it would be right to rule that the question just raised is out of order because no notice on the subject was given, because I imagine that the worthy brother did not know of this before in time to give notice. If he had had an opportunity of giving notice, clearly it would be out of order that he should propose anything without notice; but the report does raise the question, and I do not think it would be in accordance with our practice to rule that the discussion of the question is out of order; but I think he has lost his opportunity of moving, as there is no notice. I should be glad to hear the opinion of the Grand Registrar.

The Grand Registrar thought they were bound to receive the report, and enter it on the minutes. The board seem to have thought they had authority to make this alteration themselves. That was a very grave question. Now that the question was mooted, inquiry should be made whether the time had been fixed by Grand Lodge? If so, it was perfectly out of the power of the board to alter it. The alteration appeared to have been made without notice to the Craft, which was necessary, as every Master had a right to be present at the board. Bro. Symonds was right in taking the earliest opportunity of bringing the matter before Grand Lodge. The Grand Master should give directions to the Grand Secretary to summon the board at the usual hour.

Bro. Joshua Nunn informed Grand Lodge that four months ago the motion for the alteration was proposed at the board, and notice was given that it would be discussed at the next meeting. At the next meeting it was discussed and carried. At the third meeting the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, and it was not until another meeting the question was asked whether they were doing wrong. It was found that there was no case in the Book of Constitutions that would interfere with the appointment of the hour of meeting. It was the fault of the Craft if they did not know. A circular went out every month from Grand Secretary's office that the Master of a lodge should attend the board. The alteration was necessary. At one time the time required to dispose of the cases before the board was from seven to eight or nine; now it was from seven to half-past eleven, and an earlier hour was consequently fixed. If the time got late many brethren retired, and the concluding cases were left to the few who remained. For these reasons the board suggested an alteration, and finding that no time for meeting was named in the Book of Constitutions, the alteration was made for the convenience of the Craft.

The Grand Master: There is, no doubt, nothing in the Book of Constitutions which prescribes the hour at which the Board of Benevolence should meet, and I am quite sure there is no single member of the Board of Benevolence who would wish to take any step which was objected to by this Grand Lodge, or be open to criticism on the part of the Craft. I should be sorry to be called upon to exercise my prerogative so strongly as to direct the Grand Secretary, without communication, to summon the brethren for an hour different to that decided on; but I put it to the members, after what has taken place with regard to the step which has been taken, which the W.M. of every lodge in the Craft has had notice of, whether it would not be well to continue to meet at the hour at which they have hitherto met, and that the question should be raised and discussed at the next meeting of Grand Lodge, after the brethren have had an opportunity of talking the matter over at their various lodges, and an harmonious conclusion be come to?

Bro. Joshua Nunn said the summonses had already gone out fixing the hour at six.

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart asked whether the Calendar for 1871 had been altered to six?

The Grand Secretary said yes; and the summonses had gone out for the next three months.

The Grand Registrar: Your lordship states the hour, and I do not see that, until he altered it, it must remain.

The Grand Master: It is a question, I think, which requires some consideration, and so far as my own view of the matter is concerned, I should desire to have time to consider what would be most convenient to the Craft in the circumstances under which we are placed. As the notices have gone out, their withdrawal might give rise to some inconvenience. My idea is that those notices should not be issued until the subject has had further consideration. I will consider it, and come to a conclusion as soon as possible. Bro. Symonds should give notice for a full discussion.

Bro. Symonds: I will do that at the proper time.

The following report of the Board of General Purposes was taken as read, and then put to Grand Lodge and adopted:—

To the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England.

The Board of General Purposes beg to report as follows:

1. That their attention has been directed to the fact of the new Postal Cards having been made the medium for lodge summonses. The Board desire to direct the attention of the members of Grand Lodge, and more especially that of Secretaries to lodges, to the very objectionable nature of the above proceeding, and to warn all brethren that such an offence against Masonic decency will, if brought under the notice of the Board, be visited with the greatest displeasure.

2. The Board beg further to report, that on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 8th November inst., a fire occurred in some workshops situated in Little Wild-street, in the rear of the Society's freehold premises in Great Queen-street. The great window of the New Banqueting Hall in the Tavern and the windows of the Tavern kitchen were destroyed, likewise that the south end of the Society's Great Hall sustained some damage. All the premises are insured. The Board immediately directed the Grand Superintendent of Works to make the necessary survey, to take steps for agreeing upon the amount of compensation with the Insurance Companies, and for having the injuries incurred made good.

3. The last edition of the Book of Constitutions being exhausted, the Board have ordered a reprint, with such alterations as have been sanctioned by Grand Lodge, with as little delay as possible.

4. The Board beg further to report, that in pursuance of the Resolution confirmed at the last Quarterly Communication, they have had the subject of the provision of an organ for use in Grand Lodge under consideration, and they hope shortly to make such arrangements on the subject as they trust will meet with the approval of Grand Lodge.

5. The Board beg to subjoin a Statement of the Grand Lodge accounts at the last meeting of the Finance Committee, held on the 11th November, 1870, showing a balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of £2,280 3s. 8d., and in the hands of the Grand Secretary, for petty cash, £75.

(Signed) J. LLEWELLYN EVANS,
President.

Freemasons' Hall, London, Nov. 22, 1870.

The Grand Registrar said a communication had been received from the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, stating that Bro. George Bease having made his submission, had been restored to all his Masonic privileges. Bro. Bease had consequently withdrawn his appeal, which was deferred from the last Quarterly Communication at the request of the District Grand Lodge.

Bro. Brackstone Baker, P.G.D., moved: "That a sum of £100 be granted from the Fund of General Purposes to the fund now being raised under the auspices of the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian in aid of the British and foreign refugees from France."

Bro. Bennoch seconded the motion, which was then put and carried.

The scrutineers here returned with the report that Bro. Joshua Nunn was elected Senior Vice President of the Lodge of Benevolence, the votes for him being 95, and for Bro. Savage, P.G.D., 74.

Bro. James E. Saunders, P.M. No. 1...	144
" Samuel May, P.M. No. 780 ...	138
" Charles A. Cottelbrune, P.M. No. 733 ...	132
" Charles James Hogg, P.M. No. 58 ...	132
" Witham M. Bywater, P.M. No. 19 ...	130
" James W. Halsey, P.M. No. 134 ...	130
" James R. Sheen, P.M. No. 201 ...	129
" Samuel Gale, P.M. No. 19 ...	127
" William Mann, P.M. No. 186 ...	125
" Henry Garrod, P.M. No. 749 ...	120
" Philip Kirke, P.M. No. 144 ...	113
" S. Kemball Cook, P.M. No. 197 ...	105
" Thomas Tyrrell, P.M. No. 144 ...	93
" William Alexander, P.M. No. 167 ...	85
" James Weaver, P.M. No. 362 ...	55

The first twelve being elected.

Grand Lodge was then closed.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Domestic Lodge, No. 177.—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, the 9th inst., at Bro. Clemow's (Anderton's) Hotel, Fleet-street, and was as is usual with this popular lodge, numerously attended. The officers present were, Bros. J. R. Foulger, W.M., whose working cannot be excelled; Walford, S.W.; Ferguson, J.W., (two very efficient officers); Timms, S.D.; Everitt, I.G., (Bro. Kent, the J.D., was unavoidably absent); J. Smith, P.G. Pur. and Treas.; James Brett, G. Pur., P.M., P.Z., &c.; and the following Past Masters, Bros. Wm. Carpenter, M. Haydon, Fred. Smith, H. Potter (1158), H. Thompson H. Elmes, late Sec. Amongst the lay-brethren were Bros. S. A. Treadwell, Barber, Kent, Giles, and Pulsford (1158), Goodfellow, Hughes, Needham, Dyer, Hancock, J. Willing, junr., R. Montagu, Chubb, Percival, Silverton, Turpin, Anscombe, and Chas. E. Thompson, S.W. 1158. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Messrs Cruchley and J. Acason, who were subsequently initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. Bros. Hughes, Needham, and Hancock, were then raised to the sublime degree, after which the election of a W.M. for the ensuing year took place. The choice of the brethren fell upon Bro. Walford, S.W., by an unanimous vote. Bros. J. Smith, P.G. Pur., was re-elected Treas., and Daly, Tyler. Upon the motion of Bro. J. Smith, seconded by Bro. Elmes, and carried unanimously, a jewel of the value of five guineas was voted to Bro. Foulger, the retiring W.M., and certainly no former Master of the Domestic Lodge so richly deserved the honour as Bro. Foulger does, and we congratulate him upon that, and the respect and esteem in which he is held by all of the brethren, a fact made very evident by the applause with which he was received. Bros. Treadwell, Pulsford, Montague and Chas. E. Thompson, were elected Auditors, and Friday, the 23rd inst., was named for the purpose. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment, which consisted of an excellent champagne dinner, provided by Bro. Clemow, who was ably assisted by Bro. Smith, the manager. The W.M. quickly disposed of the usual loyal and Masonic toasts. To the toast of the P.M.'s, &c., Bro. Ough, P.G.P. responded, and expressed the great pleasure he had experienced in being present that evening, and complimented in high terms, the W.M. for his complete working, and said he thought the Domestic Lodge ought to feel very proud in having three Grand Officers attached to them, viz., Bro. Adams, J. Smith and James Brett. He thanked them very sincerely for the way in which the toast had been received. Bro. Smith proposed "The W.M.," which was received with more than usual applause. The W.M. in acknowledging the compliment said, if he had done his duty to the satisfaction of the lodge, he was amply repaid. He thanked the Officers and P.M.'s for their kind assistance, especially Bro. J. Smith. Bros. Cruchley and Acason returned thanks for "The Initiates" in appropriate terms, and the "Visitors" of whom there was a goodly number, replied *seriatim*. Other toasts were given and responded to, and a very pleasant evening was brought to a close. Bros. Fountain, Hancock and Acason, contributed some very good songs. Bro. Giles made a very elegant compliment to the lodge, by presenting each member with a small, though handsome bouquet.

Lodge of Asaph, No. 1319.—The first meeting of this lodge which is composed of musical and theatrical brethren, was held on the 5th inst., at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. E. Stanton Jones, W.M., opened the lodge, when the minutes were read and confirmed, and the following brethren were balloted for as joining members:—Bros. C. Coote, junr., A. Phasey, E. Frewin, J. Perry, J. Boatwright, G. Horton, G. Tyler, T. Edgar, W. H. Cremer, all of 205; F. Ledger, 11, H. Baker, J. T. Haines, W. T. Wrighton, and W. Froggett of 23; W. Maby 68, R. Samson 186, E. Dearle 88, and C. Harper, jun., 332 Scotland, and proved unanimous. Also for Messrs. W. A. Finney, John M. Ball, H. Sniders, W. H. Weston, H. B. Farnie, H. J. Snelling, H. J. Finney, and W. A. Easton, as candidates the four first and the last being in attendance, were duly initiated. Bro. Coote was elected Treasurer and invested, the following gentlemen were also proposed for initiation: Messrs. Julian Egerton, J. Radcliffe and Frank Musgrave, all Professors of Music. Thirteen members were then elected to compose the Committee of the Benevolent Fund, which will form a special feature of this lodge, and we feel confident from the high character of its members that it will be a great success, and the example may be advantageously followed by other lodges in a like manner, reserving a per centage of their income to form a fund to assist their brethren in the time of need, admitting as we do, that Freemasonry is not a benefit society, in the usual acceptation of the term, yet we conceive it to be in harmony with our obligation to be able to assist a brother at once, without having to recommend his case to the Lodge of Benevolence.

PROVINCIAL.

SUNDERLAND.—*Phoenix Lodge, No. 94.*—The brethren of this lodge assembled in their Hall, Queen-street, Sunderland, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., to witness the installation of Bro. Thos. Henderson as W.M. for the ensuing twelve months. The ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. W. Whinham, P.M. The W.M. having been duly placed in the chair, he appointed and invested the following officers, viz.:—Bros. W. H. Sharp, I.P.M.; J. S. Pearson, S.W.; R. Lutert, J.W.; J. Riseborough, P.M., Treasurer; J. J. Styles, P.M., Secretary;

T. Cairns, S.D.; T. G. Garrick, J.D.; J. Todd, I.G.; J. W. Brown, Tyler; A. Burton and R. Child, Stewards. The attendance of members and visitors was large, lodges No. 80, 97, 949, and 960 being represented.

CHELMSFORD.—*Lodge of Good Fellowship, No. 276.*—The members of this lodge met at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, on Thursday, the 8th instant, to witness the installation of Bro. the Rev. B. S. Barnes as W.M. for the ensuing year. There were present: Bros. Andrew Meggy, D. Prov. G.M.; J. Burton, P.G. Treas.; John Wright Carr, Prov. G. Sec.; W. S. Pavitt, W.M. 276; Arthur Goodchild, W.M. 1312; Rev. F. B. Shepherd, George Wakering, Thomas H. Wood, J. P. Sarel, Wm. Butler, Andrew Durrant, and J. F. Bold, P.M.'s 276; Rev. B. S. Barnes, S.W.; James Nicholls, J.W.; A. C. Veley, S.D.; Thomas Smee, J.D.; John W. Hair, Sec.; George F. Skill, I.G.; T. Sarel, Tyler; G. C. Matthams, F. Whitmore, and F. A. Jones, Stewards; W. Tippler, E. H. Carter, C. Toolney, Stephen Kendall, A. Clarke, C. Josling, and W. H. Luard Pattison. Visitors: Bros. Hen. Bird, M.D., P.M.; S. Chaplin and T. J. Ralling, 51; George Cooper, S.W. 214; Fred. Dawson, S.D. and Org. 211; and Joseph F. Richardson, W.M. and J. E. Wiseman, Sec. 433. The ceremony of installation was impressively performed by Bro. Peter Matthews, P.P.G.J.W., G.D.C., and P.M. 11 and 276, and the W.M. then appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows: Bros. James Nicholls, S.W.; A. C. Veley, J.W.; Rev. F. B. Shepherd, Chaplain; John W. Hair, Sec.; J. Burton, Treas.; T. Smee, S.D.; G. F. Skill, J.D.; C. Josling, I.G.; and T. Sarel, Tyler. On the proposition of the R.W.D.P.G.M., Bro. A. Meggy, a cordial vote of congratulation was passed to the R.W.P.G.M., Bro. Bagshaw, on his recent marriage. The brethren subsequently adjourned to the White Hart Hotel, where an excellent banquet was partaken of. During the evening the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to.

Southport Lodge of Unity, No. 613.

On December 5th there was a very numerous gathering of the brethren of the above lodge in the Masonic Hall, Southport, for the purpose of transacting the annual business of the lodge, and especially to pay honour to the W.M.-elect, Bro. Wm. Dodd, who is universally and deservedly esteemed, and who had received the unanimous suffrages of the brethren as the occupant of the chair for the ensuing year. Bro. James Hamer, W. Prov. G. Treasurer, acted as Installing Master, and most ably discharged his duties, being assisted by Bros. G. B. Scholes, P.M. 613, as S.W.; James Platt, P.M. 613 and W.M. 1313, as J.W. There were also present Bros. J. B. Lambert, P. Prov. G.S.D. E.L., P.M. 613, 349, 580; W. Howells, P. Prov. G.S.W. of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, P. G. Treasurer Staffordshire; Fredk. Green, P.M. 86; Rev. J. F. Groggin, 32, 314; Arthur Mayhew, W.M. 613; Robert Sharrock, P.M. 613 and Prov. G. Steward; R. Jeffries, P.M. 613; W. Roberts, 1678; &c. The beautiful hall was crowded with brethren, the majority of whom were connected with the two Southport Lodges 613 and 1313, both of which are in a most flourishing condition.

The lodge having been duly opened, the minutes were read, and the names of two candidates were balloted for and duly elected to be initiated. The lodge was then opened in the second degree, and the ceremony of installation was proceeded with, Bro. Hamer officiating in his usual effective style. During the absence of the brethren, Bro. W. Dodd was obligated, and in a Board of Installed Masters, placed in the chair of K.S. in accordance with ancient usages. On the return of the brethren, the W.M. was proclaimed. Bro. J. B. Lambert delivered the charge to the W.M., and Bro. Hamer gave the usual charges to the newly-appointed officers, who were invested as follows:—Bros. J. Wainwright, S.W.; H. E. Cullingworth, J.W.; C. H. Brown, Treas.; G. Bailey, Sec.; T. P. Griffiths, S.D.; T. S. Cory, J.D.; J. Platt, P.M.; M.C.; R. Ellison, Organist; J. Witham, I.G.; F. Brown and S. Kershaw, Stewards; and J. Hartley, Tyler.

The lodge being closed down to the first degree, the two candidates who had been balloted for, Mr. Leigh L. Heyward and Mr. James Heyward, were initiated by the W.M., the effect of the ceremony being considerably increased by the introduction of Masonic music, compiled by Bro. Younghusband, P. Prov. J.G.D. Liverpool. Five candidates were then proposed for initiation.

The W.M., in an appropriate manner, then presented to Bro. Arthur Mayhew, I.P.M., a P.M.'s jewel, as an expression of the esteem of brethren, and in acknowledgment of the many practical manifestations of his interest in Freemasonry, and in Lodge 613.

Bro. Mayhew suitably responded. The lodge was then closed, the brethren adjourned to the Victoria Hotel, where the Festival of St. John was celebrated by a banquet, Bro. W. Dodd presiding. The banquet was provided by Bro. F. Baker in the sumptuous style for which this hotel is famed.

At the close of the repast, the usual loyal toasts were given with much enthusiasm. The health of the M.W. G.M. of England followed, and was most cordially received.

The W.M. then proposed "The Health of Sir Thomas G. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart., M.P., R.W. Prov. G.M., and the Prov. G. Officers," and in doing so referred to the great interest the R.W.G.M. took in the Craft, and his earnest desire for its promotion.

Bros. James Hamer, W. Prov. G. Treas., and Robert Sharrock, Prov. G. Steward, responded.

Bro. Mayhew, I.P.M., then proposed "The Health of Bro. Dodd, W.M.," who, he said, was justly entitled to the honour that day conferred upon him as a proper return for the time, the energy, and patience, the brotherly kindness, and various other good qualities he had dis-

played ever since his introduction into Masonry. He (the speaker) hoped that it would not be long before such an earnest and sanguine Mason would hold a provincial position, which his devotion to Masonry richly merited. (The toast was enthusiastically received.)

The W.M., in responding, acknowledged thankfully the very cordial expression of the esteem manifested by his brother Masons. He must admit that since the day of his initiation he had been increasingly delighted with the principles of the Craft, and had done his utmost to understand the why and the wherefore of its mysteries. Masonry must commend itself to every intelligent person who, without prejudice, inquired into its tenets and influence. It was, in his opinion, the most glorious system for the guidance of human conduct on the face of the earth—except religion itself. (Cheers.) If the principles of Masonry had pervaded the nations dwelling upon the Continent, the frightful scourge of war would be unknown, and peace and amity would prevail. (Hear, hear.) The longer he lived the more was he impressed with the beauty of the system, and he would use all the influence connected with the honourable position they had so kindly given to him for the extension of the pure and elevating principles it inculcated. In this high endeavour he felt sure that he should be very materially assisted by the officers who had that day been invested, and who had been selected, not from personal motives, but on account of their efficient discharge of the duties of other offices they had previously held. (Hear, hear.) If they went on as they had begun the ensuing year would be one of hard work. Of this he should not complain, and he should spare no effort to make his period of office happy for themselves and successful for Masonry. (Cheers.)

The W.M. then said he had great pleasure in giving them "The Health of one of his Masonic Schoolmasters, Bro. James Hamer, W. Prov. G. Treasurer," who had so ably officiated as Installing Master. Bro. Hamer was always ready to aid them on every occasion; he hoped he would live long, and often favour them with his presence.

Bro. Hamer, in responding, said he had only done his duty. When he was initiated he was told to make progress in Masonry every day, always provided that attention to it did not interfere with his business, or other important duties. He had tried to practise this advice, and he was still progressing, for new lights were continually springing up, and the more he studied the more he discovered fresh beauties. Though he had been connected with Masonry for many years he was not tired of it, and he was very glad to be of any service to his Southport brethren, for whom he had a high regard. (Hear, hear.) What he had witnessed that day of the love and harmony which prevailed had greatly pleased him, and he hoped it would long continue and, if possible, increase. (Cheers.)

The W.M., in giving "The I.P.M. of Lodge 613," referred to the many proofs of good feeling exhibited by Bro. Arthur Mayhew in the prosperity of the lodge. Among these he might mention the gift of new collars, and his handsome donation towards the debt fund. (Cheers.)

Bro. Mayhew said he was very sensible of their great kindness to him that day, especially in the gift of the beautiful jewel which had been presented to him as a token of their respect. He had a high regard for Masonry, which he looked upon as a most powerful agent in diffusing genuine and hearty brotherly love. He could not class Freemasonry with religion, but it ranks next to it, for just as religion introduced into a district permeates the whole and produces the highest good, so in a lesser degree does Freemasonry, with its sublime and beautiful ceremonies, tend to make them better men. It was a mistake to suppose that Freemasonry taught or encouraged revelry or impropriety of any kind; it inculcated the principles of brotherly love, relief, and truth; the hand of fellowship was ever to be outstretched, especially to brethren in need, their feet were always ready to run for the relief of distress, and their hearts quick to feel and sympathise with those in trouble. (Cheers.)

The W.M. then gave "The Past Masters of Lodge 613," which was responded to by Bros. Lambert, Geo. Woods, P.M.; G. B. Scholes, P.M.; and Robt. Jeffries, P.M.

The remaining toasts were, "The newly-invested Officers of Lodge 613," "The Retiring Officers of Lodge 613," "The Health of Bro. James Platt, P.M. of 613, as W.M. of 1313;" "The Visiting Brethren," responded to by Bros. Rev. J. F. Groggin, Howells, P. Prov. S.G.W. of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, P.G. Treas., Staffordshire, and Newett, 1313; "The Newly-initiated Brethren," responded to by Bros. Leigh Leyland Heyward and James Heyward.

Bro. Hartley, Tyler, then gave "Poor and Distressed Masons, and speedy Relief," which brought the toasts to an end about eleven o'clock.

The proceedings were most pleasantly diversified with songs rendered by several of the brethren in most admirable style. Bros. Turvey and Ellison presided at the piano-forte. The evening was most agreeably spent, several of the older brethren saying that they did not remember a more delightful gathering in the history of Freemasonry in Southport.

WEST LANCASHIRE.—*Ulverston Lodge of Furness, No. 995.*—The usual monthly meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at the Masonic Temple, Theatre-street. The lodge was opened in due form by the W.M., Bro. Case, supported by his officers:—Bros. R. Rawson, S.W.; Thomas Dodgson, as J.W.; G. Butcher, Treas.; R. James, Sec.; R. Dodgson, S.D.; J. Paxton, J.D.; R. Carson, Org.; M. Wilson, I.G.; H. Crook and F. J. Blacklock, Stewards; Henry Barber, P.M.; G. Remington, D.C.; Thomas Roper, P.M., and upwards of forty other members. The visitors were Bros. Mills Lewis, No. 872; James Bradshaw, J.D. 150; and J. P. Poole, Concord Lodge, 343. A ballot was taken for Mr. B. P. Parker, and proved unanimous in his

favour. He was then initiated into the mysteries of the Order by the W.M. Bro. Hudson proved his efficiency as a F.C., and was raised to the sublime degree of M.M. by Bro. Barber, P.M. Bro. Dodgson, P.S.W., was (bar one) unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year. Bro. Crook was elected Treas., and Bro. Robinson Tyler.

CHESHIRE.—*Rock Lodge, No. 1289.*—The above lodge met on Friday, the 9th instant, at the Albert-rooms, Rock Ferry, for the purpose of installing the W.M. for the ensuing year. There was a good attendance of brethren, amongst the visitors being Bros. J. P. Platt, P.P.J.G.W. Cheshire; E. Crane, P.M., Monte Video; Perkins, H.M.S. "Resistance;" T. Johnson, P.M. 1013; and Henley, Sec. 1013. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. J. H. Holtaway was initiated as a serving brother, by dispensation, by the W.M., Bro. Friend, who also delivered the charge, the working tools being presented by Bro. Stevenson, S.W., in very impressive style. Bro. Stevenson, P.M., 537, then took the chair, and Bro. Friend having been presented, was re-installed as W.M., and appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows: Bros. R. H. Moore (unavoidably absent), S.W. by proxy; Simon Lewis, J.W.; F. L. Bolton, Sec.; T. W. Oakshott, S.D.; P. J. Pearson, J.D.; and E. Hankinson, I.G. Bro. F. K. Stevenson was unanimously elected Treasurer. The lodge having been closed after some little private business, the brethren adjourned to supper at the Rock Station Hotel, and a most harmonious evening closed the first year of existence of the Rock Lodge.

ROYAL ARCH.

Rose of Denmark Chapter, No. 975.—This chapter held its Quarterly Communication at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kew-bridge, on Saturday, the 3rd inst. Comp. A. A. Pendlebury, P.Z., presided as M.E.Z.; supported by Comps. G. Powell, H.; J. Terry, P.Z., as J.; R. W. Little, P.Z., E.; H. G. Buss, P.Z., Treas.; T. Price, S.N.; W. Dodd, P.S.; J. E. Walford, and W. F. N. Quilty, Assts.; A. H. Longhurst, R. Montagu, G. Everett, J. Newton, W. Tinkler, A. R. Colls, C. Braid, J. B. Poole, T. Shepherd, G. C. Banks, E. Collins, D. A. Chudleigh, and C. H. Gardner. Visitors, Comps. W. Mann, P.Z., 186; D. R. Adams, J. P. Autram, T. Ridley, and another Companion. The only business before the chapter was the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: Comps. Powell, Z.; Tanner, H.; Price, J.; Little, E.; Dodd, N.; Buss, Treas.; Walford, P.S.; and Gilbert, Janitor. The chapter was then closed, and the Companions sat down to an excellent dinner, and enjoyed themselves thoroughly until the railway whistle told the hour for retiring.

MANCHESTER.—*Rectitude Chapter, No. 581.*—A meeting of this chapter was held on Thursday, the 24th ult., at the Corporation Hotel, Ardwick, Manchester, being the first since its removal from the New Inn, Openshaw, which took place in consequence of a requisition having been presented in open chapter, and signed by upwards of thirty Ardwick brethren belonging to the Earl de Grey and Ripon Lodge, No. 1161, praying that the chapter might be removed, in order that they, along with others, might be enabled to join it, which after due consideration, and receiving the usual Masonic sanctions, was acceded to. The chapter was opened in ancient and solemn form by Comps. Dobson, Z.; Tyers, H.; Bridge, J.; and James Hardon, E.; assisted Comps. George Frederick East, P.Z. Virtue Chapter, No. 152; John Cove Hind, P.Z. Caledonian Chapter, No. 204; Elias Fathan, P.Z. Derby Chapter, No. 1055; Wm. Wayne, J. Alexander Chapter, No. 993; and other companions. The minutes of the previous chapters were read and confirmed, after which all companions below the respective ranks were ordered to retire, when a Conclave of First Principals was formed, and Comp. George Frederick East installed Comp. Thomas Tyers into the chair of Z. On the formation of a Conclave of Second Principals, he installed Comp. Budge into the chair of H. The conclave was lowered to the Third Principals', but owing to the absence of Comp. Pritchard, he could not be installed into the chair of J., to which he was appointed. The officers were then invested. The conclave was then closed, and the companions admitted, when no less than six joining companions and eight brethren for exaltation were proposed. The chapter was then closed in due form, and the companions adjourned to refreshment, when the toasts of the Principals were given and responded to. The admirable and splendid manner in which Comp. George F. East performed the duty of installation was observed by all. In proposing success to the chapter, Comp. Dobson, P.Z., remarked that he was glad the chapter had been removed, because the inconvenience, and almost impossibility, of brethren going to Openshaw to be exalted prevented it acquiring that success which it deserved. He was, however, proud that he had been succeeded by Comp. Tyers, for he was sure that under his auspices, and assisted as he would be by the principals and the other companions of the chapter, that a glorious future was before them, and particularly when so many worthy brethren were waiting as it were their turn for exaltation. But from the knowledge he had of Comp. Tyers, whilst holding the two chairs of H. and J. at Openshaw, he was certain that in him all the necessary energy, skill, and ability would be forthcoming, and that the companions would find their confidence had not been misplaced.

The report of the meeting of the Grand Conclave of K. Templars; the Mount Calvary and William de la More Encampments; reports of Lodges 180, 193, and 538, London; 132, Ringwood; 200 and 1248, Scarborough; 279, Leicester; 408, Haworth; 69, Scotland; Chapter, 834; Obituary of Captain Chambers, and various other matter unavoidably remain over till next week.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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BIRTH.

FOURDRINIER.—On the 9th inst., the widow of the late Bro. Paul Fourdrinier, P.M., of a daughter.

DEATH.

CHAMBERS.—On the 26th of May, 1870, at his residence, Birkbeck Cottage, Parton, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Captain John Carr Chambers, of H.M. Royal Hanoverian Regiment, Lucia, Jamaica.

Answers to Correspondents.

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

P.M.—There can be no objection, provided you do not introduce it to the audience as a Masonic illustration.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1870.

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

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All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the EDITOR, 2, 3, and 4, Little Britain, E.C.

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

The EARL of DALHOUSIE and the SCOTTISH CRAFT.

THE retirement of the Earl of Dalhousie from the direction of Masonic affairs in Scotland, is an event which we cannot dismiss from our memories without a word of comment. Successor to an illustrious line of Grand Masters, not the least distinguished of which was his immediate predecessor, the lamented Duke of Athole, Lord Dalhousie has well and wisely exercised the powers and privileges of his high office. His lordship has been for many years a member of the Craft, and an ardent upholder of its principles on all occasions. The adherence of such men, and the support afforded by their unwavering loyalty to the Masonic bond, are, it may be safely affirmed, manifestations not without interest or significance even to the outer world. Philosophers have sneered at Freemasonry, and derided its pretensions as a science. Political economists have ignored it, as a non-essential element in their calculations. Fanatics have railed

and thundered against its imaginary tendencies and aims. But with all this array of opposition, active or passive, no good man who has ever entered the Order has been frightened out of it, and this is a fact which may be commended to the consideration of those amongst our opponents who if sincere are not altogether unreasonable. We are not worshippers of rank, or of high-sounding names *as such*; we are not panderers to the tastes of the vicious, however far descended they may be; and moreover it is not in the essence of true Masonry to tolerate evil for the sake of the evil-doer. Yet we confess to a feeling of pride and pleasure in the reflection that men whose actions are as honourable as their lineage is noble and pure, are actively engaged amongst us in the glorious labour of spreading the cement of brotherly love and diffusing the halo of charity and peace throughout the regions of the earth. To such men, the honours of Freemasonry are honours indeed, however lightly they may be esteemed by the idle or indifferent observer. The legitimate scope of their ambition comprehends other prizes than those which appertain to the noisy arena of politics, or the tragic scenes of war. Their ideas of fame are not bounded even by the applause of learned coteries, or the distinctions of literary renown. No; fired by thoughts which embrace at once the physical comfort and the moral happiness of man, they devote themselves to toils whose recompense is found in a clear conscience, without at the same time forsaking these duties which are incumbent upon all, in whatever situation of life they may be placed. Thus, a gallant soldier, like the veteran Combermere, ceases not to be a soldier when he becomes a Mason; in both spheres he shines, in the one with a lustre which dazzles, and in the other with a warmth which delights. In like manner we have statesmen like De Grey and Dalhousie, gifted to rule and guide the cumbrous machine of National Government, skilful in every detail of statecraft and domestic policy, yet ready also to take part in the organisation of a fraternity which, although great, mainly works unseen and unheard. And such men are the better and nobler for it. The domain of Freemasonry is not circumscribed by political boundaries; her sympathies reach, like the rays of heaven, every nation and clime. Does not the contemplation of this truth expand the mind, and fill it with enlarged views of the mission of humanity? Are not the ties which bind a Mason to his fellow, types of that ideal Commonwealth where brotherhood and peace shall ever reign? Yet we would not detract one iota from the credit, the honour, which is due to those eminent brethren for persevering in the paths of Freemasonry. The allurements of wealth, the fascinations of power openly exercised over large communities, are sufficient to attract many of our titled Masons from active usefulness in the cause of the Craft. But noblemen like Lord Dalhousie never

retreat—for long years he has worked in our midst, both as Deputy Grand Master of England, and in the more exalted position of Grand Master Mason of the sister country. His retirement from his high post is also, be it said emphatically, neither a sign of weariness nor dissatisfaction. He leaves the Scottish hiram in the hands of one who possesses personal as well as traditional claims to that important trust. More than one hundred and thirty years have passed away since a St. Clair wielded supreme Masonic power in Scotland; but the spell has been broken, and we hail the event as a favourable augury of Lord Rosslyn's successful and prosperous rule. With the last St. Clair the system of hereditary government terminated; with the present scion of that illustrious house we see the elective principle not only vindicated, but triumphant. Lord Dalhousie descends from the throne of Scottish Masonry because he feels that no man, however able, should monopolise the honours of the Craft; and Lord Rosslyn accepts the position in thorough sympathy with his predecessor's views. This happy concord promises a brilliant future for Scottish Masonry; and although it may seem ungracious to temper praise with blame, let us impress upon our North British brethren the necessity of elevating the standard of individual lodges to the excellent stand-point thus exhibited by the leaders of the Order. Re-elections of Masters, year after year, are, we hold, a fatal mistake in the interior economy of the Craft; and it is undeniable that such a procedure not only tends to deaden emulation, but to foster envy and distrust. The lodge becomes a stagnant pool, unfed by those fresh rivulets which should at once enliven and purify its stream. Let every man see the fair reward of his labour before him, however remote it may at first appear, and there will be greater anxiety evinced in the promotion of Masonic objects. Our Scottish brethren ought to have schools for the children of both sexes, and an asylum for the aged and infirm. There is no valid reason why these *desiderata* should not be attained, and we trust that at least a commencement will be made under the rule of the Earl of Rosslyn. We should prefer to read of a great gathering of Masons around the foundation-stone of a Masonic institution than of all their recent grand doings and processions at other public displays; and we know that the Craft in England are beginning to look for some such evidence of the reality of Scottish Freemasonry. From Lord Dalhousie nothing but wise and just counsel may be expected, and his successor is, we hear, likely to follow in his footsteps. With their assistance, therefore, we indulge the sanguine hope of seeing a peaceful revolution accomplished within the sphere of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, by the establishment of similar institutions of charity to those now so admirably conducted in the southern part of the kingdom; and we need only add that whatever feeble aid we can extend in support of such a praiseworthy undertaking will be most readily and cheerfully afforded.

Mulum in Varbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

THE TEMPLARS AND THE CRAFT.

After thanking Bro. "Lupus" for his complimentary reference (p. 609) to my recently-published sketch of the "History of Freemasonry in the Province of Leicester and Rutland," I beg to inform him, that the lodge now known as the "Knights of Malta," meeting at the Town Hall (not the Plough Inn), Hinckley, is the same as the old Athole Lodge, originally No. 47. The old minute book of the lodge from the period of its removal, in the year 1803, to Hinckley from Macclesfield, is in existence, and if "Lupus" will turn to the "history" he will find that the Templar diploma to which he refers (as well as other curious particulars) is quoted from it. There can be no doubt of the fact, which is within the knowledge of the writer, that the degrees of "Ark and Mark," "Link and Wrestle," "Royal Arch," "Super-Excellent," and "Knights Templar" Masonry continued to be conferred in this lodge for many years after the Union, of course without the sanction or knowledge of the Grand Lodge, solely under the authority of the Craft Warrant from the "Ancient" Grand Lodge of England.

The lodge does not now possess many minute books relating to those degrees, but it is not impossible that such may still exist, as it is known that the Masonic books and papers of Bro. Needham (who was for many years, almost the only member of the lodge competent to work the ceremonies, and who conferred those degrees) were in the custody of one of his relatives, a lady only very recently deceased. Should such records be recovered, I hope to be able to lay a selection from them before the readers of THE FREEMASON.

In further elucidation of this curious subject of inquiry, I may mention that I possess the seals of the old Athole Lodge, No. 91, formerly held in this town. They comprise seals for the Ark Mariners, Red Cross of Babylon, Royal Arch and Knight Templar Degrees, all of which, in like manner, were worked under the Craft Warrant.

WILLIAM KELLY.

THE RED CROSS ORDER.

I observe by advertisement that the General Statutes of the *Imperial, Ecclesiastical, and Military Order of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine*, and the Laws of the K.H.S., are now ready. Perhaps some correspondent will say in your next if this is a new edition?

We have heard nothing as yet of the other documents in the box at Freemasons' Hall. I shall be glad to see a little information on this subject.

LUPUS.

ORIGIN OF MASONRY.

I have carefully read the remarks of our justly highly-esteemed Bro. Hughan at page 641, also what he has written for years back, likewise what our able Bro. "Lupus" has written, yet I am unable to remember any properly authenticated remark which proves "a flat contradiction to what Bro. Buchan has stated," or which shows him to be wrong in his ideas.

I greatly fear that some of Bro. Hughan's remarks, or rather ideas, at page 641 contain a good deal of the logic which proved, in words, that a horse-chestnut was the same as a chestnut horse, only when the logician tried to ride the former he found his mistake in deed. Bro. Hughan admits that "our system" was not "started before 1717," but only instituted then." Very good; only this shows that whatever thing under the name of Masonry or Freemasonry existed before 1717, was different from the thing which under the name of Freemasonry existed after

1717. Consequently, it appears to me that Bro. Hughan, in this case, makes too much of the name and too little of the thing. Although non-operatives were admitted into the social Masonry, &c., before 1717, yet as they did not thereby receive the secrets, doctrines, degrees, &c., of our speculative Freemasonry, I consider that in reality they became no more speculative Freemasons thereby than if they had joined the carpenters or some other trade, social or convivial society of the period. Consequently, by Bro. Hughan's own showing, the use of the term "revival" under the circumstances is wrong.

W. P. BUCHAN.

The reference to the passage about the lodge quoted by Bro. Newnham may be found in the XXVth volume of the *Quarterly Review*, not the XXIVth; but that does not give us the original authority. I hope to supply that before long.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

THE APRON—THE BADGE OF OUR ORDER.

Before I make any further observations on the interesting subject under discussion, I must beg the readers of THE FREEMASON to allow of the following corrigenda in my last communication, which, owing to my own bad writing, are errata of the printer:—In the 8th line, "had" must be read *hold*, and "onis," in the 19th, *onus*; "formed," in the 21st, *formal*. Under note 2: "compati," in the 5th line, must read *compoti*; "tunic," in the 6th, *tunica*; and, again, in the 8th, "compati," *compoti*. In the 13th, "Dimwich," *Dunwich*: "Bowie," in the 15th, *Powle*; and the word *was* must be inserted before "paid," in the 16th. Under note 6: on the 23rd line, "wordes," must read *lyrees*.

Having thus put myself right with my brethren I wish to add that I have taken no notice of Bro. Buchan's remarks about "white" or "lambskin," because I really consider them quite puerile and beside the question.

With regard to the extract "properly tiled," any such extract before 1600 would have a natural and positive meaning, any such after 1600 would have a derivative and metaphorical!

I see our able Bro. "Lupus" talks of the "minute book of a speculative lodge," but as I understood the point, it was whether such an expression in the extract alluded to had a proper or purely speculative meaning at such a time.

That in the time of Henry VI., lodges were attached to monasteries is clear from the extract relating to the lodge attached to Christ Church, Canterbury, when Chicheley was Archbishop. In that extract we have the names of the Master, of the Custos, of the Masons, and Apprentices, who received "livery" from the monastery annually. If Bro. "Lupus" wishes, I will give the extract *in extenso*.

Probably the Act Bro. "Lupus" alludes to is the Act I have quoted to-day—2 Henry VII., cap. 3-4—but at the same time I have heard of the Act of Edward VI., though I have never yet been able to find it. I am not aware of any other Act relative to Masons. I am, I confess, much astonished to see that Bro. Buchan again ventures to fix the date of the "Halliwell MS." at 1500. If there is one point more clear than another, it is that that MS. belongs to the close of the 14th century—from 1370 to 1400. I challenge Bro. Buchan to produce any competent authority to prove that his statement of the age of that most interesting poem is correct. His statement that "speculatyf" is synonymous with "knowledge"—begging his pardon—requires a little more proof than his simple assertion.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

The following, from an old dictionary of 1776, may be interesting for what it is worth:—

"Rosycrucians, g.D. Brothers of the Rosy Cross. —Their chief was a German Gentleman, educated in a monastery, where, having learned the languages, he travelled to the Holy Land, anno 1378, and being at Damascus, and falling sick, he had the conversation of some Arabs and other oriental Philosophers, by whom he is

supposed to be initiated into this mysterious art. At his return into Germany, he formed a society, and communicated to them the secrets he had brought with him out of the East, and died anno 1484. A sect or cabal of hermetical philosophers, who bound themselves together by a solemn secret, which they swore inviolably to observe, and obliged themselves at their admission into the order to a strict observance of certain established rules. They pretended to know all sciences, and especially medicine, of which they published themselves the restorers. They also pretended to be masters of abundance of important secrets, and, among others, that of the Philosopher's stone, all of which they affirmed they had received by tradition of the Egyptians, Chaldeans, the Magi, and the Gymnosophists. They pretended to protract the period of human life by means of certain *nostrums*, and even to restore youth. They pretended to know all things. They are also called the *Invisible Brothers*, because they have made no appearance, but have kept themselves *incog.* for several years. This society is frequently signified by the Letters F.R.C.—Fratres Roris Cocti, it being pretended that the matter of the Philosopher's stone is dew concocted and exhaled."

No disrespect is meant to the worthy brothers of the present Rosicrucian Society, but the above may amuse them, as being the opinion of an author of nearly a century ago.

C. G. FORSYTH.

BRO. STONEHOUSE.

A learned German, Bro. Findel, states that no such Mason ever was known at York. Would some one of the intelligent brethren of the York Lodge look carefully through their rolls from 1780 downwards and see if such be the fact? I am doubtful of it for a variety of reasons.

EDWIN.

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTIONS for GIRLS and BOYS.

Special General Courts of these two schools were held simultaneously on Thursday week, at Freemasons' Hall, to receive the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the qualifications and privileges of the Vice-Presidents and Life Governors of, and the Life and Annual Subscribers to, the institutions, and to receive any notices of motion which might be given for amendment or alteration of the laws. Bro. John Hervey, V.P. of both institutions, presided, and among the other subscribers present, we observed Bros. J. R. Sheen, W. Mann, Major J. Creaton, John A. Rucker, H. Massey, G. Gumbleton, the Rev. C. H. Martyn, G.C., and James Brett.

The conclusion that the special joint committee by their report came to was, that, as a matter of principle, it was inexpedient at present to make any alterations in the qualifications of donors, subscribers, &c.

Bro. J. Symonds, V.P., proposed, and Bro. J. Chadwick seconded, the following addition to the report: "That, having reference to the preceding resolution, this court earnestly hopes that the friends of both institutions throughout the kingdom will use their influence to increase the number of individual subscribers."

This was carried, and ordered to be communicated to all the lodges in the country; and a vote of thanks to Bro. Hervey for presiding brought the meeting to a close.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. — Help under Suffering.—When multitudes are sorely afflicted with complaints which, short of endangering life, bring about almost every other personal trouble it would be well were the knowledge of these remedies widely disseminated. No diseases which afflict the human body are more irksome to bear, or more difficult to cure, than skin diseases, whether superficial sores or deep ulcerations. Holloway's Ointment has proved itself a ready remedy for these maladies; it at once assuages pain, cleans the wound, and works out a sound and lasting cure more certainly and more rapidly, than any other application. In old affections, debilitated habits, and constitutional ailments, Holloway's Pills should be taken to increase the salutary effects of his Ointment.—[Advt.]

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The Committee of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons held the monthly meeting at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, December 14th, Bro. Major J. Creton, V.P., P.G.D., in the chair, and there were also present: Bros. B. Head, W. Young, J. Hogg, S. Gale, W. Farnfield, R. H. Giraud, E. Cox, F. Walters, J. Brett, G. Bolton, N. Wingfield, C. A. Cottebrune, R. J. Spiers, Fraser, Hemsworth, Adlard, J. Bellerby, and other brethren.

The minutes of the meeting held on Nov. 9th were read and unanimously confirmed.

The deaths of Bros. Kent and North, male annuitants, and of Mrs. Greenall, female annuitant, were announced.

Two applicants as candidates to annuity funds were admitted and approved of, viz.: A member of Lodge 65, for male annuity, and an application from Lodge 147, for a female annuity.

It was duly proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That a minute be placed on the books expressing the deep regret all felt for the loss of Bro. John Udall, P.G.D. and V.P. of all the Masonic Charities" (who died since the last meeting of the committee).

Other business having been disposed of, and the usual vote of thanks given to the chairman, the meeting was closed.

Biography.

COLONEL WM. J. BURY MCLEOD MOORE, S.G.I.G. 33°.

Grand Prior of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital for Dominion of Canada, &c.

The following short biographical sketch of the Illustrious Head of the Chivalric Orders in Canada is taken from *The Craftsman*, of Hamilton, Ont.:-

Colonel Wm. J. Bury McLeod Moore is by birth an Irishman, and the last descendant of an old military family who for generations had followed the profession of arms; first settling in Ireland, in the County Meath, during the "Commonwealth," having obtained from Cromwell a grant of the lands of "Saleston," adjoining Carton (which remained in the family until a late period), being originally from Dorsetshire in England. His name of McLeod he inherits from his father's mother, who was an only daughter of the Chief of the Clan, Norman John MacLeod, of MacLeod, and Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye, by his first marriage into the family of "The Macdonald," of Slate, in Skye—the ancient Lords of the Isles.

Colonel Moore received his early education in the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, and was a student at the Marischal College—the famed "Alma Mater" of Scott's "Dugald Dalgetty," from thence he was sent to the Royal Military College of Sandhurst, and subsequently obtained an Ensigny in the the 69th Regiment, with which he remained for upwards of twenty years. In the fall of 1852, he arrived in Canada as staff officer, to organise and enrol the Chelsea Out-Pensioners residing in the Bytown and Kingston Districts, and, until 1857, was stationed in the city of Ottawa; when, selling out of the army, he was appointed Commandant of the whole active Volunteer force there. During his military career he served principally in the West Indies and Mediterranean, and was employed for some years on the general staff of the army. Colonel Moore is the author of several papers on military subjects, which were favourably noticed in the columns of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, particularly a treatise on the practical use of the broadsword and bayonet fencing, he being early noted for his skill as a swordsman and proficiency in all athletic exercises.

We will now turn to his connection with the Craft, and his introduction of the Templar and other Orders of Freemasonry into Canada, commencing from his being first brought to light, which took place at the early age of seventeen years, receiving the three Craft degrees of

Masonry on the same day, the 17th of August, 1827, at a special lodge held in the Mansion House of R.W. Bro. Major-General Sir Alex. Leith, K.C.B., W.M. of the Glenkindie Lodge, No. 333, Aberdeenshire, on register of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Early in 1837 he was exalted in the St. Macher's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 37, held in the city of Aberdeen, and in 1843 we find that he joined the St. Patrick Lodge and Chapter, No. 50, Dublin, as also No. 4 Victoria Mark Lodge, all on the register of Ireland. In the following year he was installed a Knight Templar and Knight of Malta, and was elected and served as Senior Warden of of Lodge 242, in Boyle, County Roscommon.

In 1847 he was affiliated under the Grand Lodge of England, in the St. John and St. Paul's Lodge, No. 437, in the City of La Valetta, Island of Malta, and in 1849 installed W.M., this lodge, the oldest in the island, being instituted by Judge Waller Rodwell Wright (a well-known and distinguished Mason, and former Grand Master of the Chivalric Orders in England), on the 12th April, 1815, at the Hope Tavern, Strada Mezzodi, La Valetta. A Masonic lodge, it has been ascertained, had existed in the island for a short time in the last century, when under the rule of the Knights of Malta, but was suppressed by order of the Pope, and the members dispersed.

Bro. McLeod Moore was also a member of the Union of Malta Lodge, No. 588, and Royal Arch Chapter, of which he was third principal J.; and here, in the Island of Malta, famed as the last refuge of the Order of the Knights of St. John, he established the first Templar Encampment in connection with Freemasonry ever held in the island—the Melita—a warrant of confirmation being granted by the Grand Conclave of England and Wales, on the 10th May, 1850, although the Sup. Grand Master Colonel Kemys K. Tynte was at first doubtful whether he could exercise jurisdiction out of England and Wales, the Grand Conclave being only revived in 1846 after many years of inactivity. In May, 1852, at the Grand Conclave of Knights Templar, held in London, the Grand Master installed our Ill. Bro. Moore second Grand Captain of the Grand Conclave.

At Kingston, Canada West, in 1854, he joined St. John's Lodge, No. 191, E.R., and Ancient Frontenac Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and was elected to the second Principal Chair of H. It was here he learned that an old Knight Templar Encampment called St. John, long dormant, had been attached to the lodge and Chapter; on examining the warrant it appeared to have been issued in 1824 by the self-constituted authority of the Provincial Grand Superintendent of Royal Arch Masonry for Upper Canada, Ex. Comp. Zebba M. Phillips. A petition was drawn up forwarding this irregular warrant to the Grand Conclave of England, when a new one was issued under the title of the Hugh de Payens, nominating Sir. Knt. McLeod Moore, Eminent Commander. From this Encampment, (which, by a resolution of the Sup. Grand Conclave, of the 10th of May, 1855, was permitted to rank in the S.G. Conclave, from the 12th September, 1824, the date of the surrendered warrant) the first establishment of the Temple Order in Canada on a Constitutional basis took its rise. To commemorate this event, the late Sir Knt. Major-General Alex. Gordon, Royal Engineers, instituted, for members of the Encampment, an Order of Merit called the Gordon Order. The Supreme Grand Master also appointed Sir Knt. Moore Provincial Grand Commander of Knights Templar for Canada, which high position he retained until the year 1868, when his patent was changed to that of Grand Prior of the United Orders of the Temple and Hospital for the Dominion of Canada; and he was presented by the Supreme Grand Master, Sir Knt. William Stewart, with a beautiful star and an enamelled badge, the insignia of his office.

Referring back to 1854 we see he was invested Senior Grand Warden of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Canada on the 25th October, and on the 1st May, 1855, he founded the Corinthian Lodge of the City of Ottawa, of which he was installed W.M. In December, 1859, by his

exertions the Carleton Royal Arch Chapter was opened there, when he was chosen the first Principal Z.

In April, 1863, our illustrious brother was appointed in New York a Deputy Inspector-General, 33rd degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and Representative of the Supreme Grand Council in Canada for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States; and as such was acknowledge when the treaty of Union, in May, 1867, took place between the two Grand Bodies of New York and Boston, merging into one Grand Council 33° for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States.

At the Grand Royal Arch Chapter held in this year, at Toronto, he was nominated to the chair of H. as second Grand Principal of the Grand Chapter of Canada.

In 1868 the Sup. Grand Council for England and Wales 33° having affiliated him as a member, appointed him their representative when the A. and A. Rite was formerly introduced into the dominion, and which is now, since Illustrious Bro. Moore's retirement, ruled by his successor, Illustrious Bro. T. D. Harrington, 33°.

On the revival, within the last few years in England, of the Red Cross Order of Rome and Constantine, Illustrious Bro. McLeod Moore was appointed by the Grand Sovereign Lord Kenlis, Representative for Canada and Chief Intendant-General of the Dominion, also elected a Past Grand Viceroy of the Grand Council in England. This Christian Order is one of those classed amongst the Chivalric degrees, acknowledged by the Articles of Union of the Grand Lodge of England in 1813.

A long and gallant record of service in the cause of Light. In Ancient Craft Masonry, in Capitular, Cryptic Masonry, in the Chivalric Orders, and in the degrees of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Illustrious Bro. Moore has worked zealously and faithfully; and, especially during the earlier days of Masonry in Canada, overcame difficulties that would have daunted many a less determined, less enthusiastic brother. Ambition mean with him a laudable and determined desire to spread the three great Principles of Masonry abroad in all his journeyings, and if honours in plenty have been conferred upon him, they have been honourably won, and have been used commendably as aids to promote still further the best interests of the Order.

Original Correspondence.

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

THE "RECTANGULAR REVIEW" ON "FREEMASONRY: ITS USE AND ABUSE." (To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—Bro. Binckes' second letter on this subject is very wordy and very unsatisfactory. He wanders away from any close examination of the questions at issue. Will Bro. Binckes supply a clear, detailed reply to the following inquiries:—

1. A statement showing how much of the £12,847 collected for the Boys' Masonic Institution in 1869 was actually spent upon the maintenance and education of the boys; how much went actually to reduce the debt upon the institution; and how much it cost to administer the funds, either as ordinary or extraordinary expenditure, giving full details?

2. How much was received from Stewards' Fees, showing how the amount was expended, giving full details?

We are engaged in a search for the truth, and if we have made any serious error in our statements, we shall have much pleasure in making the *amende honorable*.

Yours truly and fraternally,
THE EDITOR "RECTANGULAR REVIEW."

London, Dec. 12, 1870.

BRO. FORSYTH AND THE "ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA."

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I beg to thank Bro. Forsyth for his interesting communication in today's FREEMASON, and for the sketch he has given of the article in the above work on *Freemasonry*. My chief reason in alluding to this matter is from the fact, that Bro. Matthew Cooke in No. 4 of *The Masonic Press* (a short-lived, but spirited magazine),

states that the "Sloane" MS. is referred to in the "Enc. Metropolitana" (i.e. No. 3329). This MS. is the most modern of the three in that celebrated collection, and Bro. Findel, in his "History of Freemasonry," claims to be the discoverer of it. It appears, however, to be well-known to several Masons, and Bro. the Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, M.A., has possessed a copy of it for many years.

As the article on Freemasonry is such a long one, I must endeavour to read it when at a large library in the ensuing week. Bro. Forsyth will find, on turning to the *Freemasons' Quarterly Review*, for A.D. 1836, pp. 288 and 295, that "the Harleian MSS., 1942 and 2054," have not "been entirely overlooked by Masons" as the former is therein printed in full. These are not the oldest MSS. on Freemasonry in existence. Those known as the "Halliwell MS." (Bibl. Reg. 17 A1, ff. 32), the "Matthew Cooke MS." (Add. MSS., No. 23 and 198,) and the "Lansdowne MS." (No. 98, Art 48, f. 2766,) all in the British Museum, are many years older. We intend publishing the Harleian MS. No. 2054, the Sloane MS. (3323, f. 195, dated 1695,) and others early in 1871.

The work will be limited to 100 copies at 6s. each, and will be sold entirely on behalf of the "Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons." Intending subscribers should forward me their names without delay.

Fraternally yours,

W. JAMES HUGHAN.

Truro, Cornwall, Dec. 10, 1870.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am assured that many readers of THE FREEMASON will feel greatly obliged by Bro. Forsyth's kind offer to give *in extenso* the article "Freemasonry" from the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana." This work, from its magnitude and large price, is unknown to many, except by name; and but few have an opportunity of perusing the article in question, which is no doubt very ably written and gives a resumé and detailed account of the Craft which would be read by every brother with pleasure and profit.

Many brethren have but a vague knowledge of the various theories of the origin of the Craft, and the perusal of the article would enable them to understand and appreciate the correspondence on the subject which from time to time appears in THE FREEMASON.

I only trust the insertion of the article in question will not prove too laborious for Bro. Forsyth, or too lengthy for your columns.

Yours fraternally,

W. W. S., 180.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In reading the letter of Bro. Charles G. Forsyth (page 642), where he offers to give *in extenso* the article "Freemasonry" from the "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," I am certain that we would not get tired of the length of it. Therefore, with your leave, I, for one—and I am certain your many readers—would not only receive it with pleasure, but perhaps derive instruction from it, as he states that it has been entirely overlooked by Masons. It might elucidate many facts regarding the origin of our Order *v.* the would-be 1717 theory, and throw a little more light on the subject. I hope that Bro. Forsyth may be induced to commence the article in an early number.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours truly and fraternally,

MONTRA.

THE PURPLE v. WEST LANCASHIRE.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—The favouritism and abuses are too glaring in West Lancashire to be passed over with a word. Why should not the Provincial Grand Lodge be open to all as a reward for long and faithful services, personal merit and worth, and not to those who have done nothing in word or deed, nor any work in lodge or chapter?

Let us hope that those in power will have recourse to better principles, and inquire after men of long standing, faithful services, and personal worth. If such principles were carried out, they would be a real blessing and do good, as well as a gratification to every member of the Craft at large; and would quicken the zeal and energy of many Masons to emulate each other.

I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,

P.Z., P.M., & P.P.G.O.

P.S.—I am told a brother, who has done work in the cause of charity for eleven years, has been passed over.

PRESENTATION TO BRO. C. A. MURTON.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

VERY DEAR BROTHER,—I have been much interested in reading the account of the testimonial presented to the indefatigable Secretary of the

Emulation Lodge of Improvement. Bro. Murton well deserves the honour thus conferred on him, and though I have been denied the opportunity of giving my mite—being a country member of that famous "Lodge of Improvement," and thereby not within the length of the subscribers c.....t.—I at least beg sufficient space in THE FREEMASON, as a representative of the country members, to express their heartfelt appreciation of Bro. Murton's most efficient services, and their delight on hearing he has received so handsome an acknowledgment of the uniform courteous and fraternal manner in which he has fulfilled the onerous duties of Secretary for so many years.

That he may live long to enjoy the confidence and regard of the members, is the earnest wish of

Yours fraternally,

W. JAMES HUGHAN,

Prov. G. Sec. Cornwall.

Truro, Cornwall, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE 1717 THEORY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Whether the 1717 Theory of Bro. Buchan is correct or not, it cannot be denied that we are indebted to Bro. James Anderson for the compilation of the Masonic Constitution of 1723, for its revision in 1738, and for many ideas which separate the two Masonic epochs, viz., before and after 1717. Now it seems strange that we should know so little about the man who may be called, the father of Modern Freemasonry. Oliver's "Revelation of a Square," contains a brief notice of Drs. Anderson and Chamber's "Diction of Eminent Scotchmen," also furnishes a short biography; but neither one is, or was able to inform us when he (Anderson) was born, or when he died. It appears to me, that in this age of delving and digging into the early records, that some able brother ought to dig out some information respecting the life and death of the said Dr. Anderson, I am particularly desirous of learning where and when Bro. Anderson died, and if this should lead to the desired information, I am sure you will deserve the thanks of many Masons, including my own.

Fraternally and respectfully yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., Nov. 15th, 1870.

THE MASONIC LIFE-BOAT.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

SIR,—In my official capacity as Masonic and general reporter, I have had frequent opportunities of advocating the cause of the Masonic Life-Boat, but I regret to say that my efforts have met with little success in consequence of my having unfortunately been some short time connected, in a small degree, with a certain journal that has never given, as you are doubtless aware, a good account of the fund firstly collected. This may in some measure account for the lukewarmness with which the efforts of the committee of which those excellent Masons Bros. Gotheil, Davis, and Levy are members, have been received.

I think the Life Boat Institution is much indebted to you for your excellent leader upon the subject, and if the Craft wish anything further to stir them up, let them read the accounts this week in the daily papers of the truly noble services rendered by the life-boats on the 10th inst. at Tynemouth (Northumberland), Chapel (Lincolnshire), and on the 12th at Ramsgate, when the entire crews of three vessels were almost miraculously saved.

I do not like *incognitus*, and therefore give my name and address.

I am, Sir, yours fraternally,

CHAS. E. THOMPSON,

177, S.W. 1158, Red +, &c.

122, Offord-road, Barnsbury-park, N.,

Dec. 13th, 1870.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you kindly let me know through the columns of your valuable journal if in the absence of the W.M., I.P.M., and P.M.'s in regular lodge, the S.W. can initiate candidates who have been regularly elected?

Yours fraternally,

A SUBSCRIBER, Lodge 1101.

Reading, Dec. 12, 1870.

CAUTION TO THE CRAFT.

AN IMPOSTOR REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS A FREEMASON.

A man, calling himself J. B. Williams, of short stature, dark brown hair, no whiskers, carrying an umbrella in his hand, and dressed as a captain of a vessel, has been travelling about the country, more especially the North of England, giving it forth that he is a ship captain in distress, that he has lost his vessel at sea, and landing at Hamburg penniless, he now seeks the aid of the Masonic Brotherhood. He carries along with him a subscription

book, which he exhibits as purporting to be the signatures of some of the Masonic fraternity in Hamburg and elsewhere, and more especially the signature of the British Consul at Hamburg, who, he says, had, along with others, subscribed and assisted him to a slight extent. We paid a visit to Berwick-on-Tweed on Friday, the 2nd inst., and called on the Almoner of the district, but not finding him at home, and learning that he would not return for a day or two, took the liberty of writing the Almoner's name in the book which he carries about with him as having subscribed five shillings. Fortified with this mode of deception, he called on no less than four ship captains in Berwick-on-Tweed, and three of them gave him half a sovereign each. He then called on the fourth, at his private office, and also showed him the list of subscribers, boasting about the Consul at Hamburg. It so happened that this fourth captain, also a Freemason, and one of Lloyd's agents, was intimate with the handwriting of the Hamburg Consul. He immediately inquired the name of the vessel that was pretended to be lost by this assumed ship captain, and on turning up a printed list kept by him of all the vessels in Britain, no such vessel as that mentioned by this assumed ship captain was to be found. He then challenged the impostor, telling him that no such vessel was ever in existence, also that the signature in his subscription book was not the handwriting of the Hamburg Consul. On hearing this, the impostor, in a great hurry, fled out of the office, and was no more to be seen or heard of. As it is just possible that this assumed ship captain may turn up again in some other place, it is to be hoped the Craft will look after him, and have him brought to justice.—Communicated.

Masonic Miscellanea.

WE are preparing a series of articles on "Our American Contemporaries," which will shortly appear.

BRO. T. A. ADAMS' Annual Ball will be held at Freemasons' Tavern, on the first Tuesday in February. Applications for tickets can be made to Bro. R. Wentworth Little, 7, Gilbert-road, Kennington.

THE Rev. G. R. Portal, Grand Mark Master Mason, has constituted Middlesex and Surrey into a Province of the Mark Degree, and has appointed Col. Burdett to be the first Provincial Grand Mark Master.

At the forthcoming festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, on 25th January, Bro. H. G. Buss, of 127, Offord-road, Barnsbury, will represent the Knights of Constantine, and will be happy to receive additions to his list.

WE have great pleasure in stating that Bro. Jesse Owen, the Hon. Secretary to the "Tedder Fund," will be happy to receive subscriptions, and will gladly forward circulars with the names of the committee and the objects of the fund. Applications can be addressed to the editor.

THE St. Andrew's Conclave, No. 15, will meet at the Masons' Hall Tavern, Masons'-avenue, City, on Saturday, the 17th inst., when several candidates are expected for installation, after which Sir Knt. Kenyon will be enthroned as M.P.S., and Sir Knt. Binckes as Viceroy.

No movement has yet been made towards selecting a representative of the county of Westmoreland, in place of Earl Bective, who has been elevated to the Peerage by the death of the Marquis of Headfort; but it is stated that his son, Lord Kenlis, of Underly Hall, will be invited to offer himself as a candidate for the seat.

BRO. ALEXANDER DUMAS, *pere*, died on the 5th instant, at Puy, near Dieppe. The world-wide reputation of the deceased Mason as a brilliant writer would most certainly have ensured him a fitting tribute from many able Masonic pens in his beloved France; but from the chaotic state of affairs in that unfortunate country, we fear that Dumas will find no place in the "Necrology" of our quondam contemporaries, the *Monde Maconique* and *Chaine d'Union*, of which we have heard nothing since Sedan. Need more be said? The *Daily Telegraph* has, we are glad to see, however, done justice to the memory of the illustrious dead.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Each packet is labelled—JAMES EPPS AND CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Cacaoine, a very light, thin, evening beverage.—[Advt.]

MASONIC CURIOSITIES.—VII.

We are indebted to an esteemed Brother for the following interesting memoranda, extracted from the "Minute Book of a Freemasons' Lodge held in the city of Norwich containing the minutes from 1742 to 1789":—

"This lodge was constituted in ye year 1724 by Martin Folkes, Esq., Dep. Gr. Mr. to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and afterwards had ye honor of a visit from the Rt. Hon. ye Lord Coleraine whilst he was G.M., who declared his appn. and signified his desire of becoming a member thereof. Several remarkable distinctions have been paid to this lodge by ye many Honble. and Rt. W'pful Bn. who have visited it very frequently; many also have been initiated into the solemn mysteries and ancient science of Masonry, but as an extraordinary instance of the great regard shewn to this lodge, the Rt. Hon. ye Lord Lovell, ye present Earl of Leicester, when he was G.M. summoned ye M. and Bn. to hold a lodge at Houghton Hall—there were present the G.M., His Royal Highness the Duke of Lorraine, and many other noble Bn. and when all was put into due form ye G.M. presented his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Essex, Major-General Churchill, and his own Chaplain, who were unanimously accepted of and made Masons by Rt. W'pful Thos. Johnston, the then M. of this lodge.

"And for the better preserving the peace and harmony of this lodge the following Rules, recommended by our W'pful Bro. Dr. Desaguliers, are entered as a testimony of the approbation of the Members thereof:—

1. No member shall wear ye Jewells in any place untiled.
2. The Jewells to be worn with white ribbands, to represent ye badge of a Mason.
3. No Brother to wear an apron lined with other colored silk but white.
4. If any Bro. is honored with ye office of Steward, he may have his apron lined with red silk, and to be worn only during his being in that office.
5. If any Member be chose a Grand Officer, he shall wear an apron lined with blue.
6. That no ridiculous trick be played with any person when he is admitted.
7. That the Lodge be not removed from the place where it is held without the consent of the Master, Wardens, and the majority of $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the Lodge.
8. That no person be admitted a Brother unless he deposits ye admission fine and be regularly ballotted for, which is not to be taken till ye next lodge which ballot shall be held after his nomination.
9. Every Master on his election shall treat the Bn. with 2 bottles of wine and the Wardens with one bottle each, and on their second election the Master one bottle and ye Wardens a bottle between them.
10. To support the necessary incident charges of this lodge it is agreed that $\frac{1}{4}$ a quarter be paid by each Bro. into ye hands of the Treasurer as a stock for that purpose.

[EXTRACTS.]

1743. Order made for holding a Master's Lodge once a quarter, but the usual meeting to be monthly.

1745. Lodge (No. 17) to be removed to the Angel, and then called the Angel Lodge.

1747. Bro. Jollings presented the frames of the pictures of their R.H.'s the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cumberland.

1750. Brethren to be summoned to meet Brother Ald. John Goodman at the King's Head, Brooke.

4 April, 1751. "In consequence of the death of the Prince of Wales, who was a Bro. Mason and Master of a Lodge, that the ribbands belonging to the Jewels worn by the M. W.'s, and Sec. of this lodge be black, and worn by them during the general mourning."

15 July, 1755. Three new aprons lined with white, and white ribbands, ordered for the M. and Wardens.

10 Sep., 1758. Called the Angel Lodge.

5 Oct., 1758. Called the Tanns Lodge.

2 Aug., 1759. Edward Bacon, Esq., Prov. Grand Master, was a visitor.

6 Sep., 1759. A meeting held of all the lodges in this town, viz. Bear Lodge, King's Head, Maid's Head, Rampant Horse; Castle and Lion, Chequers, Shoulder of Mutton, Flower in Hand, Dove, Unicorn, Cock (St. Mary's). A quarterly communication to be held alternately at these lodges.—F. Frank, Esq., Dep. Prov. G.M.

1764. Thatched House Lodge.

1 Dec. 1773. The Jewells worn by the Wardens, and two others of silver gilt, to be provided by the Prov. Grand Lodge at the King's Head the 18th inst.

6 May, 1778. Lodge to be removed to the White Swan in St. Peter's, Mancroft.

1784. The Mayor (Bro. Rt. Partridge, late W.M.) requested to sit for his portrait by Bro. Beechey.

6 July, 1785. This Lodge recommended Hon. Henry Hobart to be Prov. Grand Master—but Sir Edward Astley, Bart., attended as P.G.M. 23 Aug.

Amongst the brethren admitted in this lodge were Edward Pratt, Esq., Lt. Harwood, E. J. Astley, Rev. Walter Farrell, Wm. Brereton (of Holi), Hon. Henry Hobart, Roger Kerrison, Esq., Rev. Dr. Samuel Parr, Coll. Thomas C. Moyle, Hy. Nichols, Astley, Esq., Fns. Philip Badlingfield, Wm. Earl Palmer, Rev. Wm. Leigh, Sir John Berney, Jno. Harvey, Esq., Thos. Virtue Mott, Thos. T. Gurdou, Jno. Kerich, jun., (of Harleston), Wm. Coke Astley, Geo. Windham, Peter Jermyn, and others. It appears that for many years the Master's chair was declared vacant and his successor appointed and placed in it at one and the same lodge.

(To be continued)

MARK MASONRY.

GRAND MARK LODGE.

The winter Half-yearly Communication of Grand Mark Lodge was held on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at Freemasons' Tavern. The throne was occupied by the Grand Master, Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.A., and among the brethren also present were—

R.W. Bros. the Earl of Limerick, S.G.W.; Lord Eliot, P.G.W.; as J.G.W.; W. B. Beach, M.P., Past G.M.; the Earl Percy, D.G.M.; T. King, G.M.O.; T. Meggy, P.G.M.O.; as S.O.; J. Stevens, G.J.O.; Revs. W. Langley and W. B. Church, G. Chaplains; F. Binckes, G. Sec.; W. E. Gumbleton, P.G.W.; Rev. J. Huyshe, P.G.M., Devon; Major Harvey T. Duncan, P.G.M. British Burmah; E. T. Payne, P.G. Ins. Wks.; H. C. Levander, P.G.D.C.; C. C. W. Griffiths, J. Nunn, P.G.D.; A. D. Loewenstark, P.G.I.G.; R. Spencer, P.G.S.B.; F. Davison, P.G.O.; J. Reade, G.O.; S. Rosenthal, G.D.C.; Rev. D. Shaboe, P.G.C.; W. Mann, P.G.R.; T. J. Sabine, P.G.A.D.C.; M. Lazarus, P.G.O.; J. H. Wynne, P.G.I.G.; Magnus Ohren; M. Loewenstark, P.G. Steward; C. Harcourt, H. Massey, G. Gumbleton, G. Stewards. No. 1 lodge was represented by Bros. R. Wentworth Little, P.M., and G. Kenning, M.O.; No. 8 by G. King, jun., S.W., and W. Lowder; No. 21, W. Cobley, and J. C. Duncombe; No. 29 by E. M. Haigh; No. 46 by J. Chadwick; No. 53 by R. Aronson; No. 75 by W. Hudson, W.M.-elect; No. 86 by G. H. G. Dalton, and W. Funkenzstein; No. 104 by E. H. Cronin, M.D., S.W., T. W. White, J.D., A. Walton, J.O., G. Neall, C. Hammerton, W. Worrell, R. of M.; No. 112 by A. B. Frazer, W.M.; No. 113 by T. Hargreaves, W.M., and T. Warburton, jun., S.O.; and No. 114 by H. Botting, J.D.

After the formal opening of Grand Lodge, The Grand Master mentioned, with reference to the necessity for omitting a few words as to the articles of union with the Ark Mariners' degree in the minutes of the Lodge of Emergency of August, that he had received several communications from bodies which claimed the right to work the Ark Degree, showing they were aggrieved by not having been yet consulted. As he had no desire to give offence, he proposed if this portion of the minutes were omitted, to call a meeting of all those lodges which worked the degree. He would therefore move that the words referring to the Articles of Union be omitted.

Earl Percy seconded it, and after a few words from Bros. Joshua Nunn, F. Binckes, A. D. Loewenstark, and R. Wentworth Little, the motion was carried, and the minutes of 2nd August were confirmed as altered, and the minutes of the Moveable Grand Lodge held at Leicester, on 27th October, were also adopted.

Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, W.M. Blair Lodge, No. 113, Prov. G.D. Lancashire, nominated the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.A., as G.M. for the ensuing year.

Bro. T. J. Sabine seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Bro. John Chadwick, Prov. G. Sec. Lancashire, nominated Bro. J. R. Stebbing for the office of Treasurer.

Bro. James Stevens, G.J.O., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The report of the General Board was read, as also were the Treasurer's accounts, which showed a balance in hand of £200 11s. 5d.

Bro. W. E. Gumbleton moved—"That the Grand Master, in conjunction with the General Board, as representing Grand Lodge, be empowered to organise a body for the government of such of the degrees of universal Freemasonry as may be deemed expedient, such degrees not being under the jurisdiction of any supreme governing Masonic body in this kingdom."

Bro. Beach, P.G.M., seconded it on the ground that it was important to Grand Mark Lodge to prevent the working of side degrees. There were many degrees which were very old and had great merits, which those engaged in working them might be good judges of, and this Grand Lodge should not reject them when asked to adopt them, but leave it to the Grand Master and the General Board to devise some means by which a jurisdiction might be established over those degrees.

The Earl of Limerick, as a brother who had taken the Excellent and Super-Excellent Degrees, knew that they were higher than that of Mark Master, and wished to know how a higher degree than Mark Masonry could be worked in a Mark lodge?

The Grand Master had been in communica-

tion with the Grand Chapters of Canada and Scotland on the subject, who were desirous that these degrees should be worked under Grand Mark Lodge, to which they should be allied and joined in the same way as the Grand Chapter of England was allied to the Grand Lodge of England, that Grand Master of the Mark should be Grand Master of the other degrees, and the Grand Secretary of the Mark Grand Secretary of them.

The motion was carried.

Bro. James Stevens' motion, "That the recommendation of the board for the institution of a charity jewel, to be worn by brethren who have filled the chair, or served as Stewards at the festivals in aid of the Mark Benevolent Fund, or who shall do so in future, be approved and adopted," stood over for further consideration, a long discussion having ensued as to whether Grand Lodge should present the jewel, or brethren provide it for themselves.

The Grand Lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to

THE BANQUET,

which was served by Bro. Francatelli, and gave every satisfaction. At the conclusion of the repast, grace was sung, and the toasts of the evening were proposed.

Bro. Beach, P.M., proposed "The Health of the Grand Master, Bro. Portal." Everyone who had attended Grand Lodge must have been struck, not only with the unanimity of feeling which accompanied the nomination of the Grand Master for the ensuing year, but with the justice which was then done to his merits. It was with no ordinary feelings that the brethren asked Bro. Portal to enter on his third year of office. During his tenure of that high position he had brought the utmost credit and honour to the degree by devoting his leisure and energy to its promotion. He had negotiated transactions with other branches of Freemasonry which required the utmost judgment and discretion to conduct to perfection, and he had moreover in the provinces, in Leicestershire and Lancashire, and wherever he went, advocated the tenets of the Order, and claimed for it those intrinsic merits which were peculiarly its own.

The Grand Master after acknowledging the compliment, said: It gives me a very great deal of pleasure to feel that the success of our Order has been of no common kind. Since I last had the honour of meeting you here, I have held a Grand Lodge at Leicester, and there the progress of Mark Masonry was everything that could be desired. New lodges are springing up on all sides, and the work that is done in them is of the most satisfactory character. From there I went to Manchester. Lancashire, as you know, has been the seat of all that disagreement between ourselves and the Grand Chapter of Scotland, which at one time threatened to produce such very unpleasant results. Owing, however, to the zeal which the Lancashire brethren took up the defence of this jurisdiction as against all others—a zeal which has induced some brethren of that province to be present (and I am glad to see them) amongst us to-night—we showed the Scotch Mark Masters conclusively how hopeless it was to think they could hold their ground in Lancashire. This, coupled with the strong feeling which Masons have to live in unison rather than hostility, induced a willingness on the part of the Grand Chapter of Scotland to come to terms with us. This is a matter for congratulation, as also is the circumstance that the Grand Chapters of Ireland and Canada have expressed their willingness to send representatives to this Grand Lodge. Then, with regard to the other degrees, it is of importance that we are on the point of concluding an alliance with them, which I am glad to see, as it will strengthen all of us, and do so much for the progress of our Order. I must, for myself, thank you personally for the very great kindness with which I have been treated since I have held this important post; and I beg to thank those Hebrew brethren who, though they did not quite agree with me at last Grand Lodge in recognising the Christian orders, have been so good as not to come here to night, and so have refrained from opposing me. As there is one of them now present (Bro. Lazarus), who has given me most loyal and cordial support, I beg to thank him for the support which he has given me, and to thank those Hebrew brethren who by not coming have abstained from all opposition. I will not detain you longer, for there are some capital speeches and songs to come. So long as I hold this office, my very best endeavours will be at the service of this degree to bring it to that pitch and pinnacle of perfection which I am sure it ought to attain.

The Grand Master, in proposing "The Health of the Past Grand Masters," said it was one of the advantages of the system pursued in this Grand Lodge of allowing the Grand Master to hold office only for a limited time, that they had experienced

brethren to give their assistance to the Grand Master, and by their counsel and presence to add to the dignity and good conduct of Grand Lodge. Of these officers there were none to whom so deep a debt of gratitude was owing as to Bro. Beach, who not only fulfilled his duties to the satisfaction of everyone while he was in the chair, but after he left it was regular in his attendance at Grand Lodge, and also at great personal inconvenience supported him (the Grand Master) on the occasion of his visit to Lancashire, when the great raid was made on Scotch Mark Masonry.

Bro. Beach, in reply, said he could not easily forget the kindness with which he was supported while he was Grand Master. Although it afforded him great pleasure to occupy the chair, he entirely recognised the propriety of the rule that the tenure of the Grand Mastership should be but for a limited period. The presidency of Bro. Portal sufficiently testified to the soundness of this rule, for if any of his predecessors had held office for a long time, the degree would have been deprived of his eminent services. While he (Bro. Beach) was in the chair, the Order made considerable progress. It was then that the admirable system of holding moveable Grand Lodges was instituted, a system which has since been carried out with great advantage, inasmuch as it gave us the opportunity of seeing those brethren who presided over our affairs in the provinces, and brought us into harmonious relation with them. It certainly involved a sacrifice of time and entailed much trouble; but this was a duty, as it showed the provincial brethren that the London brethren were not unmindful of their country brethren's interests. It had had a most salutary effect. Reference had been made to the uniting of other degrees as much as possible with this Grand Lodge by treaty. He had travelled in other countries, and had seen the mode in which Freemasonry was conducted there, and though it was in all material points the self-same system, there were in it those little changes and differences which under other skies and in another hemisphere must exist. We ought to profit by our experience, and should not be slow to avail ourselves of improvements. If our system was best, let us hold it; but if we could introduce an advantageous change, let us do so. Of all the systems he had witnessed abroad, the best was the placing of all the authorities in Freemasonry under one jurisdiction. There was, it was true, possibly a different jurisdiction for this degree and for that; but they all acted harmoniously together. That, he thought, was what should be done here. In conclusion, he begged to thank the brethren for drinking the health of the Past Grand Masters of the Mark Degree.

The Grand Master next proposed "The Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Officers, Past and Present."

Lord Eliot responded, and remarked that if good masters made good servants, which he believed they did, there ought to be no better servants than the officers of Grand Mark Lodge. Ever since he had been connected with Mark Masonry it had had the very best Grand Masters, and he had no doubt that the younger brethren who were present would make themselves proficient in their knowledge of the degree. He hoped always to see the same spirit prevailing among them as existed at present—kindliness on the part of the Masters, and affection on the part of the officers. He concluded by hoping that the incorporation of the other degrees with the Mark would lead to the effectual carrying out of the true spirit of Masonry.

The Grand Master proposed "The Health of the Provincial Grand Masters." In proportion as a Provincial Grand Master took an interest in the degree it would prosper or flourish, or the reverse. Mark Masonry in Leicestershire had for some time been in abeyance, no brother having been appointed after the former patent had ceased, until it was renewed by Past Grand Master Beach. Since then, however, the degree has flourished in that province. Some eminent Masons now held Provincial Grand Masterships, among them being Earl Percy, Bro. Talbot, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Col. Burdett. He would call on Bro. Duncan, Prov. G.M. of British Burmah, to respond to this toast, who when he returned to his province would be able to tell the brethren there of the flourishing condition of Mark Masonry, and would spur them on to excellence in that dependency.

Bro. Duncan, acknowledging the toast, said British Burmah was an important place, its area as large as Great Britain, its trade was considerable, and its Masonic spirit very great. The Mark degree there under the late Bro. Greenlaw flourished, and that brother was held in the highest respect both in that degree and in others, as he had extended Masonry by pressing its claims and importance, and establishing lodges in Madras and Bengal under his immediate supervision. As the successor of that brother he should follow in his footsteps, and when he returned would inform the brethren of the position the degree held in this country.

"The Masonic Charities and the Mark Grand

Lodge Benevolent Fund" was the next toast, to which Bro. F. Binckes, G. Sec., replied in an able and exhaustive speech, and "The Visitors," which followed, were represented by Bros. J. Chadwicke and Thos. Hargreaves, both of East Lancashire. The latter brother strongly advocated the principle of having the charity jewel presented by Grand Lodge, which he would value far more if it were only a rosette, than he would a jewel worth £50 that he could buy himself.

The brethren then separated.

During the evening the brethren were favoured with some excellent music and singing, which was executed with great ability by Bros. Lawler, Walker and Baxter, Mr. Mason and others, and the proceeding throughout the meeting evinced the lively interest now taken by the Craft in this ancient degree.

MACDONALD LODGE, No. 104.

This Mark Lodge met on Saturday last at the Headquarters of the First Surrey Rifle Volunteers, Brunswick-road, Camberwell New Road. Bro. James Stevens, W.M., presided, and was supported by the following brethren:—T. Meggy, I.P.M.; Dr. Eugene Cronin, S.W.; S. Rosenthal, J.W.; J. H. Hastie, M.O.; G. Waterall, S.O.; A. Walton, J.O.; Rev. D. Shaboe, as Chaplain; F. Binckes, Treasurer; C. Hammerton, Secretary; R. Berridge, S.D.; T. White, J.D.; W. Worrell, Organist; G. Newman, I.G.; and A. Williams. The visitors were numerous and distinguished, but the great honour conferred on the lodge was the visit paid on this occasion by the M.W.G.M., Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.A., who was accompanied by Lord Eliot, the G.J.W. It will be remembered that at the emergency meeting of Grand Mark Lodge, held on the 2nd of August, the Grand Master stated that it would give him pleasure, and it was his intention, to visit the various London Mark lodges during the autumn. The Macdonald was, of course, not behind hand in availing itself of the proffered honour, and at the earliest meeting succeeding this announcement, the M.W.G.M. was invited to redeem his promise, as far as this lodge was concerned. With the readiness which he always shows to support the Order, he immediately accepted the invitation, and a meeting worthy of the occasion was secured. A large number of brethren were invited to meet the eminent guests of the W.M., and to receive him with due honours. For this purpose a lodge of improvement was first held, where the brethren were instructed in the proper forms to be observed. The ceremony of advancement was formally rehearsed, which partly accounted for the entire success with which the lodge was conducted.

At the opening of the lodge, the Grand Master and Lord Eliot were conducted to the lodge-room in regular procession, and were saluted with the honours due to their respective ranks.

In lodge the brethren present were Bros. W. S. Webster (3), John Read, G. Org.; A. Greatrex (3), A. D. Loewenstark (22), H. C. Levander (1), W. Mann, P.G.R.; F. Walters (1), H. Massey (P.M. 22), and Bolton. Bros. T. D. Sewell (21 Craft), J. Cressy Hall (190 Craft), W. S. Wyman (409 Craft), and C. T. Dean (525 Craft), were advanced to this ancient and honourable degree, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, and before the lodge was closed,

The M.W.G.M. said it had given him great satisfaction to visit the Macdonald Lodge that night, but above all to find that the work of the W.M. and his officers was so efficiently performed. Among other things that he had observed with gratification was the distinction made between the degrees of Mark Man and Mark Master, which the W.M. had given separately. The pleasure of his visit would long have a happy memory with him, and he hoped that the Secretary would enter on the minutes, not only that he had been there, but that he had openly expressed his satisfaction with what he had witnessed. The members of the lodge had his best wishes for their happiness, and the lodge for its prosperity.

No other business presenting itself, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet, presided over by the W.M. At its conclusion, the customary compliments were paid to royalty and Masonry by the W.M., who indulged the brethren with some very good speeches. In proposing the first royal toast, he said he hoped before long another royal addition might be made to the Order.

The next toast on the list was that of "The M.W.G. Master," and in giving it, the W.M. said that though it was always drunk with cordiality in the Grand Master's absence, in his presence he hoped it would be equally but not excessively so. For himself, he might say he was very proud that during his year of office the head of their Order should have visited this lodge, and if there was one stimulus which the brethren required more than another to welcome him most heartily, it was to be found in the fact that at some considerable inconvenience to himself he had come among them that night. They must feel that a debt of gratitude was due to him from them in a Masonic sense for the trouble he had taken, and he would wish all that Past Master Meggy had said of him in his absence might be considered as repeated in his presence, with a great accession of gratitude for having come among them. This, he felt, would be sufficient to secure the toast a hearty reception.

The M.W.G.M.: As I have already stated in the lodge-room, it has given me very great pleasure to be present here to-night; but at the same time it has, I am free to confess, been a matter of some inconvenience that I should be here, for I come upwards of 60 miles on this very snowy day to attend your meeting. And I am not sure I should have come if it had not been for a very able flank movement of your Secretary, which was quite worthy of a Von Molke or Bismarck; for, having once said I

was to be here, I found I was obliged to be here. When I took the chair of Grand Lodge, in which the suffrages of my brethren placed me, I found that our degree was in an entirely isolated position; unrecognised by any of the other bodies which worked the degree in the British dominions, and unrecognised by those other great orders which, like ourselves, are not recognised by the Craft Grand Lodge of England. I am happy to say that we are now recognised by two Grand Lodges—those of Canada and Ireland. Thanks to the energy and ability of Grand Secretary, there is every likelihood that before many weeks are over we shall be recognised by the Grand Chapter of Scotland, and we shall then be the head of the Mark degree in this country. It has also been a great satisfaction to me to be permitted by Grand Lodge to contract treaties of alliance with those other orders which, like ourselves, are unrecognised by the Grand Craft Lodge of England, because I feel that if they join, each will strengthen the other. As regards our own particular Order, nothing can be more flourishing than it is. Those among you who were at Grand Mark Lodge on Tuesday will remember to have heard the Provincial Grand Officers for Lancashire stating the progress the degree is making there, and of a time-immemorial lodge in that province being desirous of joining us. I need not remind you, too, that we have established a Masonic Benevolent Fund, which was the only thing, I think, wanting to make our system complete. This lodge, as you know, was one of the first to support that fund. I thank you in the name of the Order for the support which you collectively and individually have given to that great charity. It has, I am certain, done a vast deal of good, and that at a minimum of personal humiliation and degradation—if I may say so—of the persons who applied for relief; because, different from our other Masonic institutions, we do not require those persons to appear before Grand Lodge before we send them relief. I am quite sure that if other lodges will copy the good example you set, and frequent lodges of instruction, our Order will very soon arrive at that pitch of perfection in work that we all desire to see it attain to. I must beg to congratulate you on the success of your lodge, though it is, as you all know, a very young lodge; and I wish you all, both collectively and individually, every success and prosperity. (Cheers.)

The toast of "The Deputy Grand Master, Earl Percy, and the rest of the Grand Officers, Past and Present," was next proposed, and in doing so, the W.M. observed that it would have been surprising, from the respect in which the M.W.G.M. was held by the officers of Grand Lodge, if he had been allowed to come unaccompanied to this lodge. The brethren were glad to see them, and there was a hearty welcome for them; and if the Grand Master could express satisfaction at what he had seen, no doubt they would do the same. Individually, he (the W.M.) thanked them for their kindness and attention, and more especially Lord Eliot, P.S.G.W. They were also favoured with the company of Bro. Levander, P.G.D.C.; Bro. Read, G. Org.; Bro. Mann, P.G.R. of M.; Bro. Loewenstark, P.G.I.G.; Bro. Walters, P.G.I.G.; and Bro. Shaboe, P.G.C. It was a matter of pride that the Macdonald Lodge was placed in the position of having as many as six of its members Grand Officers, though they were not the Grand Officers he included in the toast. With the exception of these, he called on the brethren to drink the health of the D.G.M. and the rest of the Grand Officers.

Lord Eliot thought there was no more improper way of returning hospitality than by making a long speech. Therefore he would only say a very few words, particularly as he had to speak for a great many people; and if he said much, he might possibly say something they might not approve of. It had been a pleasure to him to perform his duty by attending the M.W.G.M. here, and his reward had been to see some admirable working, and to meet with a most hospitable and kind reception, for which he sincerely thanked the brethren.

The toast of "The Past Grand Masters" was then proposed, and Bro. Thomas Meggy afterwards proposed "The Health of the W.M.," who had arranged this meeting and enabled the brethren to prove to the M.W.G.M. that the Macdonald Lodge did not intend to be behind any of the other lodges in its work. They had seen their W.M.'s work, which proved that he was capable of becoming the topstone of the building.

The W.M. replied. Within reasonable limits, there was nothing which energy and perseverance could do that he would leave undone to promote the efficiency of this lodge, or the good of Freemasonry. He felt bound to thank the brethren for rallying round him in working this lodge—one of whose founders he was—and bringing it to the state of perfection in which they now saw it. To him it was an assurance that he had given them satisfaction, and would be a strong inducement to give still further labour in carrying out the interests of Mark Masonry. Although not wishing to arrogate to himself any good Masonic qualities he might possess, he could not help saying that the acquisition of a knowledge of the degrees, while following his ordinary business affairs, was not a matter of small moment. He did not grudge the labour he had bestowed on it; it had enabled him, though not to be perfect, at least to pass muster. Without being egotistic, he believed he had done the ceremony that evening as fairly as any man who had been a Mark Master for eighteen or twenty months. Why had he followed it up? To induce those who could take an interest in the Order to lose no time in learning the work. He had learned it in the streets, in railway carriages when he had no newspaper, and he believed he had also learned it at the expense of a good many friends, who, no doubt, wished him further. He recommended the same course to others. He felt that, as far as this beautiful degree was concerned, if they once got into the marrow of it, and saw how the whole system worked—beautifully, and gradually, and harmoniously, as in every-day life, or with builders'

and contractors' work—they would hold on till they achieved it. They might think it a great deal to learn, but they need not hesitate, because it was easily acquired if the mind was set on it. He concluded by proposing "The Health of the Newly-advanced Brethren."

Bro. Sewell responded.

"The Visitors" found a representative in Bro. W. Mann, and the W.M. next proposed "The Health of Past Master Meggy," who, from the first, had given his utmost attention to the welfare of the lodge. He had done many things in connection with the Order which had been beneficial to it and advantageous to his lodge. The M.W.G.M. himself had been ready to receive suggestions from him, and to advance opinions to him for his decision, and if either proposed anything to the other which would tend to promote the general good of the Craft, it met with the most careful consideration. With Bro. Meggy, therefore, as its first Master, the Macdonald Lodge found itself in a very proud position, and while it existed his name would never be forgotten.

Bro. Meggy agreed with the W.M. in everything he had said about the M.W.G.M., whose readiness to listen to all useful suggestions had endeared him to every brother in Mark Masonry. With regard to the flattering observations made of himself, he could say that he had the interests of this lodge at heart from the commencement. He looked upon it as a child of his own, and a very good child it had grown. It had now reached an age when it might be safely complimented, and he felt pleased to hear that compliments were paid to it. But the way in which the officers, one and all, had done their duty was a sufficient reward to him for any trouble he had taken with respect to it.

The W.M. observed, in submitting the toast of "The Mark Masons' Benevolent Fund," that since the institution of the fund, it had done much good, and if it did not equal, would at least emulate, the example set by the other societies. It relieved the distresses and indigence of Mark Masons at once and without delay, and thereby was a favourable contrast to some other societies. Small sums given at the time they were required were worth more some times than large sums given at a future time. What was given immediately was given twice. Inasmuch as it was impossible in Masonry to talk of charity without talking of Bro. Binckes, the Treasurer of the lodge, he should couple his name with the toast.

Bro. Binckes said the principles of charity were so well understood by all the brethren, that it was unnecessary for him to read a homily on it. He hoped their efforts in the past would not be relaxed in the future, the brethren would be as liberal as ever. He could not be too grateful for what they had done for the Institutions, but with regard to the Mark Benevolent Fund he would observe, that its rule to give immediately would prove very useful. In Craft Grand Lodge, on the other hand, one case which came forward on the previous Wednesday showed the hardship of the new regulations there. A case which had been recommended for relief by the Lodge of Benevolence in August, could not be relieved till next March. piece of machinery. There were in fact four enquiries. It was sent from one board to another—a cumbersome into the distress of the brother he could receive a penny. Whereas, whatever Grand Mark Lodge saw fit to do it did at once, and quietly, on the principle *his dat qui cito dat*. He would be sorry to see the time arrive when he could not relieve to indigence of Mark Masters, their widows and children. Charity was the most binding tie of the Order, a most holy and "excellent gift," which like the "salt of the earth" did a vast amount of good.

The toast of "The Officers," for which Bro. Dr. E. Cronin and S. Rosenthal replied, brought the proceedings to a close.

SCOTLAND.

PETITION OF THE LODGE OF GLASGOW ST. JOHN ANENT CARRYING THE WORKING TOOLS IN THE PROVINCE OF GLASGOW.

"To the Most Worshipful the Grand Master, the R.W. Depute, and Substitute Grand Masters, the R.W. Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, and the remanet Office-bearers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland: The petition of the members of the Lodge of Glasgow St. John, on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, No. 32 (Three bis), and holden at Glasgow:

Humbly Sheweth—

"That your petitioners and their predecessors as members of the Lodge of Glasgow St. John, have undoubtedly exercised all the privileges of the Craft from a very ancient date, as has been proved to the satisfaction of the above Grand Lodge, more especially certain rights and privileges within the province of Glasgow in connection with operative Freemasonry, and your petitioners now feel aggrieved by the assumption of those ancient rights and privileges by the members of the Lodge Edinburgh Journeymen No. 8, inasmuch as they were permitted to carry or be the bearers of the working tools, implements, &c., on the occasion of the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of the Albert-bridge at Glasgow on the 3rd day of June, 1870, contrary to the laws of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the usages of the Craft; and your petitioners do hereby claim that the said assumption by the Lodge of Edinburgh Journeymen No. 8 be set aside, and that acting on the said occasion do not form a precedent for the future, and that for the following reasons:—

First, That the Lodge Glasgow St. John (No. 32) had by charter dated 1157 conferred upon them and

their successors the whole rights and privileges of Masonry within the city of Glasgow, and that they enjoyed and exercised those rights and privileges from said date, aye and until the passing of the Act abolishing all burghal and corporate privileges about the year 1840, and the members of the said Lodge St. John, even though not in connection with or under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, were conceded these rights and privileges, and assigned by virtue of their position precedence in rank over all the daughter lodges of Scotland on the occasion of the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of the Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics in 1810, and several others of a like nature. That consequent upon the abolition of the Burghal, &c., Restrictions Act, your petitioners' lodge accepted a Charter of Confirmation from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it being distinctly understood that their ancient and undoubted privileges were to be maintained them, as witness the same year their officiating as the operatives at laying the foundation of the Barony Poor's-house, on the 9th of August, 1849, as well as in a succeeding ceremonial of an unprecedented magnitude of a similar character, when the Grand Master (his late Grace the Duke of Athole) and office-bearers of the Grand Lodge laid the foundation-stone of the Victoria-bridge. On this latter occasion the rights and privileges of your petitioners were never doubted, and were at once conceded to them the prerogative of carrying the working tools, as the following excerpt from the minutes of the Grand Lodge amply testifies:—

Level	was carried by Operative Freeman	Thomas Brownlie.
Plumb	" "	Charles Wilson.
Compass	" "	James Douglas.
Mallet	" "	William Nielson.
Square	" "	John Christie.
Wine	" "	James York.
Corn	" "	David Manuel.
Oil	" "	William Broom.
Records	" "	Alexander Young.
Plate	" "	Thomas McGuffie.
Coins	" "	George Dick.

And those privileges were never called in question till the late assumption by the Edinburgh Journeymen Lodge, No. 8.

"Second. That the practice invariably exercised hitherto by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the ceremonial of laying foundation-stones in provinces other than that of Edinburgh has been to concede, both in courtesy and right, to the senior lodge of the province in which the ceremonial is to be performed, to appoint such operative Freemasons as they shall think fit to select to carry the working tools for the work in hand.

"Third. That the right and privilege of carrying the working tools on the occasion of laying foundation-stones by the Edinburgh Journeymen Lodge is distinctly circumscribed and confined to the province or district of Edinburgh, as laid down in Grand Lodge Laws, chap. xx., sec. 3; and your petitioners would respectfully impress on the members of the Grand Lodge that the law referred to defines their position as being 'that of Edinburgh, and no other place,' and that they have no rank or precedence over other members of the Craft but what is conferred on them in their own district. And your petitioners would further impress on the members of the Grand Lodge that as the members of the Lodge Edinburgh Journeymen, No. 8, cannot be compelled to visit district ceremonials, it would be most invidious to delay arrangements for the ceremonial until the last moment, when it might be ascertained if it was the will and pleasure of the honourable members of the said Lodge of Journeymen to honour the members of the Craft by their presence and be capable of carrying the implements in question.

"Fourth. That your petitioners would further respectfully direct the attention of members of Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge Laws, chap. xi., sec. 13, where it is distinctly enacted and laid down 'That if any doubt shall arise as to the interpretation of a law, the power of deciding the same shall not be vested in the chair but the meeting,' and your petitioners respectfully hold that the chair in awarding precedence to the Lodge Edinburgh Journeymen acted contrary to the laws of the Grand Lodge; and that the award of that occasion be rescinded from the minutes of the Grand Lodge and do not form a precedent for the future regulations of the laying of foundation-stones.

"Fifth. That your petitioners had been in correspondence with the Grand Secretary as to the carrying of the working tools, and up till the last minute it had been understood that the members of the Lodge St. John were to be left in undisputed possession of their ancient rights and privileges, or if a doubt had to be entertained, that the Grand Secretary, as Assessor to the Grand Lodge, should have informed the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the right of precedence in this province and upon all occasions by the Lodge of Glasgow St. John.

"May it therefore please the Most Worshipful the

Grand Master, the R.W. Depute and Substitute Grand Masters, the R.W. Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, as well as the remanet office-bearers and members of the Grand Lodge, to declare and enact that the late assumption by the Lodge Edinburgh Journeymen, No. 8, of the rights and privileges of the Lodge Glasgow St. John, No. 3 bis, was illegal and uncalled for. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

"Signed for and in behalf of the office-bearers and members of the Lodge St. John of Glasgow, No. 32.

"JOHN BAIRD, R.W.M. 3 bis."

THE CRAFT.

At the regular monthly meeting of Lodge Union, No. 332, was held in their hall, 170, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, the following brethren were unanimously elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year:—Bros. Robt. Mitchell, R.W.M.; James Balfour, P.M.; William Gibson, D.M.; David Sommerville, S.M.; James B. McNair, S.W.; W. H. Johnson, J.W.; Wm. Dempster, Treas.; Robt. Johnston, Sec.; John Stack, S.D.; James Halley, J.D.; Robt. Johnston, P.G.S.; David B. Birrell, S.S.; James Jamieson, J.S.; James L. Graham, Chap.; James Gilfillian, B.B.; Matthew Gray, Architect; Robt. Craig, Standard-Bearer; Thos. Hall, D.C.; Isaac Stalker, Sword-Bearer; Hugh Brown, I.G.; and T. P. Mullin, Tyler. The lodge has been very successful this past year having made about fifty members, and also started a Benevolent Fund in connection with the lodge to assist poor and worthy brethren, a very pleasant evening was afterwards concluded by song and sentiment, the brethren all leaving highly satisfied.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending December 24, 1870.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Lodge 1, Grand Masters' Freemasons' Hall.
 " 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
 " 58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
 " 185, Tranquility, Radley's, Blackfriars.
 " 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.
 " 862, Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 " 907, Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
 Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8.
 Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile, end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.
 British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
 St. James' Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Swan Tavern, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, at 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Board of General Purposes, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
 Lodge 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
 " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-st.
 " 162, Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.
 Chap. 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
 " 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. Cottlebrune, 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.
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Lodge of Benevolence, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
 Lodge 30, United Mariners, George Hill, Aldermanbury.
 " 140, St George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.
 " 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.
 " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, Woolwich.
 " 969, Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.
 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.
 New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
 Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.
 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.
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

House Committee, Girls' School, at 4.
Lodge 34, Mount Moriah, Freemasons' Hall.
„ 65, Prosperity, Guildhall Coffee House, Gresham-street.

The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.

St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich, at 8.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

House Committee Boys' School.

Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-street, at 7.30; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.

Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-st., at 6; Bro. Henry Muggieridge, Preceptor.

St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Pier Htl., Chelsea. Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.'s, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

Domestic Chapter of Instruction, Metropolitan Railway, Victoria Station, at 8; Comp. Cottebrune, Preceptor.

Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Htl., Fleet street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.

United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, 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.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7.

Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

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

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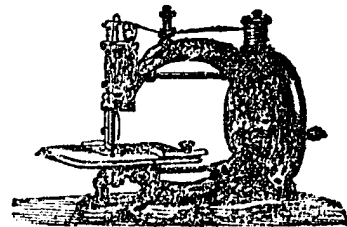
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