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Reviews.

*History of the Lodge of Hengist, No. 195.*  
By Bro. Rev. P. H. NEWNHAM, W.M.  
London: Bro. R. Spencer, 26, Great Queen-street.

The historical records of lodges established many years ago must always prove interesting to the Craft, and more especially when the annalist is so capable of illustrating the subject as our Bro. Newnham, who is well and favourably known to our readers as an occasional contributor to THE FREEMASON. In tracing the history of the Lodge of Hengist we have no doubt Bro. Newnham entered upon a labour of love, and the information upon general Masonic progress which has been so industriously collected is extremely curious and valuable. If, in every old lodge, a competent brother could be found to fulfil a similar task, how many items of interest might be rescued from oblivion. As a specimen of the lucid and terse style of Bro. Newnham's narrative, we will quote next week his account of the celebrated Thomas Dunckerley, whose name appears on the warrant of the lodge.

We may add that the profits of this admirable work are to be given to the Building Fund of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and apart from the intrinsic merits of the "History" that fact is sufficient to ensure its cordial acceptance by the Craft.

The work is dedicated to the esteemed P.G. Master for Hants and the Isle of Wight, Bro. W. W. B. Beach, M.P.

*The Ancient Constitutions.*

We are favoured by Bro. Spencer with

specimen pages of his forthcoming reprint of the "Constitutions of 1722," and from the excellent manner in which the typography is executed, we augur well of the book as a whole.

The original copy of the Constitutions of 1722 is now, we believe, unique, and Bro. Spencer is its fortunate possessor. He is rendering a service to the Craft by its reproduction, and we hope to find that his labours will be appreciated by the Fraternity.

The price to subscribers will be ten shillings, and our Bro. the Rev. J. E. Cox, D.D., P.G. Chaplain, will supervise the reprint of the work.

THE A. & A. RITE AND THE TEMPLAR.

In answer to "P.M.'s" queries inserted in our last issue, we subjoin the following:—

1. No Prince Rose Croix is eligible to receive the 30th Degree unless he be a present or past M.W.S., or has been three years a member of the 18th Degree; excepting by special dispensation—the fee for which is two guineas.

2. The 27th Degree of the A. and A. Rite is called "Knight Commander of the Temple," and adherents of the Rite contend that it is the only legitimate Order of the Temple.

3. We are informed that some old encampments confer both the ancient "Rosæ Crucis" and Kadosh Degrees. The Baldwin Chapter of the Rose Croix at Bristol confers seven degrees.

4. The Rose Croix and Kadosh have both been called the Ne Plus Ultra, but the appellation more justly applies to the latter. The 33rd Degree is merely an amplification of the 30th, continuing the illustration and commemoration of the persecution of the Knights Templar by Philip the Fair and Pope Clement.

The Rose Croix and Kadosh are found as degrees in many Masonic rites and systems under various names.

Masonic Miscellanea.

THE Prov. Grand Master of Somersetshire, Bro. the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, has now definitely fixed Whit Tuesday (May 30th), for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of an additional building at the West of England Sanatorium, Weston-super-Mare, with Masonic ceremonies. The additional building will probably cost about £10,000. It is expected that a large number of Masonic brethren from other Provinces will attend on the occasion.

ON Tuesday, the 14th inst., at the Commercial Dock Tavern, Russell-street, Rotherhithe (Bro. G. Bolton), Bro. N. Wingfield, P.M. 169 and P.M. 1155, 147, had a testimonial presented to him. Through his exertions the first Masonic Association was formed in the South-Eastern District. The idea originated at the Boys' School Committee Dinner Club, where, for years past, a plan has been carried out producing similar results. A large number of brethren were present.

P o e t r y .

SPRING.

AN ACROSTIC.

Sweet is it when winter leaves us  
Pleasant lengthening days to view,  
Radiant sunshine, beaming brightly,  
In a sky of azure blue;  
Nature's face is lovely ever,  
God's works fade in freshness never.

Croydon.

AGNES S.

L I N E S

Written by a Mason's daughter on the Scriptural text, "Pray without ceasing," which was presented to her during a season of affliction by a clergyman's lady.

Pray in the morning when first the light  
Steals in the casement to greet thy sight,  
When the golden rays of the rising sun  
Seem to lead thy thoughts to that Holy One,  
Whose gifts are the gifts of a Father's love,  
Who has promised His children a home above.

Pray in the midst of thy daily care,  
When thy crosses and trials seem hard to bear;  
When earthly temptations assail thy soul,  
And thy passions have need of self-control,  
Plead for assistance to guide thy course  
And keep thee from errors which leave remorse.

Pray in the soft, sweet twilight hour,  
When the dew drops sleep on each fainting flower,  
When the stars peep forth in the azure sky,  
And the stillness whispers, Thy Father is nigh;  
Kneel, at that moment of peaceful rest,  
And plead that thy future life be blest.

Yes! pray in each season of joy or pain,  
Think not thy prayers will be utter'd in vain;  
Pray for thy lov'd ones—pray for thy foes,  
Pray for assistance 'neath Life's woes,  
Kneel at Salvation's golden gate  
And for Christ's blessed answer wait.

Croydon.

AGNES S.

FREEMASONRY in IRELAND.

BY BRO WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN.

(Continued from page 165.)

Any one at all conversant with the state of Freemasonry in Ireland in the early part of this century will be aware that the Grand Lodge was mismanaged to a very great extent. Of course it is not our province to keep this fact in the dark at the present time, for, in attempting to write the history of any period of Freemasonry, defects must be chronicled as well as virtues, seeing that the progress of the Craft is greatly dependent upon the laws and the character of the officers of the Grand Lodge being in harmony with the spirit and scope of the Institution. According to evidences we have had submitted to us, and judging from results, certainly Ireland was nothing like so well governed, Masonically, about 1810 as it is now, and even now a little more freedom would be appreciated by many. Although we would never countenance rebellion against a regularly constituted authority by members who have signified their adhesion to its jurisdiction

and laws, and though we consider an obligation taken voluntarily by a brother is binding, and demands obedience to, or withdrawal from, the Society, yet we can quite imagine circumstances that would justify opposition to a Grand Lodge, so long as the brethren objecting refrained from starting a rival institution. In this respect the seceders from the Grand Lodge of Ireland did wrong, as also did the "Ancients" of England. Granting that there were reasons to complain of the "shameful mismanagement" existing in the Grand Lodge of Ireland early in this century, all the evils said to be connected with the government of the Craft would not form a sufficient plea to throw off allegiance and constitute a new Grand Lodge.

The obligation of fealty having been taken, it was simply for the discontented to seek a redress of their grievances by constitutional means, and failing in such an attempt, we would rather have withdrawn from the Body than have done wrong ourselves because others had done wrong also.

In order to understand the schism in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, we will now present a few authoritative documents, according to their chronological order as nearly as possible. The first is dated 12th December, 1805, and was issued by the regular Grand Lodge of Ireland. Even according to this account, there must have been much gross mismanagement of the funds of the Grand Lodge, and we can quite fancy the minds of the brethren could not have been easy under the circumstances. The revenue from 24th June, 1806, to 24th June, 1807, was £269 13s. 6½d., less £19 14s. 5d. owing to the Grand Treasurer, and yet in the latter part of 1800 upwards of £2,000 were owing by lodges in arrears, and the accounts had neither been settled nor audited for five years and a half! The communication is as follows:—

GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND,  
THURSDAY, THE 12th DECEMBER, 1805,  
The Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master on the Throne.

*The Grand Lodge met on emergency for the purpose of taking the following statements and observations into consideration, and the same having been read were unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be forthwith transmitted to the respective lodges in the kingdom.*

PUBLICATIONS, grossly reflecting on the conduct of the Grand Lodge of Ireland and its Officers, have issued from an obscure and contaminated press—the productions of anonymous and despicable libellers—false in statement—unfounded in inference, and malignant in intent—they endeavour to deceive, pervert and revile.—Such attempts can do little mischief in the metropolis, where characters are known and facts can be resorted to.—It is at a distance that the injury works and its effects are to be deprecated.—To the Brethren and Lodges in the country, therefore, the following statements and observations are principally addressed:

AMONG many pretended grievances the separation of the offices of Deputy Treasurer and Deputy Secretary is held out as the chief, it is the unceasing theme of reprobation.

In the year 1767 the late Brother Thomas Corker was appointed Deputy Grand Secretary, and continued in that situation until his death, in the latter end of the year 1800, during which period he also acted as, and attempted to discharge the duties of, Deputy Grand Treasurer. The result naturally was an increase of perquisite to compensate this junction of offices, and great irregularity in the performance of their compound and incompatible duties.

Here it is necessary to protest that the slightest imputation is not intended against Brother Corker, who, during 33 years, acted to the best of his ability for the advantage of the Craft while he enjoyed

health his exertions were unremitting, but even then he was unable effectually to fulfil the duties of Deputy Treasurer and Deputy Secretary.—The latter part of his life was embittered by affliction and disease.

Fees payable to the Grand Secretary by the Rules and Regulations of the 3d November, 1768*, Sec. X.	Fees which were increased at sundry times while Brother Corker acted as Deputy Treasurer and Deputy Secretary.
For a warrant £1 2 9	† For a warrant £2 5 6
For three members enrolled - 3 3	For a revived or restored warrant 2 5 6
Each member, for registry - 1 1	For three members enrolled - 8 1½
A member joining another lodge, for transferring - - 6½	Each member, for registry - 2 8½
For a Grand Lodge certificate - 1 1	Each member transferred - 1 1
	Grand Lodge certificate - 2 2
	Registering members of army lodges - 1 1

By this increase the average emolument to Brother Corker was about £300 per year, but as it was not specified what proportion of the increased fees were intended as a compensation to the Deputy Treasurer, no diminution took place when the offices of Treasurer and Secretary were separated. The Deputy Secretary now receives the entire.

On the death of Brother Corker the affairs of the Order were found to be in a state of the utmost confusion—the usual communications with the respective lodges of the kingdom had been neglected—an arrear of £2,000 and upwards was owing for Grand Lodge dues—and the sum of £446 10s. 9½d. for play-tickets, passed for the benefit of distressed free-masons—the accounts of the Order to the amount of £3,058 os. 6½d. had not been settled or audited for five years and a half. In this situation Brother Semple, at the request of the Treasurer, by extraordinary exertions and in the most satisfactory manner, arranged and stated the arrears due, and also Brother Corker's account as Deputy Treasurer, when a balance of £60 7s. 1d. appeared due to him thereon, so far as the slender materials and imperfect documents with which Brother Semple was furnished enabled him to do.

The arrangements made, and the regularity introduced, by Bro. Semple in the accounts and the method of keeping them, produced the most beneficial consequences, and it appeared of the utmost importance that the system thus introduced should be upheld. It was therefore, after a month's notice given for that purpose, Resolved by the Grand Lodge, on the 2d July, 1801, "That the Treasurer be empowered to allow his Deputy a salary of 50 guineas per annum, and also a poundage of £10 per cent. on the collection of all arrears due to the Grand Lodge up to the St. John's Day preceding, and £5 per cent on all moneys to be paid thereafter into the treasury of the Grand Lodge." Whereupon the Grand Treasurer, with the unanimous approbation of the Grand Lodge, appointed Brother Semple his deputy or assistant, as he was authorized to do by the Regulations of 1734, Rule XIII., Sec. 10, by which it is provided, "That the Treasurer or Secretary may each have a clerk or assistant, if they think fit," and under which provision the Deputy Secretary hath hitherto always been appointed. On the 24th June, 1803, Brother Semple resigned the office of Deputy Treasurer, having discharged its arduous duties in the most exemplary manner, and to the perfect satisfaction of the Grand Lodge.

For his services and the incalculable advantages resulting to the Order from his labours, he received the sum of £205 7s. 5d.; a sum, according to the opinion of eminent merchants most competent to appreciate the value, fall short indeed of remuneration adequate to his meritorious exertions.—After Brother Semple's resignation, on the 14th July, 1803, the Grand Lodge reduced the salary of Deputy Treasurer to £20 per annum, with £2 per cent. on all monies received at charity sermons and benefit plays, together with £5 per cent. on all other monies comprising the funds of the Order. In consequence of which reduction Brother Graham, the present Deputy Treasurer, receives about £40 a year for performing the duties of that most arduous and responsible situation which he fills with the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge to the great advantage of the Order.

By the accounts, which are regularly printed, it appears that from the 27th of December, 1800, to the 24th June, 1803, Brother Semple received, paid, and accounted for ... .. £1888 5 4
From 24th June, 1803, to 27th December, 1804, Brother Graham received, paid, and accounted for ... .. 1476 9 4½
3364 14 8½

\* Constitutions of Freemasonry, or Ahiman Rezon; printed by Bro. C. Downes, p. 73.  
† Page 82, 83.

Brother Semple received in salary and fees ... .. £205 7 5
Brother Graham, ditto ... .. 61 3 3½
266 10 8½

Besides the above sum of £3364 14s. 8½, the sum of £1324 13 8½ was received by the Grand Treasurer and his Deputies, and regularly accounted for to the Masonic Orphan School, without any charge or deduction whatsoever.

So that for the trouble and meritorious exertions in ascertaining the arrears due by lodges and individuals to the amount of ... .. £2446 10 9½
Ditto ditto in settling Brother Corker's account as Deputy Grand Treasurer for five and a half years, to the amount of ... .. 3058 - 6½
For having received, paid, and accounted for ... .. 3364 14 8½
Also the Orphan School accounts ... .. 1324 13 8½
Amounting in the whole to ... 10,193 19 8½
And for four years regular attendance on the Grand Lodge and Committee of Charity and Inspection, the Deputy Treasurer has received £266 10 8½!
From the 27th December, 1800, to the 27th December, 1804, the Grand Lodge has given the Orphan School the sum of ... .. £ 300 0 0
And dispensed in charity to indigent brethren and the widows of brethren, to the number of 375, the sum of ... 1170 8 3½
And there is at present a funded property in Government stock, at £5 per cent., in the National Bank, for Grand Lodge ... .. 500 0 0

In the foregoing statement of money received, the sum of £903 18s. 7d. has been collected out of the arrear due at Brother Corker's death, and it is hoped more may still be collected.

It is to be observed, that since the appointment of a Deputy Treasurer, the sum due for tickets passed for benefit plays (except the last, which is not yet settled) does not in the whole amount to the sum of £5; and, further, that the £2 per cent. now allowed the Deputy Treasurer on the produce of benefit plays, has not amounted to £10, the sum formerly allowed the Grand Secretary.

By the foregoing statements, taken from the public accounts and proceedings of the Order, it is manifest that the funds are in a flourishing and progressive state of improvement, and that this is to be attributed to the necessary and judicious separation of offices, and the unremitting exertions and attention of those to whom the care and management of the funds have been entrusted.\*

The conduct of the Grand Lodge in recently resolving to take the Royal Arch and Knights Templars degrees under its protection is another subject upon which the traders in libels display their falsehood, misrepresentation, and malignity.

Royal Arch Chapters and Knights Templars Encampments were hitherto held in this kingdom without the concurrence of the Grand Lodge, and not subject to any general or superintending control—hence want of uniformity in the practices and ceremonies of each degree—no authority to appeal to in matters of regulation—no power to redress in cases of complaint or grievance. To remedy these evils, which were very emphatically set forth in memorials from sundry Royal Arch brethren and Knights Templars, the Grand Lodge on the 5th day of September, 1805, agreed to the resolutions annexed.

The anonymous calumniators, persistent in untruth and uniform in perversion, have the hardihood to assert that these resolutions give to Blue Masons the power of controlling Chapters and Encampments, and granting warrants for holding them; but to men of common sense—to the plain understanding of any dispassionate and candid mind—it must be evident that such an inconsistency is expressly guarded against; as the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and the Grand Knights Templars Encampment are each exclusively composed of brethren (being members of the Grand Lodge) who are of those respective degrees.

To refute the other topics of anonymous attacks, it is only necessary to observe that the publications in question manifest throughout the most flagrant courage against truth and fact, in order to accomplish the most malevolent and evil designs.

It is the duty of the Grand Lodge to apprise the Brethren and Lodges of the kingdom of such designs, and to warn them against the machinations of depraved and wicked men.

The Grand Lodge is imperiously called upon to issue its paternal admonition, and guard the Craft against attempts intended to undermine the best interests of the Order, and injure the public and private characters of individuals who have disinterestedly and invariably, in all their actions,

\* The books of account are always open to inspection at the Deputy Treasurer's.

consulted and endeavoured to promote the honour and prosperity of Freemasonry.

Signed by order,

JOHN LEECH, Grand Secretary.

Resolutions of the Grand Lodge, agreed to the 5th September, 1865, respecting

Knights Templars Encampments.

Royal Arch Chapters and

I. That for the purpose of establishing uniformity in the principles and ceremonies of the Royal Arch degree, and to avoid many irregularities which now prevail and have unavoidably resulted from the want of a controuling power to regulate the proceedings of the different Chapters in the kingdom: It is indispensibly necessary that the Grand Lodge should take that Degree under its immediate sanction and that warrants should be granted to such regular Lodges as shall make proper application; no person is to be admitted or initiated a Royal Arch Mason, under such warrant, except a Master Mason duly registered.

II. Until the first day of June next, the Grand Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, being of the Royal Arch degree, shall constitute the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and from the first day of June next the Grand Royal Arch Chapter shall consist of the Grand Officers and such Members of the Grand Lodge, being Royal Arch Masons, as represent or are officers of Blue Lodges that have warrants for holding Royal Arch Chapters in such Lodges as they represent.

III. That the Grand Royal Arch Chapter shall be invested with as full power and authority over Royal Arch Chapters and Masons of that degree as is exercised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland over warranted Blue Lodges and the Members thereof under its jurisdiction.—The Grand Royal Arch Chapter at all times regulating its proceedings, as much as possible, in conformity to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

IV. That a register of all warranted Royal Arch Chapters and the members thereof shall be kept.—One Guinea to be paid for each warrant; one shilling for registering a member; and two shillings for a Grand Royal Arch certificate.—These sums to be applied to the general funds of the Order.

V. That the Grand Treasurer be appointed Treasurer and Register of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, and the Grand Secretary Secretary thereto.

I. That in order to establish uniformity in the principles and ceremonies of the Knights Templars degree, and to avoid many irregularities which prevail and have unavoidably resulted from the want of a controuling power to regulate the proceedings of the numerous Knights Templars Encampments in this kingdom, it is indispensibly necessary that the Grand Lodge should take that Degree under its immediate sanction and that warrants to hold Encampments should be granted to such brethren Knights Templars as shall make proper application; and no person is to be admitted or initiated a Knight Templar under such warrant except a Royal Arch Mason duly registered.

II. Until the first day of June next the Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge, being Knights Templars, shall constitute the Grand Knights Templars Encampment, and from the said first of June the Grand Knights Templars Encampment shall consist of such of the Grand Officers and members of the Grand Lodge as are Templars and members of Encampments held under warrants issued under the sanction of the Grand Lodge pursuant to the first resolution.

III. That the Grand Knights Templars Encampment shall be invested with as full power and authority over Encampments of Knights Templars and Masons of that degree as is exercised by the Grand Lodge of Ireland over the warranted Blue Lodges and the members thereof under its jurisdiction. The Grand Knights Templars Encampment at all times conforming in its proceedings, as much as possible, to the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

IV. That a register of all warranted Encampments and the members thereof shall be kept.—Two guineas to be paid for each warrant; two shillings for registering a member; and three shillings for a Grand Knights Templars certificate. These sums to be applied to the general funds of the Order.

V. The Sublime Commander, for the time being, of each Encampment held under warrant granted pursuant to these resolutions shall be a member of the Grand Lodge, provided his election has been approved of by the Grand Knights Templars Encampment, and notice of such approbation transmitted to the Grand Lodge.

VI. That the Grand Treasurer be appointed Treasurer and Register of the Grand Knights Templars Encampment and the Grand Secretary Secretary thereto.

Applications for Warrants in the above degrees, and all communications respecting them, are to be made to John Leech, Esq., Grand Secretary, No. 20, French-street, Dublin.

(To be continued)

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.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of the Rev. Bro. JAMES ANDERSON, D.D.

BY BRO. CHALMERS I. PATON,

Author of "Freemasonry in Relation to Civil Authority and the Family Circle."

There is no name of greater celebrity in connection with the history of Freemasonry than that of the Rev. Bro. James Anderson, D.D., the author of the "Constitutions of Freemasons," which ever since its publication, now almost one hundred and forty years ago, has been deemed by Freemasons in general an extremely valuable, and indeed, a standard work, of the highest authority on all questions concerning the laws and usages of the Craft. Dr. Anderson is also held in grateful remembrance by Freemasons throughout the whole world for the active part he took along with Dr. Desaguliers and others in the revival of Freemasonry in England in the beginning of the 17th century, when from a very low and declining state it was raised almost at once to great and previously unexampled prosperity, and began to extend itself over the whole world, its prosperity increasing and its extension becoming rapidly wider from year to year, till now the members of the Order are to be reckoned by tens of thousands, and its lodges are to be found in every civilised country. The readers of THE FREEMASON, it may well be supposed, must desire some information concerning one whose name has long been familiar to them all, and cannot but still be often brought prominently before them. The information which we possess concerning the life of Dr. Anderson is, unfortunately, more scanty than that which biographical dictionaries and other such works afford concerning many of his contemporaries far less eminent. Perhaps the publication of the present very brief biographical sketch may induce some readers to direct their attention to the subject, and to seek for future information in quarters of which the author has no knowledge, by which a desideratum in Masonic literature would be supplied.

Dr. Anderson was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, in the latter part of the 17th century, but the exact date of his birth is unknown. Nor do we know his parentage; but he was the brother—whether elder or younger is also unknown, but probably the elder, if we may judge from the dates of the publication of their respective works—of Adam Anderson, who was for forty years a clerk in the South Sea House in London, and finally rose to a high office in the service of the South Sea Company. The brothers seem to have possessed similar talents, and it would be hard to say which of them most excelled in ability for learned researches. Dr. Anderson is distinguished as an author, not only by his work already mentioned, "The Constitutions of Freemasons," but by another great work, evidently the fruit of much labour, entitled "Royal Genealogies; or, the Genealogical Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princesses from Adam to these times," which was published at London, in 1732, in one large folio volume. His brother, Adam Anderson, was the author of the first work of any importance on the Commercial History of England—"An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the Origin of Commerce, from the Earliest Accounts to the Present Time, containing a History of the Large Commercial Interests of the British Empire"—which was published in two volumes folio, at London, in 1764, and is still of great value as a book of reference, being as remarkable for accuracy as for fullness of information on the subject of which it treats.

Dr. Anderson was educated at Aberdeen, and after passing through the usual curriculum of arts, either in King's College or in Mareschal College—although of which of them he was an alumnus is not known—he went on to the study of theology, and received license as a probationer or preacher of the Church of Scotland, probably from the Presbytery of Aberdeen. Of his early life nothing further is recorded in any work which has come under the notice of the present writer; but in 1710 he became Minister of a Presbyterian congregation in Swallow-street, London, in connection with the Church of Scot-

land, and from Swallow-street he and his congregation removed in 1734 to another meeting-house in Lisle-street, Leicester-fields. Of his life in London little more is known besides these few facts, except that he lived in a house opposite to St. James's Church, Piccadilly; that, like many others at the same date, he lost a considerable part of his property by rash speculations in the South Sea scheme; and that, probably from his dignified appearance and manner, he was often familiarly, although disrespectfully, spoken of amongst the Presbyterians in London as "Bishop" Anderson. He died on 23rd May, 1739.

Meagre as is the information which we possess concerning Dr. Anderson's life, there is enough of it to make the notion very improbable, which is essential to the maintenance of the 1717 theory, that he was guilty of deception, along with Desaguliers and others, in imposing upon the world a newly-devised system of Freemasonry as of great antiquity. It is not on slight grounds that such a charge should be brought against one who has been long in his grave, but who was certainly respected whilst he lived, and who held for many years the office of a minister of the Gospel. How much Dr. Anderson was respected, how highly his talents and learning were appreciated in his own day, may in some measure be inferred from the list of subscribers to his work on "Royal Genealogies," which begins with the name of His Royal Highness William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the second name being that of the Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, and the list including the names of many other noblemen and persons of distinction. That Dr. Anderson, although a Dissenting Minister, was respected even by dignitaries of the Church of England, appears from the occurrence of the names of some of them, as of the Right Rev. Dr. Chandler, Lord Bishop of Durham, in this list of subscribers.

The character of the man may be judged also by his works. Nearly every Freemason knows that in his Constitutions of Freemasonry, there is nothing but what tends to the encouragement of virtue; and to imagine the author of that work guilty of wilful and systematic deception, is to do violence to the laws of our own mental constitution, and to the feelings which must often in some measure control, and most beneficially control, our judgments. There is little, of course, in the work on Royal Genealogies from which any idea of the character of its author can be derived, except as to the patient laboriousness with which he must have prosecuted his studies, but in the dedication, which is to "The most High, Puissant, and most Illustrious Prince, Frederick Lewis, Prince of Great Britain, Prince of Wales, Prince and Stuart of Scotland," &c., &c., we find a few sentences which may perhaps be deemed indicative of the moral and religious sentiments of their author. He speaks of his being led "in compiling this work to admire and set forth the startling miracles of the Divine Wisdom and Providence in propagating the various nations of the earth from one common parentage, and in strengthening this original relation by subsequent ties and renewals of consanguinity, and in making both the union and dispersion of mankind, the rise and fall of empires, the virtues, and even the vices, of rulers, with all the numerous vicissitudes and seeming inconsistencies of human affairs subservient to the steady prosecution of one regular plan of unerring wisdom and goodness, to the exact accomplishment of the predictions of the Old and New Testament, and to the gradual dispersion of the light of true religion into the remotest corners of the earth." Again, he tells the youthful Prince that the study of history is fitted to put him in mind "that the stability of families, and the welfare of kingdoms, next under the blessing of God, depend on the wisdom, the application and personal virtues of Princes." Was the man who wrote this, it may be asked, a likely man to prosecute a scheme of imposture? Is he to be lightly suspected of such baseness? Those who pretend to honour him as one of the original authors of modern Freemasonry, are really guilty of traducing him, and, in oriental phrase, defiling his grave.

PROVINCE OF NORTH WALES AND  
SHROPSHIRE.

CONSECRATION OF A NEW LODGE AT  
WREXAM.

An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at Wrexham, and was numerously attended by brethren from Cheshire, Shropshire, North Wales, &c. The occasion was the consecration of the Square and Compass Lodge, No. 1336, by the R.W. Bro. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., Prov. G.M. Strange to say, this prosperous Denbighshire town has never hitherto had an official connection with the Grand Lodge of England, and the circumstances under which the new lodge has been formed are somewhat peculiar. In the early part of last summer a traveller died at the Wynnstay Arms Hotel whose friends were not known to the landlord and could not be communicated with. It appeared, however, from documents in his possession that the deceased gentleman was a Master Mason belonging to a Birmingham lodge, and on the fact becoming known the brethren of Wrexham mustered in considerable numbers in full Masonic costume and followed the remains of their unknown brother to the grave. After the funeral the brethren held a meeting at the Wynnstay Arms, when the necessity and advantages of having a lodge in the town were discussed, and from that meeting—chiefly through the exertions of Bros. John Lewis, Walter Jones, and Albert Bury—there has arisen the present lodge, which promises to be flourishing and important. The petition to Grand Lodge was forwarded in July of last year, and the charter authorising the formation of the new lodge was received in September. Since then the numbers have been gradually increasing, and the consecration took place under the happiest auspices.

The ceremony was performed by R.W. Bro. Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., M.P., in his capacity of Prov. Grand Master of North Wales and Shropshire, with the co-operation of Bro. E. G. Willoughby, P.P.G.J.W. Chester, as Installing Master. He was assisted by the following brethren in constituting the Provincial Grand Lodge: Dr. Goldsbro, P.P.G.S.W.; P. G. Bentley, P.G.C.; R. V. Williams, P.G.S.W.; G. W. Fisher, P.G.C.; J. P. Platt, P.P.G.J.W.; William Bulley, P.P.G.J.W.; &c., &c. The Square and Compass Lodge was duly opened in the drawing-room of the Wynnstay Arms. The officers of the Provincial Grand Lodge then entered the room and were received with the customary honours. The consecration ceremony was performed with due solemnity, amidst the sacred music of the organ and choir.

The following brethren were invested as officers of the new lodge: John Lewis, P.P.G.S.D., W.M.; Walter Jones, S.W.; Albert Bury, J.W.; J. F. Edisbury, Treas. and Organist; J. O. Bury, Sec.; Dr. T. Eyton Jones, S.D.; A. H. Reid, J. D.; W. Sherratt, I.G.; and Munro, Tyler.

Amongst the other members present were Bros. G. Bradley, W. Pierce, J. Norman, Caleb Lewis, C. E. Kershaw, Richard Chadwick, H. C. Murless, Wm. Jones, J. Wallis, J. H. Kidd, James Gladstone, J. B. Murless, and H. M. Dymock; and amongst the visiting brethren were J. E. Williams (P.M. 425), John M'Evoy (W.M. 721), E. H. Griffiths (P.G. Sec. Cheshire), W. H. Spaul (W.M. 1124), J. P. Owen (P.G.P.), A. W. Walker (J.D. 1124), C. Jennings (P.M. 789), J. L. Evans (1124), John Dennis (721), Edward Friend (1289), R. V. Evans, H. O. Jones (P.P.G.S. Cheshire), T. E. Hignett (W.M. 537), William Oliphant (Royal Denbigh), S. W. Guerin (Mersey), Charles Dutton (P.P.G.S.D. Cheshire), F. Smith (P.M. 201), &c., &c.

The Provincial Grand Officers having retired at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremony, the Square and Compass Lodge was duly closed.

A banquet was afterwards held in the ballroom of the hotel, and was attended by nearly a hundred members of the Fraternity. The Provincial Grand Master presided and was supported, on the right by Bro. R. V. Williams, P.G.S.W., and on the left by Bro. John Lewis, W.M. 1336. A sumptuous and well-served banquet was purveyed by Bro. J. B. Murless, and after the removal of the cloth the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to.

In giving the health of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, G.M., the Chairman said that although Masonry knew no creed and no politics, he rejoiced that one of those selected for the Anglo-American Commission to conciliate a matter which might have led to a serious quarrel was one who presided over the Masons of England. (The toast was drunk with all the honours.)

Musical party: "Hail to the Craft."

The Chairman next gave "The Earl of Zetland and the Prince of Wales, the Past Grand Masters of England," and expressed his gratification that the heir to the throne should be a member of the Craft. The spread which Freemasonry was making showed that the Order was properly ruled over by the

authorities of Grand Lodge. (The toast was warmly honoured.)

Musical party: "God bless the Prince of Wales." The health of the Earl of Carnarvon, D.G.M., was next given and cordially received.

Bro. Lewis, W.M. 1336, then proposed the toast of the Provincial Grand Master, and said that they hailed him in a new character in their midst—that of a Mason—and he himself had peculiar gratification in doing so. Twenty years ago Sir Watkin accepted the office of Senior Warden under him when he was Master of the Cestrian Lodge, and he afterwards installed him as his successor. (Cheers.) He had also exalted Sir Watkin to the First Principal's chair in the R.A. Chapter at Birkenhead. Bro. Willoughby, who was present, had initiated him into Masonry, and by a singular coincidence they, along with Bro. Griffith, had acted as Grand Officers at Shrewsbury, with Lord Combermere, when their chairman was installed in office as head of the province. When their chairman took office there were only three lodges in North Wales and Shropshire, and now, including the one that day consecrated, there were fourteen, and that spoke more than anything he could say of the manner in which the Provincial Grand Master had discharged his duties. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with Masonic honours, and met with a suitable response from the Chairman.

Several other toasts followed, the proceedings throughout being conducted in a most happy and satisfactory manner.

The musical performance, which was of unusual excellence, was produced under the direction of Bro. J. F. Edisbury, Org., assisted by Bro. Halliday, of Chester, and Messrs. Waite, Orme, and Bell, of Chester Cathedral.

PROVINCE OF SURREY.

CONSECRATION OF THE LORNE LODGE,  
No. 1347.

The consecration of this, the tenth lodge in the province of Surrey, took place on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the Station Hotel, Sutton, Surrey. Bro. Dr. Harcourt, P.P.D.G.M., opened the lodge, appointing Bros. H. Parsons, W.M. 410, P.G.S.W. Surrey, as S.W.; T. Wood, W.M. 1149, P.G.J.W. Surrey, as J.W.; C. Greenwood, P.G. Sec. Surrey, as Secretary; and C. H. Woodward, P.M. 463, P.P.G.J.W., as I.G. He then proceeded with the all-important ceremony of consecration, and according to ancient custom duly consecrated the lodge.

Bro. C. Greenwood then presented Bro. Richard Peter Atkins, W.M.-designate, P.M. 55, and P.P.G. Reg. Kent, for installation, and Bro. Dr. Harcourt accordingly duly installed him as the first W.M. of the lodge. The W.M. appointed as his officers: Bros. J. H. Owens, S.W.; J. Swaine, J.W.; E. Farthing, S.D.; H. Langridge, J.D.; leaving the other offices open until the next lodge meeting.

Bro. C. H. Woodward, in an able manner, gave the addresses.

It was carried unanimously that a vote of thanks be given and entered on the lodge minute-book, and an honorary membership of the lodge given, to Bro. Dr. Harcourt for the able manner he had performed the ceremonies of consecration and installation. The same compliment was paid to Bro. C. Greenwood, the ever-popular and deservedly respected P.G. Sec. of Surrey, for his services rendered.

Both of the brethren expressed their thanks for the honour conferred on them.

A large number of joining members were proposed, and several candidates for initiation, auguring that in a very short time this lodge will be well established. Although the warrant was granted last January, the ceremony of consecration was deferred until Tuesday, the 21st inst., in compliment to the illustrious marriage of him whose name the lodge has selected for its title.

After the lodge was closed, the brethren adjourned to a banquet supplied by Bro. Barford, P.M. 55, of Leytonstone. The dinner was served *a la Russe*, and well sustained the high reputation enjoyed by Bro. Barford as a public caterer. After the banquet, which pleased all present and gave universal satisfaction, grace was sung by Bros. G. T. Carter, C. S. Jekyll, W. Dawson, and W. Farmer, and the manner in which the musical arrangements were carried out, both in the lodge and at the banquet-table, under Bro. Carter's management, won golden opinions from all present. The customary toasts were given and received, and we regret that want of space compels us to leave out the capital speeches made. The brethren returned to town at an early hour, having agreeably spent one of the red-letter days in Masonry. Amongst the large number of those present we noticed, besides those already named: Bros. G. Price, P.G.T. Surrey, P.M. 463; W. Blenkin, P.P.S.G.W. Surrey, P.M. 370; J. C. Chancellor, P.P.G.S.D. Surrey, P.M.

463; G. Snow, P.P.G.S.W. Kent, W.M. 55; J. Terry, P.P.G.S.B. Herts, P.M. 228; F. Binckes, P.G.S., Secretary Boys' School; Frederick Walters, P.M. 73, W.M. 1309; J. W. M. Dusell, P.M. 55, W.M. 463; T. Gilruth, P.M. 55; T. C. Diverlen, S.W. 55; Henry Potter, 55; Herbert Potter, 55; T. Barford, P.M. 55; J. T. Robertson, 55; C. W. Turner, 33; J. H. Townend, P.M. 36; W. Farmer, 25; W. Russell, 77; C. A. Dunn, S.W. 77; R. H. Groombridge, I.G. 183; R. Spencer, 183; D. S. Potts, P.M. 206; H. R. B. Padmore, S.D. 463; G. T. Carter, P.M. 382; W. Hamilton, P.M. 554; J. W. Forge, 619; C. Gale, 1056; T. M. Paget, 829; C. T. Jekyll, L. Jouds (Pelican, Hamburg), &c.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

*Grand Stewards' Lodge.*—This lodge held its regular meeting at Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., under the presidency of Bro. Jabez Tepper, W.M., and Bros. Frederick Hockley and Charles H. Waters as Acting Wardens (in the unavoidable absence of Bros. Binckes, S.W., and Swainston, J.W.), when Bro. William Sutton Gover, W.M. of the Grand Masters' Lodge, No. 1, and President of the Board of Grand Stewards, was unanimously elected a member of the lodge, and several qualified brethren were duly proposed and seconded for election as joining members. The Treasurer, Bro. Spencer, P.M., reported the funds of the lodge to be in a flourishing condition. The lodge was opened in the second degree, when the W.M. gave the lecture on the tracing-board. After the close of the lodge, the brethren and visitors adjourned to banquet at the Tavern, and spent a happy evening, the Grand Stewards of the year (not being members) having been invited to the lodge and banquet. The lodge has now forty-three members.

*Domestic Lodge, No. 177.*—The members of this lodge were called to attend their Masonic duties at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Friday, the 10th inst., Bro. Walford, the recently-elected Master, occupying the chair, being supported by his principal officers, Bros. Ferguson and Timms. There were present: Past Masters Brett, G. Purst; Carpenter, Heydon, Thompson (Southern Star), Foulger, Tanner (Secretary), Elmes. Amongst the other brethren present were: Bros. Kent, C. C., S. D.; Everitt, J. D.; Treadwell, I. G.; Pulsford, Ancombe, Mather, J. Willing, Smith, Charles Thompson (S.W. Southern Star), &c., &c. The lodge being opened, Bros. Burgess, Essau, Wilton, were passed; Dyer raised; and after the ballot had been taken, Messrs. Wolff, Chudleigh, and Gregory were admitted members of the Craft. The following resolution was passed in reference to the untimely death of Bro. Simpson, P.M.:—"The members of the Domestic Lodge having heard, with deep feelings of regret, of the sudden and untimely death of our respected Bro. Simpson, P.M., desire to convey to his widow their sincere condolence in her time of trial and tribulation, trusting that the Great Architect of the Universe will support her in her affliction." Bro. Simpson was, by his courtesy and kindness, and not less by his Masonic work, very much respected by the brethren.—A Brother, to the astonishment of nearly the whole of the brethren, proposed that the lodge be removed, and he certainly must have been very ill-advised in so doing, for it met with but little, if any, support. Bros. Thompson, P.M.; J. Smith, P.G.P.; Treadwell, Tanner, Carpenter, and others spoke against it, and expressed themselves highly satisfied with the way in which Messrs. Clemow had catered for them during the past seven years. The feelings of the lodge may be learned from the fact that only two brethren voted for the motion and seventy against it. It was resolved to hold the summer festival at Chigwell on the third Thursday in July. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren adjourned to an excellent banquet. The W.M. gave the usual toasts, and to that of the P.M.'s he coupled the name of Bro. Thompson, who made a telling speech in response. Later in the evening the chair was taken Bro. Brett, G. Purst, &c. Bro. Charles E. Thompson, 1158, said: Having the permission of the W.M., *pro tem.*, he had much pleasure in proposing a toast, one which he was sure they would all receive with pleasure, for it was "Success to the Masonic Lifeboat Fund," and after adverting to the recent vote of £50 made by Grand Lodge to that fund, he said it seemed almost a disgrace that other societies, of far less importance than the Masonic Craft—in fact Benefit Societies—could boast of one and two lifeboats, and even the Sunday School children had got one, while the body to which he and the brethren belonged (the most ancient and honourable society that had ever been in existence), had none. (Hear, hear.) He begged to couple with the toast the name of their respected Bro. Carpenter, who was associated with the City of London Lifeboat Fund, and had given much of his time to the subject.—Bro. Carpenter, in returning thanks, said he was much obliged to Bro. Thompson for bringing the subject forward as he had done, and he explained how it was that the "City of London Lifeboat Fund" had been started. He and some of his City friends felt it a great disgrace to the Masonic body that they had no Masonic lifeboat (Hear, hear). Some years ago a fund was started, but it failed, and at a sort of club in the city they started the "City Lifeboat Fund," not in opposition to the one holding its meetings at Bro. Forster's, Fenchurch-street, but as a sort of incentive to them. Recently, when spoken to in Grand Lodge by one of the Committee, he expressed his willingness to, and did, vote in favour of the £50 recently granted by Grand Lodge. He begged to assure Bro. Thompson that there

was no opposition on the part of the City brethren to the other fund; but that one evening, amongst a few friends, £50 was collected, and other sums had since been subscribed, but whether they would start a boat he could not say. He did not see why they should not have two,—(hear, hear)—and supposing the other fund *should not* succeed in getting enough money for the purpose, then the City Fund Committee would come over to them, and, at any rate, they would secure one lifeboat.—Other toasts were given, and a pleasant evening was spent.

**Manchester Lodge, No. 179.**—The regular meeting of this old lodge took place on Thursday, the 16th inst., at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. The lodge was opened by Bro. Kew, W.M., who presided, and in his usual faultless, admirable manner, passed Bro. J. Hawes, raised Bros. D. Witt and Shaw, and initiated Mr. D. J. Brewer. The lodge was closed, and banquet followed. Present: Bros. W. Hopekirk, P.M., Treas.; W. Hughes, P.M. Sec.; H. Ash, P.M.; W. Stuart, P.M., as J.W.; Heywood, J.W.; Morton, S.D.; Munro, J.D.; Sullivan, I.G.; &c. The visitors were: Bros. F. Walters, P.M. 73, W.M. 871; E. Page, 141; Ganett, S.W. 704; D. Fitzpatrick, 704; H. P. Lyon, 25 (S.C.), &c.

**New Concord Lodge, No. 813.**—The installation meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, on Friday, the 17th inst. Bro. J. Bartlett, W.M., presided. He raised Bro. Tiggell, and initiated Mr. John Grabham. Bro. J. Emmens, P.G.P., installed M. J. Atkins, S.W., as W.M. The officers appointed were Bros. Salisbury, S.W.; Denny, J.W.; J. J. Wilson, P.M., Treas.; W. H. Main, P.M., Sec.; A. Hill, S.D.; Mountford, J.D.; C. Hill, I.G.; Sinclair, D.C.; Fauquez, Steward. The work, as usual here, was rendered in an admirable manner. Bro. J. Bartlett, I.P.M., had a handsome P.M.'s jewel presented to him from the lodge funds. The lodge was closed, and an admirable banquet, served up under the superintendence of the host, Bro. Gabb, followed, and he was indefatigable in his exertions in seeing to every one's comfort. The visitors were: Bros. J. Terry, P.G.S.B. Herts, P.M. 228; G.F. Cook, W.M. 65; F. Walters, P.M. 73, W.M. 1309; T. Maidwell, 73; E. Jones, 192; R. Senecal, J.D. 860; Forbes, 805; J. Storey, I.G. 1107; D. Davis, 1257; G. T. Linn, 871, &c.

PROVINCIAL.

**SUFFOLK.**—**Albert Victor Lodge, No. 70.**—This lodge held its usual quarterly meeting on the evening of the 21st inst., at Ipswich, when the following brethren were advanced, viz.: Bros. William Warren, Lieut. of H.M. 60th Rifles; James Mortimer Vernon Cotton, Capt. H.M. 27th Regt., both of the British Union Lodge, Ipswich; Charles Sumner Pinwell, Lieut. of H.M. 27th Regt., of the Pentangle Lodge, Chatham. The ceremony was ably performed by the W.M., Rev. R. N. Sanderson, P.G. Chaplain, assisted by a set of efficient officers.

**LIVERPOOL.**—**Lodge of Sincerity, No. 292.**—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on the 13th inst. at the Temple, 22, Hope-street, the W.M., Bro. Pelham, presiding, assisted by Bros. R. S. Williams, I.P.M.; Thos. Wylie, P.G.R., P.M.; Robt. Wylie, P.G.D.C., P.M.; Hamer, P.G.T., P.M.; Hess, P.G.—, P.M. and Treas.; Wilson, S.W.; Huistwick, J.W.; Elliott, Sec.; Evans, S.D.; Russell, J.D.; Hughes, I.G.; and a fair proportion of brethren. The visitors present were Bros. Major Leslie, 1205; C. H. Hill, W.M. 724; and Jones, J.W. 1276. Considerable interest was attached to this meeting on account of its being the first occasion on which the new W.M. and officers would undertake the ceremonial work. After the usual confirmation of minutes, a ballot was taken for two candidates, and proved unanimous. Being in attendance, they were initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M., who quite fulfilled all the expectations that had been formed of his abilities, going through the ceremony in a most efficient and self-possessed manner, showing that he has thrown his energies into the work, and is determined to succeed. The J.W. gave the working tools, and the S.W. the charge, the latter in such a manner as to show that he is completely master of his subject; indeed all the officers did their work remarkably well, considering that with most of them this was the first time they appeared in office. We feel convinced that if future Masters will prove as earnest, and officers as painstaking as those they now have, the lodge will ultimately regain its position as the premier lodge of the province of West Lancashire. Nothing more than formal business remained to be transacted and the lodge was duly closed, the brethren remaining to supper; after which, toasts and songs were the order of the evening, till the hour of separation arrived, and the brethren took their departure, well pleased with all that had transpired.

**LEICESTER.**—**John of Gaunt Lodge, No. 523.**—A monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Thursday, the 16th inst., the W.M., Bro. Buzzard, presiding. There were also present: Bros. Toller, P.M.; Sculthorpe, S.W.; Rev. Dr. Haycroft, J.W.; Baines, Sec.; Partridge, S.D.; Atkins, Ross, Thorp, Dr. Clifton, Barrow, Lange, and C. Bembridge, Tyler. Visitors: Bros. Stretton, W.M.; Palmer, S.D.; Stanley, P.M.; Capt Goodchild, Halford, Atwood, and Cleaver, of No. 279. Bros. Dr. Clifton and Barrow, after due examination, were passed to the second degree, the lecture on the tracing-board being subsequently given by Bro. Toller, P.M. On the lodge being lowered to the first degree, a letter was read from Bro. W. J. Hughan, of Truro, P.G. Sec. Cornwall, stating that "he was really proud of the honour the lodge had done him in electing him an honorary member, as none of the members knew him personally, and therefore it could only be in consequence of a real desire to do him honour." After expressing his intention of periodically sending donations to the "Masonic Hall Library," through the P.G.M., Bro. Hughan added, "We seem to be fast approaching a time

when Masonic literature is to be exalted, and mere attendance at banquets, to the neglect of the lodge duties, no longer the rule. I believe the movement in Leicester, in founding the Masonic Library, will materially aid in so desirable a result." The letter having been ordered to be entered on the minutes, the lodge was shortly afterwards closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

**LANCASTER.**—**Rowley Lodge, No. 1051.**—A meeting of this lodge was held on Friday evening, the 17th inst., at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum. The throne of K.S. was occupied (in consequence of the indisposition of the W.M.) by Bro. J. Daniel Moore, P.M., W.M. 281, P.P.G.S. of W.; who was supported by Bros. John Hatch, P.M. 281, as I.P.M.; W. Hall, S.W.; W. Barker, J.W.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; H. Sumner, J.D.; R. Taylor, I.G.; Watson, Tyler; Edmund Simpson, P.M. 281; G. Kelland, P.M. 281; B. Mills, J. Bailie, W. Fleming, J.W. 281; &c. The lodge was opened, the usual business transacted, and the ballot taken, which proved to be unanimous in favour of three candidates for initiation. Mr. James Taylor (a lewis) was then duly initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry by the W.M., and the same ceremony ably undertaken by Bro. John Hatch, P.M., in favour of Mr. Robert Harger, and afterwards by Bro. Moore for Mr. James Bolton, the working tools being delivered by Bro. Past Master Hatch. The W.M. gave notice of some alteration in the by-laws, to be proposed at the next meeting, and announced that a meeting of the Prov. G. Lodge (Committee of the Fund of Benevolence) will be held at the Masonic Temple, Liverpool, on Tuesday, 11th April. There being no other business before the lodge, it was closed in due form.

**BUXTON.**—**Phoenix Lodge of St. Ann, No. 1235.**—A meeting of this most prosperous lodge recently took place, when the whole of the proceedings were of the most satisfactory and enjoyable character. The ordinary business of the lodge, which included two ceremonies, being ended, the W.M., Bro. Reginald Darwin, P.G.J.W., proceeded with the installation of his successor, Bro. R. R. Duke, in which he was ably assisted by Bros. Bragge, Ready, and others, Past Masters of other lodges, visitors on the occasion. The ceremony of installation ended, the W.M. proceeded to appoint his officers as follows:—Bros. F. Turner, S.W.; J. Taylor, J.W.; A. A. Bagshawe, M.A., P.G.C., Chaplain; W. Millward, S.D.; Smith, J.D.; Clayton, Treasurer; E. Milligan, Secretary; Klitz, P.M., P.P.G.O., Organist; Le Gros and J. C. Bates, Stewards; Lawson, D. of C.; Sykes, I.G.; Bennett, Tyler. The business of the lodge being concluded, the brethren, about forty in number, adjourned to St. Ann's Hotel, where a splendid banquet reflected the highest credit on Bro. Le Gros and his well-known establishment. Dinner, wines, and attendance were admirable, and elicited the unqualified praise of all present. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts having been duly honoured, the W.M., in proposing "The Health of the Immediate Past Master," which he did in most complimentary terms, concluded by presenting him, in the name of the brethren, with a Past Master's jewel. The jewel, which is of solid gold, and of the most costly and elegant design, bears the following inscription:—"From the brethren of the Phoenix Lodge of St. Ann, 1235, to Bro. R. Darwin, P.M., P.G.J.W., on the expiration of his year of office, in grateful recognition of his services to the lodge, and his unvaried courtesy and urbanity to the brethren."—On expressing his gratitude for this most splendid testimony of his services to the lodge, the P.M. took occasion to refer to the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the first Master of the lodge, their most distinguished brother, and the senior Mason in the province, Bro. J. Millward, P.P.G.J.D., and most heartily was the toast of his speedy restoration received. The festivities of the day concluded with a grand Masonic ball at the Assembly Room, Crescent Hotel.—The ball was in every way a brilliant success, and we trust it is but a forerunner of many similar reunions. There were about 140 ladies and gentlemen present, and the decorations, music, and refreshments reflected credit on all concerned in the arrangements, and left nothing to be desired. We understand that Captain Arkwright, M.P., sent a message at the last moment that he could not be present.

**MIDDLESEX.**—**Enfield Lodge, No. 1237.**—The above lodge met on Monday, the 6th inst., at the Court House, Enfield Town, the W.M., Bro. Punday, in the chair; C. Tye, S.W.; R. Matthison, J.W.; J. J. Wilson, I.P.M.; Cornwall, Smith, &c. The lodge was opened, and the minutes were confirmed. Bros. Ingersoll, Gray, and Cottier having answered the necessary questions, were passed to the second degree; and Messrs. Brown and Hall were initiated into the Order. A very elegant solid gold Past Master's jewel was then presented by private subscription to the retiring W.M., Bro. J. J. Wilson, who was the founder of the lodge, and had been for two successive years W.M., for his zeal and assiduity in promoting the interests of the lodge, which he acknowledged in a powerful and telling speech. The lodge was then closed, and the brethren separated, there being no banquet. The visitors were Bros. T. Bartlett, W.M. 813; W. H. Main, P.M. and Hon. Sec. 813; Roberts, P.M. 754; and Maller, J.D. 754.

ROYAL ARCH.

**Mount Zion Chapter, No. 22.**—This flourishing Chapter was held at Radley's Hotel, on the 13th inst. The chapter was opened by Comps. Taylor, as Z.; Bryant, H.; Sillifant, as J. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, some formal business disposed of, and the chapter was closed; banquet followed. Present: Comps. H. Mugeridge, P.Z., S.E.; Partridge, P.Z.; R. Wright, H.; Spooner, P.Z., &c., and F. Walters, P.Z. 73, as a visitor.

**LANCASTER.**—**Rowley Chapter, No. 1051.**—The installation meeting of this chapter was held at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum, on Monday, the 20th March, under the presidency of E. Comp. J. Daniel Moore, P.Z., &c., who officiated as Installing Officer. There were also present: E. Comps. Bowes, P.Z., Prov. G.S.B.; Bagnall, M.E.Z.; T. Mason, H.; and Hall, J.; Comps. N. G. Mercer, E.; W. J. Sly, as N.; W. Barker, Treas.; Edmund Simpson, P.M., as P.S.; E. Airey, and R. Taylor. The Principals-elect were presented to the Presiding Officer by the M.E.Z., Comp. Bagnall, and were installed in due form by Comp. Moore, assisted by Comp. Bowes, by whom the Scripture readings and invocations were very effectively rendered. The officers of the chapter for the ensuing year were invested as follows: Comps. T. Mason, M.E.Z.; W. H. Bagnall, P.Z.; William Hall, H.; N. G. Mercer, M.D., J.; J. L. Whimpray, N.; James M. Moore, E.; W. Barker, Treas.; Edmund Simpson, P.M., P.S.; E. Airey, Asst. Soj.; and R. Taylor, Janitor. Bros. Richard Ray and William Burrow Ray, of the Lodge of Fortitude, No. 281, were exalted to the degree of Royal Arch by Comp. Moore, the important duties of P.S. being undertaken by the newly-appointed P.S., Comp. Simpson, and the lecture delivered by Comp. Bowes, P.Z.; Comp. Hall, H.; and Comp. Mason, M.E.Z. A cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Bowes for his attendance and services was passed, and the chapter was closed in due form, when the companions adjourned to the house of Bro. Sly, where a banquet was served under the presidency of Comp. Mason, M.E.Z.

MARK MASONRY.

**Southwark Lodge, No. 22.**—On Saturday, 18th inst., at the Bridge House Hotel, this lodge met. Bro. A. D. Loewenstark, W.M., opened the lodge, and the minutes of the previous meeting were read. The new by-laws having been made, and some formal business gone through, the lodge was closed. There were present: Bros. F. Walters, P.M.; T. J. Sabine, P.M.; M. A. Loewenstark, P.M. and Sec.; T. Bulmer, T. D. Barnard, &c.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

**Mount Calvary or Early Grand Encampment of England.**—This encampment celebrated the anniversary of the martyrdom of Jacques de Molai, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at Freemasons' Tavern, and amongst the knights present were the E.C. Sir Kt. W. Stone; F. Binckes, P.E.C. Reg.; W. Paas, P.E.C. Treas.; J. Stohwasser, P.E.C.; S. Rosenthal (P.E.C.), 1st Capt.; D. M. Dewar, 2nd Capt.; W. Roebuck, C. of L.; F. H. Ebsworth, S.B.; E. Baxter, S.B.; J. Hervey, 2nd H.; F. A. Philbrick, R. W. Little, and Major E. H. Finney. Visitors: Sir Kts. Capt. N. G. Phillips, P.G.C. Camb. and Suffolk; W. H. Pullen, P.E.C.; D. C. M. Gordon, R. H. Thrupps, and Dumas. Ballots were taken for several candidates and joining members, and Comps. E. H. Finney, jun., and Capt. W. T. Kinnersley, being in attendance, were duly installed as Knights Templar. The encampment was then closed, and a Priory of the Order of Malta was opened, Sir Kt. Binckes as E. Prior. Sir Kts. Philbrick, Finney, jun., and Kinnersley were then admitted to the Mediterranean Pass, and dubbed as Knights Hospitaller of Palestine, Rhodes, and Malta. The Priory having been closed, the Kts. Comps. adjourned to banquet under the genial presidency of Sir Kt. Stone, E.C., by whom the various toasts were given with great fervour, their reception by the fratres being equally enthusiastic. After a most enjoyable evening, the knights separated.

THEATRICAL.

**HOLBORN.**—The Holborn has revived, with great care, Douglas Jerrold's popular nautical drama of "Black Eyed Susan" after which follows the "Streets of London." Mr. Sefton Parry has abolished all fees, and we trust others may follow his good example. These revivals have attracted large audiences to this popular house.

**STRAND.**—"The Idle Apprentice" has been revived, and "Cœur de Lion" is withdrawn. "In Three Volumes," and "Up in the World," still continue to delight the large houses which are gathered nightly to witness these excellent pieces.

**HAYMARKET.**—The friends of Bro. J. B. Buckstone will be pleased to hear that he has just renewed the lease of the house he has so well managed for the last eighteen years, his original term commencing on March 22nd, 1852. We wish him most cordially a continuance of his success and prosperity.

**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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## The Freemason

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

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871.

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

The price of THE FREEMASON is Twopence per week; annual subscription, 10s. (payable in advance).

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

## THE SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL 33°.

WE have now before us a pamphlet published by the members of the Antiquity Rose Croix Chapter at Bath, relative to their suspension by the Supreme Grand Council 33°, and we have also read an answer to the statements made by the Bath brethren. It appears that the Camp, or Chapter, of Antiquity is one of the five original Grand Encampments established in England; that for many years it worked all the Christian degrees without acknowledging the supremacy of the Grand Conclave, so far as regards the Order of the Temple, or of the Supreme Grand Council 33°, with reference to the Rose Croix and Kadosh degrees. However, in 1862 the members of the Camp were induced to place themselves as Templars under the rule of the Grand Conclave, and four years later they accepted a charter from the governing body in Golden-square. A misapprehension seems to have existed in the minds of the Antiquity brethren as to their liability to the payment of certain fees to the Council—it having been the custom in the Chapter, under the independent *regime*, to confer the Rose Croix Degree free of expense upon all members of the Knights Templar Encampment.

Now, we conceive that, if this were the only cause of complaint against the Bath

brethren, it was one which might have been easily removed by the exercise of a little tact and forbearance on the part of the Supreme Council. There is not a single passage in the voluminous correspondence now before us in which evidences of revolutionary ideas on the part of the Antiquity Chapter can be traced, and we therefore remain unenlightened as to the real causes which led to the suspension of its members. It is very much to be deplored that such high-handed proceedings as those adopted by the Supreme Grand Council should be possible in any Masonic body; and it is certainly not in consonance with the laws of justice and honour that so grave a sentence as suspension should have been promulgated without giving the brethren inculpated a chance of explaining their alleged derelictions.

Unfortunately, however, the policy pursued by the Supreme Grand Council of late years, and especially since the retirement of Dr. Leeson from its head, has been retrogressive in its tendency and despotic in its operations. Masons who appreciate and admire many of the degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Rite are driven from its ranks by the glacial hauteur and extravagant pretensions of some members of the Council, who seem to fancy that their peculiar mission is to make other people uncomfortable. The dissatisfaction which such a line of conduct has naturally created is not confined to the Bath Chapter, it is felt very strongly by influential metropolitan brethren—it exists in more than one provincial chapter; and unless conciliatory measures and a thorough reform of the present government of the Rite be speedily adopted, it is not difficult to foresee that the power of the Council will be shattered. The first reform must be one of a vital character. Let the members of the 33° be elected by the representatives of the several Rose Croix Chapters. The system of self-election has been tried and found wanting, it is not adapted for a country with free institutions, and, moreover, it is in opposition to the recognised rules of government which prevail in the Craft and other Masonic degrees.

Another very important reform relates to the finances of the Rite—at present the members of the Order generally have absolutely no control over their own funds, nor have they the poor satisfaction of knowing how those funds are appropriated. It is true that some years ago, after a vigorous demand by one of the Knights K.H. for the production of some accounts, a so-called balance-sheet was issued by the Council, but inasmuch as it simply stated that the receipts were so much and the disbursements so much, without furnishing any details, or specifying any of the items, it can scarcely be called a very satisfactory exhibit of the exchequer. A similar document has since appeared annually, and we gather from it that the income of the Supreme Grand Council is a very handsome

one, and that Golden-square is a very appropriate name for its head-quarters.

Now, every other Masonic jurisdiction in England publishes full and complete accounts of every shilling received and every shilling expended, and we see no reason why the 33° should be an exception to so wholesome a rule. There is, we are glad to testify, no ground whatever for supposing that the funds of the Ancient and Accepted Rite are applied to other than legitimate purposes; but we repeat that the brethren who contribute to those funds should have a voice in their disbursement, as well as the members of the Supreme Grand Council. It is to be hoped that the schism which now unhappily prevails will soon be healed, and that by a policy of mutual concession the Council of the 33°, and the brethren who dispute their power, may be reconciled to each other, and work with the love and harmony which should ever distinguish Freemasons. Whatever may have been the origin of the Supreme Grand Council—and no proof of its having been illegally constituted has, so far as we know, ever been adduced—no one can deny that it occupies a *de facto* position as a ruling body in Freemasonry, and has acquired certain rights and privileges. There are also, both in the Council and the subordinate chapters, men of high character and Masonic experience. It is to them we look to initiate such reforms in the administration as will satisfy a legitimate desire for information, and enable the Council to rely with confidence on the lasting support of the brethren of the Rite. At present the Councillors command but a negative respect—a barren homage—but our desire is that their power should be firmly fixed in the hearts and affections of all who owe allegiance to their rule. What we want is REFORM, not REVOLUTION.

## LODGE OF BENEVOLENCE.

The regular meeting of the Lodge of Benevolence was held on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., for the first time, at 6 o'clock (in future to be the regular hour), in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Present: Bros. J. M. Clabon, V.P., P.G.D., President (in the chair); J. Nunn, S.V.P.; James Brett, J.V.P.; J. Hervey, J. Savage, J. Cooper Foster, W. Farnfield, C. C. Dumas, J. Smith, J. Coutts, C. J. Hogg, S. May, W. Smith (E.C.), H. G. Buss, R. W. Little, S. Gale, C. A. Cottebrune, J. Weaver, M. L. Alexander, Harris, Reed, J. Boyd, G. Kenning, W. Mann, F. Walters, H. Garrod, H. W. Hemsworth, &c.

The grants passed at previous meeting were taken *seriatim* and confirmed.

Thirty-two petitions were brought under the consideration of the meeting, out of which number five were deferred until the next meeting, and twenty-seven were relieved as follows, viz., one, £3; four, £5; nine, £10; four, £15; seven, £20; one, £40; and one, £50—subject to some of the larger grants being confirmed at the next meeting. The total amount voted was £403—a larger sum than is usually voted.

"FOR several years I have suffered from repeated and severe attacks of lumbago, and I can truly say that I have never found such effectual relief as I have from your Vegetable Pain Killer. Its effects are truly marvellous.—JOHN LONGLEY, Chapel-st., London, Jan. 1870.—To P. Davis & Son."

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

I have been informed by members of the Craft that in foreign lodges, under the English Constitution, it is customary to give the E.A. the password and grip of the F.C. previous to the O.B. being administered, and the same of the M.M. degree to the F.C. Can you inform me if there is any truth in this assertion?

MONTRA.

MASONIC SKETCHES AND REPRINTS.

I have not troubled your readers for some weeks, but I cannot help asking your permission to record my public thanks to Bro. W. J. Hughan for his very valuable contribution to the literature of Masonry. These reprints of documentary evidences, be they for or against the antiquity of the Craft, are worth all the arguments and assertions of individual opinions which have ever been propounded. Bro. Hughan has placed the Craft under an obligation for the most useful service he has performed, and I hope he may render the obligation still more weighty by the publication of a second volume at no distant date.

LUPUS.

ANCIENT MSS. STILL ONCE MORE.

I notice that your American correspondent, who favoured your readers some weeks since with a criticism of my writing, in which he endeavoured to cast ridicule upon my mode of argument, now cries out because he finds that his gratuitous observations are not permitted to pass in silence. I, too, appeal to "the impartial and gentle reader," and shall be content with his opinion whether any brother who has nothing to say upon the subject in which he interferes ought to publish a criticism like that at page 26. One "impartial and gentle reader" ("Beta," p. 57), has already expressed a strong opinion on the subject, and, if I mistake not, others will think it far from a complimentary manner of getting rid of an impediment to say that Bro. Cooke's use of the word "speculative" is strained, and apparently for a purpose." Your correspondent talks about the "rendering" of these words, but your readers will be well aware that in what professes to be a verbatim reprint of a MS., no "rendering" can possibly occur. The word "speculative" is either in the MS. or it is not; and as Bro. Cooke's accuracy is now impeached by way of escaping a difficulty, I will take means to ascertain whether the word is there beyond any mistake.

LUPUS.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST AND THE 1717 THEORY (p. 89).

Looking over some numbers of THE FREEMASON, I found at page 89 a few remarks which had previously escaped my notice, by Bro. W. P. Buchan, under the heading of "St. John the Evangelist and the 1717 Theory." Bro. Buchan comments upon my remarks on the relation of St. John the Evangelist to Freemasonry, which were published in THE FREEMASON of February 4th, 1871, on page 68. He is pleased to say that the author of these remarks "not only shows his ignorance of what the 1717 theory really is, but also shows his want of observation as to what takes place in the columns of THE FREEMASON." These are sweeping charges, but how are they supported? By this statement "he implies that the supporters of the 1717 theory denied the connection

between St. John and the Masons." He goes on to say: "Now, that is untrue, for I did the very opposite, asserting that many of the old fifteenth century *operative* Masons, like good Catholics, held St. John as their patron saint, just as the shoemakers held St. Crispin. However, while saying so, I deny that any sixteenth or pre-sixteenth century *speculative* Mason held St. John as their patron saint, for that was impossible, simply because no Speculative Freemasons were then in existence." It must be evident to everybody but Bro. Buchan himself that he is here begging the whole question, and arguing from the assumption that no Speculative Freemasonry existed in the sixteenth century or at an earlier period—for so I suppose the phrase pre-sixteenth century must be understood, although I confess it is new to me, and I am inclined to think it is a new contribution to the English language. Bro. Buchan must have entirely failed to perceive the drift of my remarks, in which I endeavoured to show that the connection of the Freemasons of the present day with those of the seventeenth and former centuries—their lineal descent from them, as it may be said—is established by the reverence with which the festival of St. John the Evangelist is regarded in the present times as much as three or four hundred years ago. This is a connecting link of no little importance, showing a similarity which centuries have not been able to obliterate. I have no intention at present of recapitulating my argument. But as I do not attempt to settle the question in a summary manner myself by an off-hand assertion, neither can I acknowledge Bro. Buchan's right to do so.

CHALMERS I. PATON.

I shall be happy to answer the query of "W. M." in your impression of 11th inst.

Having carefully studied the working of our ceremonies, as well as of our various Boards, for the last thirty years, and more especially the laws and working of the Board of Benevolence and the ceremonial of installing a Master in the chair—and as regards the latter, having in bygone days performed that ceremony more times than I can now count up—any knowledge I possess on the subject is very much at the service of your correspondent.

"W. M." asks, "Is it necessary to go through the *whole* ceremony of installation in the case of a brother who is already a P.M. of another lodge?" I answer: There is no necessity. The whole of that portion of the ceremonial which takes place in the Board of Masters may be, and ought to be, omitted. The remainder of the ceremony should be performed in its entirety.

As I have pen in hand, I take the opportunity of adding that the Craft owes you many thanks for the excellent and full report you have given of the unveiling the memorial at Freemasons' Hall. I may be pardoned for referring to it, because the proceedings of that day and the events connected therewith will surely be engraven on the tablet of my memory.

JOHN SAVAGE.

"MASONIC WRITERS AND CORRESPONDENCE."

The paragraph under this head on p. 57, present volume, will not, I trust, be taken in the sense that all criticism of the correspondence, anonymous and otherwise, of THE FREEMASON is inhibited. It is, I believe, by the attrition of opposing minds that even Masonic light, like sparks from flint and steel, is evoked; and the more persistent the attrition the greater is the

display of such—fireworks. I do not think that any brother who, desirous though he be as well to receive light as to give it, should, in consequence of his production being gratuitous, consider it so royally hedged about that all criticism of it must be enjoined. A contributor, whether paid or free, to a public journal, is, I believe, a fair target for every other contributor; and for one such to threaten as does "Beta" in the paragraph here noticed, must leave him liable to be interpreted in one of two ways, viz., that he has attempted to perpetrate a very dry joke, or he has written himself down in manner as Dogberry desired he should be written for the play in "Midsummer Night's Dream."

GAMMA.

THE MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL FORCES IN MAN.

Man has two forces working within him, the static and the dynamic. The static or moral force is always the same; the dynamic or intellectual never rests. Both these forces must be developed, or imperfection will result. The Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, and now the French, highly exalted and cultivated the intellect, while morals were considered to be of comparatively small importance, and the result in each case was disaster. The English, Dutch, Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, and Anglo-Saxons generally will be found to have done more for the progress of civilization than other nations, because in them was found to exist a more perfect balance of the two forces working in humanity.

W. P. BUCHAN.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

In THE FREEMASON, page 657, vol. 3, your readers were favoured with an extract from an old dictionary of 1776, "as being the opinion of an author of nearly a century ago" on the old Society of the Rosicrucians. Immediately after reading it, I turned up my old ditto of 1694 (of which I have become the fortunate possessor of two copies), and I beg to send you an extract from it on the same subject, as it may amuse some of your readers, "as being the opinion of an author of nearly two centuries ago." The spelling and italics are the same:—

"*Roseroite* or *Roseroitians*, called also the *Inlightened*, *Immortal* and *Invisible*. This was given to a certain Fraternity or Cabal which appear'd in *Germany* in the beginning of this age; those who are admitted thereunto called the brethren, or *Roseroitians*, swear Fidelity, promise Secrecy, write Enigmatically or in Character, and oblige themselves to observe the Laws of that Society which hath for its End the re-establishing of all Disciplines and Sciences, and especially Physick, which according to their notion is not understood, and but ill-practised; they boast they have excellent Secrets, whereof the Philosopher's Stone is the least; and they hold, That the ancient Philosophers of *Egypt*, the *Chaldeans*, *Magi* of *Persia*, and *Gymnosophists* of the *Indies* have taught but what they themselves teach. They affirm, That in 1378, a Gentelman of *Germany*, whose name is not known but by these two letters A. C., being put in a Monastery, had learnt the Greek and Latin Tongue, and that some time after going into *Palestine* he fell sick at *Damascus*, where having heard speak of the Sages of *Arabia*, he consulted them at *Damear*, where they had an University. It's added that these wise *Arabians* saluted him by his name, taught him their Secrets, and that the *German*, after he had travelled a long time, returned into his own Country; where associating with some Companions he made them Heirs of his Knowledge, and died in 1484. These Brothers had their successors till 1604, when one of the Cabal found the Tomb of the first of them with divers Devices, Characters, and Inscriptions thereon; the principal of which contained these four Letters in Gold A. C. R. E. and a Parchment-Book written in golden letters, with the Eulogies of that pretended Founder.

"Afterwards the Society, which in reality is but a set of Mountebanks, began to multiply, but durst not appear publicly; and for that reason was surnamed *the Invisible*. The *In-lightened of Spain* proceeded from them; both the one and the other have been condemned for Fanaticks and Deceivers. We must add, that *John Bringeret* printed in 1615 a Book in *Germany* which comprehends two Treatises, entitled *The Manifesto and Confession of Faith of the Fraternity of the Rosecrucians in Germany*. It was dedicated to Monarchs, States, and the Learned. These persons boasted themselves to be the Library of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, the Academy of *Plato*, the Lyceum, &c., and bragg'd of extraordinary Qualifications, whereof the least was, That they could speak all Languages; and after, in 1622, they gave this Advertisement to the Curious: *We, deputed by our College the principal of the Brethren of the Rosecrucians to make our visible and invisible abode in the City, through the Grace of the Most High, towards whom are turned the Hearts of the Just: We teach without Books or Notes, and speak the Languages of the Countries wherc-ever we are, to draw men like ourselves, from the error of Death*. This Bill was matter of merriment; in the meantime the Brethren of the *Rosecrucians* have disappeared, tho' it be not the Sentiment of that *German Chymist*, the Author of a Book entitled, *De Volucris Arborea*; and of another who hath composed a Treatise stiled *De Philosophia Pura. Sponde. Gautier*."

I beg to say, with Bro. C. G. Forsyth, that no disrespect is meant to the worthy brothers of the present Rosicrucian Society.

W. G. DORIC.

### Original Correspondence.

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions expressed by Correspondents

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your columns, in order to call the attention of some of my Masonic brethren to an advertisement which appeared in your last issue? The advertisement I refer to contains a touching appeal from a brother Mason, a clergyman of 15 years' standing, begging some influential brother to appoint him to a living, *however small*. Surely if the Craft acted up to the principles it professes, such appeals as this would be unnecessary! May I not say *impossible*? It seems to me that those of our number who are patrons of livings—however much they may practice the Masonic virtues of "*Relief and Truth*,"—sadly forget "*Brotherly Love*!" If not, how could they reconcile it to their consciences to pass over the claims of needy clerical brethren in favour of those "who are not Masons?" I humbly conceive that *no sums*—however large—which may be given to Masonic, or other charities, atone for such a breach of one of the first principles of Masonry. If we really mean to act up to our O.B., and "prefer a M.M. in our dealings," ought not such preference to be shown to our clerical brethren—at least as much as to others? I do not hesitate to say that if the sublime principles of Masonry were carried out as they *ought* to be, we should have no more unbeneficed Masonic clergy of 15 years' standing! Hoping that this subject will be taken up by some abler pen than mine,

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

"A LODGE CHAPLAIN."

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Please to give me a little space for some remarks on your article "The Masonic Press and its Privileges," as I wish you may do justice to "the reasoning faculties of the Teutonic race." Why you like to make any difference between the "Teutonic" and the "Anglo-Saxon" race, I cannot understand; we used to oppose only the Roman race to the Germanic or Teutonic, of which the Anglo-Saxon and the German (or Teutonic) are branches of the same spirit and the same blood.

I am fully on your side in defending the liberty of the Masonic press, and I hope with you, "that the day is for ever gone by for restrictive legislation with regard to the press, as it is a policy which has long been abandoned in all enlightened States." Therefore I very much regret the remark of the M.W. Dep. Grand Master relating to THE FREEMASON, but at the same time I am convinced of his right to censure your paper for the publication of the "exaggerated picture of rage" and the "fierce unreason" of the letter and protest of Bro. Delfraisse *without* any editorial remarks. As you have done your duty as editor of a Masonic periodical, when you have inserted the citation of the Parisian lodges, and on other occasions, it must astonish every reader of your paper that you have published the protest of Bro. Delfraisse without deprecating "this foolish act." To be silent, says the proverb, is to concede (is to be in accordance). This publication, without any editorial remark, especially at a time when the political press of your country was full of hatred against Germany, seemed to me a sign that you also had begun to introduce party discussions into the "tyled precincts" of a Masonic paper, and that you are in accordance with the calumniator of our venerable Emperor and Brother, William. A publication of such a nature in THE FREEMASON, "published with the special sanction of the M.W. Grand Master of England," bore evidently a hostile character against all German brethren and Grand Lodges, and—*principis obsta*—it seemed a duty to protest against such a publication. Well, the "obscure individual"—the "nameless correspondent"—from Leipzig, was the undersigned, who wrote a simple, not at all "furious," epistle to the highly-esteemed Grand Secretary, Bro. Hervey, explaining only the facts, and hoping that THE FREEMASON would be disavowed, as not in accordance with Masonry and with the M.W. Grand Master, *as has been done in last Grand Lodge*. I have written my letter without "authority," but, I am convinced, in accordance with all German Masons, who are now satisfied with the declaration of the M.W. Dep. Grand Master. If my letter seemed "furious," this is only caused by the circumstance that I cannot write your language as fluently and correct as I should like. Such a tone of my letter was not intended, and I regret it.

If our royal art is a reality, and not a mere child's-play, then every brother is obliged "to cultivate brotherly love, avoiding all wrangling and quarrelling, all slandering and backbiting, nor permitting others to slander any honest brother" (Old Charges, 1723). You cannot deny, dear brother, that *you have permitted* others to slander an honest brother, King William, the light and pride of Germany, and a true exponent of our royal art.

I hope your high opinion of the reasoning faculties of the Teutonic race will not become diminished so much, after having taken a step to defend our national honour, to secure peace between the English and the German Craft, and to uphold the purity of our institution—violated by the introduction of party discussions.

Fraternally yours,

J. G. FINDEL.

Leipzig, 13th March, 1871.

### THE SAINTS JOHN IN MASONRY.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I confess to being highly amused by so much of Bro. C. I. Paton's response to Bro. S. Evans' article as appears in THE FREEMASON on page 51. If that response, when completed, shall be proportionate to the introduction, as given in No. 99, I will regard it as the most exhaustive treatise on the subject with which Freemasons have ever been favoured; and I take this means of directing particularly the attention of the Fraternity, your readers, to it.

The difference, so far apparent, between Bro. Evans and Bro. Paton appears to abide in this, viz., that Bro. Evans, if not an iconoclast in the broadest sense, certainly is not a believer in saints or their merits, while Bro. Paton is not a disbeliever in either. He, it is so far evident, can find no more *history* to support the statement that either of the Saints John was a patron of Freemasonry than can Bro. Evans.

The story or fancy recounted by the former in your columns some months since, and strictures upon which formed the matter of the latter's article or criticism, comprised little beyond the fancy that has a place in our "lectures" as Freemasons (and that little, I believe, no better supported); all very pretty and pleasing I will admit, to believers in saints and angels, but very rubbish to those who are not, while certainly not *historic*, so far as yet proved, to any extent, no more than is dozens of other pretty fancies in those lectures. The practical mind of Bro. Evans would eliminate this fancy as a whole, as at this day mischievous in its tendency, for the reason that disbelievers in saints and their merits are as readily admitted into our lodges as those who are not, and everything that is not of real value, if offensive to such disbelievers, he believes should be removed and be replaced by truthful matter. In the middle of the 18th century, when, it is said, the late Bro. Duncerley introduced into the lectures what we now have as to the patronage of the Saints John, such introduction could give no offence, as none but Christians were made Freemasons. But, as I have said above, that condition no longer obtains, and it is due to ourselves to govern ourselves in such manner as to give no offence to any member of the Masonic family, provided we can remove the cause of offence without offending. Should Bro. Paton, however, prove that either of the Saints John could in their lifetime by any possibility have been patrons of Freemasonry (he very pertinently remarks that they could not at any other period be such), I believe a good work will be done worthy of Bro. Paton's talents and ability, and this vexed question be set at rest.

Fraternally yours,

PHILETAS.

### THE ANTIQUITY CHAPTER ROSE CROIX, BATH, AND THE SUPREME GRAND COUNCIL, 33°.

(To the Editor of *The Freemason*.)

SIR AND BROTHER,—Early in February last a pamphlet was published (of which a copy was sent you) which contained, besides some explanatory introductory remarks, what, as far as the writer then knew, now knows, or could, or can ascertain, the whole of the correspondence between the Antiquity Chapter Rose Croix, Bath, and the so-called Supreme Grand Council, 33°, *in reference to the suspension of the former by the latter*. To the pamphlet were attached the names of all the members of the Antiquity who at the time were "within hail" as vouchers for its accuracy. The first copies (except proofs) issued by the printer were addressed by me to the leading members of the S.C., and duly posted by the printer.

I have just received from a kind friend and brother a manuscript copy of a printed circular which purports to be issued by the S.C., and to be a reply to the pamphlet. No name is attached to the circular, but the evidence of its parentage is too conclusive to admit of its being deemed spurious.

As it is essential in the cause of truth, honour, and honesty that some notice be taken of the circular, and as the facts are of some importance to every member of our Order—and I happen to know that your readers are very numerous and very influential—I beg to be permitted to explain them in your valuable publication; and, as I cannot hope to be allowed to trespass largely on your space, I will confine my remarks to the really essential points of the controversy. Should any of your readers wish for further particulars, he may, by sending a single stamp, with his name and address, to Bro. G. J. Parfitt, F.A.S., Terrace Walks, Bath, obtain the letters and pamphlet herein mentioned by next post. In order to avoid repetition, I beg to be understood by "pamphlet" to mean the statement published by the Antiquity Chapter; and by "circular," that published by the S.C. in reply thereto.

Although the circular denies the accuracy of the pamphlet, and has, I am told, been extensively circulated, *not a single copy of it has been sent to any of those whose names are attached to the pamphlet*. This attempt to keep the persons whose veracity it impugns in ignorance of the circular, is so flagrant a violation of the simplest rules of common courtesy, decent propriety, Masonic honour, manly integrity, honest and honourable warfare, controversy, or whatever else we call it, as, it might be hoped, even occasional intercourse with gentlemen would teach any person not instinctively and incurably addicted to meanness to avoid. Now for the facts:—

The circular calls the statement published by the Antiquity Chapter a "defence of the action it has taken in *withdrawing* from the A. and A. Rite," and adds: "It becomes incumbent on the S.C. to expose the causes which led to the *suspension* of that chapter." These statements contradict each other. The circular says:—"When, however, documents have been published and circulated containing only *part* of the truth"—and artfully and with apparent candour adds—"what can be more dangerous than

the *suppressio veri*?" I reply, the *suggestio falsi* and the *suppressio veri* combined; and more "dangerous" still, the miserable man who, while pharisaically deprecating the former, does not scruple to practise both.

To say that a statement is only partly true and not to furnish proof of the fact—not to show in what it is untrue, or what material part of the truth has been concealed—is an old trick, which your readers, I doubt not, will appreciate at its true value, and which, therefore, I need not waste time in exposing.

The pamphlet states that the S.C. are a self-elected body, holding exclusively under their own control large funds that properly belong to the subscribing chapters. The circular says nothing in reply. The pamphlet charges the S.C. with an arbitrary and unconstitutional usurpation of powers and privileges that are inherent in and properly appertain to the heads and other representatives of the several chapters. The circular says nothing in reply. The pamphlet charges the S.C. with gross discourtesy in that they having appointed a day and hour for paying "an official state visit" to the Antiquity Chapter, not only did not keep their appointment, but they never sent any explanation of, or apology for, their absence. Hear what the circular says in reply:—"On that date (viz., the 24th of November, the date appointed by themselves) accordingly, four members of the 33°, appointed to represent the S.C., arrived in Bath from different parts of England, and naturally expected to receive intimation from the M.W.S. of the Antiquity Chapter of the time and place appointed for the meeting." "The 23rd, and up to 4 p.m. on the 24th November passed without any intimation being sent to the members of the S.C. of any place or time having been appointed for the meeting of the Antiquity Chapter, although the M.W.S. was fully aware that these brethren were in Bath, and of the address where they were to be found; and although he was called on personally by one of them (after previous intimation), as well as reminded of the intended visit by private letters; nor was any explanation subsequently given why such uncourteous treatment was shown, not alone to gentlemen who, at great personal inconvenience and private expense, had come from considerable distances to perform their duty, but also to the Governing Body of the Order that they were deputed to represent." I would stop here, fearing I may occupy too much of your space; but the next little morsel is too delicious to be omitted. "This contempt of authority being reported to the next special meeting of the S.C. and (as above stated) no explanation or apology having in the interim been offered by the Antiquity Chapter, the S.C. was reluctantly compelled to suspend this offending chapter." Surely an enemy hath written this! Is it the whole truth? Is it even partly true? Let us see. "On that date" (the 24th) "four members, &c., arrived in Bath." On the 23rd I saw Bro. Philips in the entrance passage of the Masonic Hall in conversation with the M.W.S. of the Antiquity, by whom, I am informed, he was told that *that* was to be the place of meeting. (It is the place at which all Masonic meetings are held.) Again, on the 23rd Bro. Vigne, Bro. Philips, and others—who, I suppose, were their colleagues of the S.C.—were present at a meeting of the SS. Peter and Paul Chapter (*I also was present*), when a note from Bro. Wilton, of the Antiquity Chapter, to the M.W.S. of the SS. Peter and Paul Chapter was read. The note requested that the decorations, &c., might be permitted to remain for the use of the Antiquity Chapter on the following day. A motion was made "that the request be complied with," when Bro. Vigne distinctly stated that "the S.C. did not intend to visit the Antiquity." Need I add more? "What can be more dangerous than the *suppressio veri*?" Out of thine own mouth do I condemn thee; and I defy thee to deny the truth or cogency of these facts. Again, the S.C. is self-convicted of gross injustice. They admit, they even seem to take credit for, the fact (very near the beginning of their circular) that "they have hitherto maintained silence" in reference to "the causes which led to the suspension of the chapter." On the 24th of last November the chapter was condemned unheard; and, until now, it has vainly endeavoured to ascertain the cause. Even now it knows not on what evidence the charges are made, and their frivolity is such as, if capable of proof, would scarcely justify remonstrance or reproof; and yet these righteous judges did not scruple to publish the names of all the brethren of the Antiquity, as persons not worthy to associate with their fellows. They now admit that their judgment was not preceded by any investigation; that they have hitherto concealed the evidence on which they pretend to have acted; and as this is the substance of my charge against them, I will leave them to the judgment of all honest and impartial brethren of our Order.

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

EDMUND WHITE,

P.P.S.G.W. Somerset, P.M., P.Z., P.E.C., &c.  
Victoria Villa, Bathcaston, Bath, March 11, 1871.

## THE FAIR SEX AND ADOPTIVE MASONRY.

### ARTICLE III.

It will, doubtless, be admitted by the majority of the readers of this journal that the address, given in its entirety in these columns, has been framed by the founders with some skill, the principles of the Institution being expounded in an unconstrained, agreeable and intelligible manner. It may be justly said that the aphorism of the great bard, "words sweetly placed and modestly directed," is very applicable to the general tenor of the lecture, as delivered by the officer conducting the ceremonies of the society. As the discourse necessarily occupies much space, I deem it advisable to reserve, for a future communication, my comment upon certain bearings of the exposition. It runs thus:—

"LADIES,—We meet and welcome you here for a double purpose. First, that we may inform you as to your true relationship to the Masonic Fraternity, and thus remove any prejudices that you may have entertained against us; and second, to confer upon you the beautiful, instructive and useful degrees of the Order of the Eastern Star. Every one present knows that Freemasons set a great value upon their mysteries. They put themselves to much trouble and expense to attend their lodges, and they prove, by their words and actions, that Masonry is implanted in their affections. It must be plain enough to every wife and daughter and sister of a Mason, that there is something in Masonry, known only to the brethren, which is very delightful and precious to them. This oftentimes provokes the question, 'Of what use is Freemasonry to the ladies?' As it separates man and wife to some extent, by giving the man certain secrets and duties which the wife cannot share, the ladies sometimes take umbrage against Masonry, and even become its enemies, and oppose it violently as something contrary to the laws of God and man. A little knowledge, however, of the real nature and purposes of Masonry will remove all this, if there is any of it existing in the mind of any lady present. Masons love and cherish their society above all others, because it is designed to, and does, make them better, wiser, and happier men. Better, for it teaches morality, virtue, temperance, economy, charity, and justice to all men. Wiser, for it imparts knowledge to them that is weighty, solemn, and important; knowledge that has been handed down to them from age to age for nearly three thousand years. Happier, for it makes them acquainted with, and puts them in social connection with, the purest and best men in every section of the country. Is it any wonder, then, ladies, that Masons love Masonry? If a Mason is assailed in character, every other Mason is, or should be, prompt to defend him, if innocent. If he is attacked in person, he finds defenders. If he is distressed for means, poor and in want, having been reduced by misfortune, his brethren share their abundance with him. If, travelling in a foreign land, he falls sick, or in distress, though all around him may be strangers, the Masons are no strangers to him. They are brothers, and will be as kind to him as though they had known him all his life. If he dies, the Fraternity will bear his body to its last resting-place, and drop an honest tear to his memory. But now it is necessary that we should show you why ladies, too, should love Masonry, and should be, as many of them are, its warmest friends and defenders. I will answer the question that is often asked, 'Of what use is Masonry to the female sex?' Ladies, you are connected with Masonry by ties far more intimate and tender than you are aware of, or than I can even inform you of. The widow and orphan daughter of a Master Mason takes the place of the husband and father in the affections and good deeds of the lodge. If their character is unjustly assailed, the brethren are in duty bound to defend them. If they are in want, distressed for the necessities of life, the brethren will divide their means with them. If travelling at a distance from home, they find themselves sick and in want among strangers, they have but

to make themselves known as the widow and orphan daughter of a worthy Master Mason, and, lo! the hand of relief is stretched out toward them! the voice of sympathy is heard to cheer them! they are no longer strangers, but friends, dear friends; and thus they are constrained to bless our Society, whose kind deeds are not confined to the narrow limits of home. Ladies, I draw no fancy sketch, I speak of what has happened, of what is happening every day. The widow has been provided with a home, her children educated, and reared up to honourable stations, her own heart cheered and comforted by the blessed influences of Masonry. These, then, ladies, are the reasons why we think you should be the most devoted friends that Masonry possesses. To you are given all the advantages of the Society, its shield of protection, its hand of relief, and its voice of sympathy, while we do not require of you any of the labour or expense of sustaining it. The only Masonic privilege denied to you is that of visiting the lodge, and this would be of no advantage to you, even if it were possible to grant it; but it would awaken the voice of scandal against you from a censorious world, and thus produce far more pain to your kind and amiable hearts than it could possibly afford you pleasure. Females cannot be made Masons. This is a rule that has been handed down with the other rules of Masonry for thousands of years. Each Mason present pledged himself before he was admitted into the lodge that he would never allow any of the ancient rules of Masonry to be changed, and this is one of them. Therefore we cannot invite you to visit our lodges. But, as I have said, we can, and do, and will share with you in all the solid privileges and benefits of Masonry, and thus practically unite you with us in this great, this glorious, this heavenly work of doing good. The only objection that can be advanced against what I have said is this: How is a lady, travelling among strangers, and finding herself in want of friends, to make herself known as the wife, widow, sister, or daughter of a Master Mason? Unless she has something more than her mere word to offer, those to whom she applies will be slow to believe her statements. The country is full of impostors, women as well as men. Almost every charitable person has been imposed upon, not once only, but many times. The lady, therefore, who has the relationship to Masonry that you possess, needs, in such a case, some particular means of recognition; some means of making herself known to Master Masons, which no other person can understand; some method, perfect, modest and proper, easily practised and easily understood. Is there anything of the sort? I imagine you asking me. Are there any means long-tried and proved, which a lady can learn, and by due practice remember, so that, if suddenly called upon, she can put it into use with confidence that it will prove effectual? I answer, there is just such a method, and one principal object of this meeting is to teach you that method. The Order is called the Eastern Star. It has signs and passwords, and means of recognition, which have been tried in a thousand instances, and proved to be exactly what a lady needs in the cases I have mentioned. The signs which are for a lady's use are easily learned and remembered. The passwords which Masons use in answer to the signs are equally so. The other means of recognition, by the aid of the signet, are not easily forgotten, and the whole system is available for practical use at all times when required. And there is one great merit in the Order of the Eastern Star, which, if there were no other, would render it worthy of your favour; it is pure, graceful and religious. It gives the history of that heroic daughter of Jephthah, doomed to die for her father's sake. It tells us of Ruth, the harvest-gleaner in the field of Boaz, who forsook all things to dwell among the people of God.

(To be continued.)

THE "Blackheath" Lodge, No. 1320, will be consecrated on Wednesday, May 3rd, at the Crown Tavern, Blackheath village, by Bro. H. Muggerridge, P.M.

## SCOTLAND.

## GLASGOW.

*St. John's Lodge No. 3 bis.*

The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the New Hall, 213, Buchanan-street, on Tuesday, the 7th ult., after 7 p.m., Bro. John Baird, R.W.M., on the throne; Bros. Kyle, S.W., Fletcher, J.W., and a number of brethren present. The lodge being opened the minutes were read and passed. There being no other business, the R.W.M. gave an account of the proceedings at Grand Lodge the night before, and, *inter alia*, stated that he considered the Grand Lodge had acted unlawfully in sustaining the proxy commissions after he had said they were illegal if not stamped; however, Grand Lodge was not done with that yet. He also observed that by so doing the Grand Lodge had thereby broken the laws of the land, and that, therefore, he considered that this lodge had sufficient reason for throwing overboard its allegiance to Grand Lodge. He also found fault with the remarks made by Bro. Buchan in Grand Lodge the previous night.

Bro. Buchan having remarked that there were two ways of telling a story, said it was a pity some of the Edinburgh brethren were not present to give their version of affairs, more especially as the fact remained that St. John's Lodge lost every motion it desired to carry, all the pretensions it had set up being knocked down, not that Grand Lodge had acted unjustly, but because St. John's, in this case, was supporting what was wrong, as well as not going about what they had in hand in a proper business-like manner, &c.

After this the S.W. proposed, and J.W. seconded, that a special meeting of this lodge be called for this night three weeks, to which Bro. Buchan should be summoned, in order to consider the language used by him (Bro. Buchan) to their R.W.M. (Bro. Baird), at the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Scotland on 6th February, Bro. Buchan having there stated that he "was astonished Bro. Baird could have the audacity to stand up in this Grand Lodge and make the false statements he had now made."

Bro. Buchan denied having used the word "false," and considered that he was perfectly entitled to speak in an independent manner regarding whatever business was going on before Grand Lodge, and also that he was quite justified, under the circumstances, in saying what he did say.

After some further remarks, the motion of the S.W. was agreed to. The lodge was shortly after closed.

A meeting of this lodge was also held on the 21st ult., Bro. Baird, R.W.M., in the chair; Bro. John Dick, S.D., acting as S.W.; Bro. Fletcher, J.W., and a considerable number of brethren present. On the minutes being read, several corrections were made, after which they were passed.

The Secretary intimated that he had written to Bro. Buchan, giving him notice of the special meeting to be held on 28th February, and had received a letter in reply stating that he (Bro. Buchan), considered their summons informal, in so far that it did not contain a definite statement of the exact words objected to, as also that he was unaware that St. John's Lodge had any right or power to summon him before it for what took place in Grand Lodge.

Bro. J. B. Walker, P.M., supported the objection as to the informality of a summons being issued without a definite statement being given of the supposed fault.

The R.W.M. then read a copy of the report of the sub-committee of Grand Lodge on the St. John's Memorial, which had been read at the late meeting of Grand Lodge, after which he made some comments regarding it. Upon one brother desiring to have the report again read, the R.W.M. suggested the idea of publishing it, so that every brother might have a copy, and be able to read it himself. The J.W., however, objected to this—"more light" not being dropped (?)—and the subject dropped.

The R.W.M. then read a copy of the motion tabled by Bro. Hay, and which was to come up at the next quarterly communication of Grand Lodge, to the effect that the Lodge Journeymen, No. 3, shall be entitled to carry the working tools and other paraphernalia of Grand Lodge at processions in the Metropolitan District. The Lodge Glasgow St. John shall have the same privilege in the Province of Glasgow, and when the Grand Lodge is officiating in any other place or Province, the Grand Master, or the brother acting for him, shall have the power of fixing on the lodge or lodges to carry the working tools, &c., for the occasion, and his decision shall not be open to review. Having read this, the R.W.M. stated that this motion did not suit their views. He also read certain remarks on the subject from Bro. Wylie, of Kilwinning, who, he stated, was a high authority upon Masonic matters. Some further remarks having passed, it was understood that St. John's Lodge decidedly objected to the settlement of the working tools controversy in the way Bro. Hay's motion intended. The lodge was afterwards closed in due form.

*Lodge St. Mark, No. 102.*

The hundred-and-fifth annual festival of the Lodge St. Mark, No. 102, was celebrated on the 13th inst. in their hall, 213, Buchanan-street. Bro. Thomas Halket, R.W.M., presided, assisted by Bros. Robert Jamieson, S.W., and Daniel Watson, J.W. The Master was supported by Bros. F. A. Barrow, D.P.G.M. of Glasgow; John Baird, R.W.M. 3 bis; J. Miller, R.W.M. 413; Capt. John Gordon, Alex. Veitch, P.D.M.; Hugh Murdoch, S.S.; J. F. Mitchell, W. Robertson, 354; and Robert Graham. After dinner, the toasts of "The Queen and the Craft" and "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers" were proposed from the chair. Captain Gordon responded for the Army, and Captain Baird, L.E.V., for the Volunteers.—The R.W.M. next proposed "The Three Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland" and "The P.G. Lodge of Glasgow."—The latter toast was responded to by Bro. Barrow, who observed that the Provincial Grand Lodge of Glasgow was one of no small importance, representing as it did nearly a quarter of a hundred lodges. Indeed, there was scarcely a P.G. Lodge which had a fourth of the number of lodges within its jurisdiction. The P.G. Lodge of Glasgow was for years the only P.G. Lodge in Scotland, and other P.G. Lodges had taken it as their model.—Bro. Barrow then proposed "The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council."—Bro. Veitch, in giving "Masonry all over the World," expressed the hope that the principles of Masonry would prevail everywhere; for if so, war would be banished from every country, and peace and goodwill emanate from every heart.—Bro. Baird, in proposing "Lodge St. Mark, No. 102," observed that it occupied a high position in the province, and that its prosperity still continued.—Bro. Halket, R.W.M., in the course of an excellent address in reply, said that considerable progress had been made during the past year; but there had been a better sign of progress than a mere addition to their numbers. An earnest desire had been manifested by the office-bearers to render the working of the lodge as perfect and complete as possible. Several lodges of instruction had been held, with satisfactory results; and music suitable for the ceremonial had been practised, and a selection made and approved by the lodge. They had also had several lectures on the history and principles of the Order. It was thought by many that the success of the lodge depended altogether upon the office-bearers. This, however, was a mistake; for while it was the duty of the office-bearers to conduct the business of the lodge and perform the ceremonies of the Order in a proper and becoming manner, it was the special duty of every member to give a practical manifestation of the power of those principles by which they were united. Bro. Halket concluded by a very feeling and appropriate allusion to the loss the lodge had sustained by the death of their late I.P.M., Bro. Major Barbor. Other toasts followed. The proceedings were of a very harmonious character. Bro. Millar presided at the harmonium.

*Caledonian Railway Lodge, No. 354.*

The annual supper and assembly of this flourishing lodge was held on Friday, the 10th inst., in the Tontine Hotel. The chair was occupied by Bro. A. Arrick Smith, R.W.M., supported by Bro. F. A. Barrow, D.P.G.M.; A. McTaggart, P.G. Sec.; J. Fraser, R.W.M. 87; W. Robertson, P.M. 333; W. J. Hamilton, P.M. 354; D. K. Speirs, D.M. 354; J. Shaw, S.W. 354; J. Henderson, J.W. 354. The croupier's chair was occupied by Bro. P. Wilson, supported by Bros. Goodman, Henderson, R.W.M. 195 Belfast; H. T. Lannigan, and D. Robertson.

After an excellent supper had been partaken of, the usual introductory toasts were given from the chair, Bro. Henderson, R.W.M. 195, Belfast, replying for the "Three Grand Lodges." The "Provincial Grand Lodge" was replied to by Bro. F. A. Barrow. Bro. R. Wilson proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," replied to by Bro. D. K. Speirs. Bro. F. A. Barrow proposed "The Lodge Caledonian Railway," remarking that since its commencement it had been in a very prosperous condition, and he hoped it would be as flourishing in the future as in the past. Bro. A. A. Smith, R.W.M., replied. He stated that upwards of thirty members had joined the lodge during the past year; that the funds were in a good condition, and that Bro. Hamilton, on retiring from office, had left the lodge funds actually £20, better than what they were on his installation as R.W.M. The remaining toasts were "The Past Masters," by Bro. A. McTaggart, P.G. Sec.; replied to by Bro. J. E. Wilson, P.M. The "Ladies," by Bro. H. T. Lannigan; replied to by Bro. D. Robertson. The "Press," by Bro. R. Goodman; replied to by Bro. Jas. Drewette, of *N.B. Daily Mail*. "Friends," by Bro. R. Wilson; and "Happy to meet, &c.," from the chair.

During the evening, a testimonial was presented (in the name of the lodge) to Bro. W. J. Hamilton,

P.M., Bro. A. A. Smith, R.W.M., remarking: I have a very pleasant duty to perform, but I am only sorry that I lack language to convey sufficiently all I would like to say. On the retirement of Bro. Hamilton from the office of R.W.M., a few of the brethren thought that it was a duty incumbent on the members of the lodge to present him with a small token of their esteem. The matter was brought before open lodge and approved of; a committee was appointed to look after affairs and put them in shipshape order; the result you now see before you. I have known Bro. Hamilton some years, and I see others around me who have known him for a longer period and who could speak of his qualities to a greater extent than I am able to do. For myself, as a friend I have always found him of a kind disposition, gentlemanly manners, and a man in whose word the utmost dependence could be placed; as a brother, one who would do a good turn when in his power, and I am sure I speak the sentiments of every brother present, that he always met us on the "level," and acted as well as parted with us on the "square." As a Master, his conduct was the most exemplary, and the brethren all know his kind forbearance in giving every one a hearing when required, and not abusing his powers, nor using that token of his authority, the "mallet," unless when he actually could not avoid it. Then, looking at what he has done for the lodge, during his reign a Benevolent Fund has been organised, with which, to a certain extent, we have been able to relieve some of our poorer brethren. The jewels and clothing for all the office-bearers have been made complete, and I think I can safely say there is not in all the province a lodge where the workings have been gone into with more spirit and harmony amongst the brethren, from the Master to the Tyler (during the time Bro. Hamilton occupied the chair), than in 354. It is no disparagement to his predecessors in office, and I think every brother will bear me out in saying, that the Caledonian Railway Lodge owes its present flourishing condition to the zeal, energy, and perseverance of our worthy P.M. Hamilton. I feel myself unworthy to fill the position he so recently occupied; but as a virtuous example has a powerful tendency to mould the conduct of others, I trust his mantle may fall upon me that I may be enabled to walk worthy in his footprints. Since our last annual festival, Bro. Hamilton has taken unto himself a partner for life, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing so intimately; but I am sure that such a worthy gentleman deserves to have a worthy wife. From the few times I have had the pleasure of meeting her, I would say Mrs. Hamilton is one of those individuals "whom you often read about but very seldom see." Under the circumstances the committee thought that they could not do better than present Mrs. Hamilton (through you) the articles contained in this case (gold suite of brooch and earrings) as a mark of respect, and when she wears them (which I trust she may be long spared to do), it will recall to her memory, years after this, how highly her husband was esteemed and respected by his Masonic brethren of "354." Worthy Past Master Hamilton, it now remains for me to present to you in the name of the members of the Caledonian Railway Lodge, this silver tea and coffee service, which bears the following inscription:—"Presented by the members of Lodge Caledonian Railway, No. 354, with a silver tea and coffee service, to Bro. Wm. John Hamilton, as a tribute of esteem, on the occasion of his retiring from the office of R.W.M., together with a souvenir for Mrs. Hamilton. Glasgow, 10th March, 1871." I trust that you and Mrs. Hamilton may be long spared to use them, and Mrs. Hamilton to wear these. In your walk through life, may your body ever be an emblem of your mind, your feet the rectitude of your actions, and when your allotted task is finished here below, may you rise to the Grand Lodge above, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

Bro. Wm. J. Hamilton replied as follows: The receiving of such a handsome gift as my brethren have deemed me worthy of, must necessarily make me feel a very grateful recipient, and stamp this eventful evening for ever on my memory. It should be a serious feeling to every honest man that each in his different sphere is exercising on those around him an influence that is only productive of two results: nay, I hope that in our intercourse the good may ever be in the foreground, exercising charity and kindness to our fellow-creatures, the firm bond for endearing us to each other. You will bear with me if I express but feebly the feelings I lack words to convey to you, my brethren, for this tangible token of your good-will towards me, and heartily do I feel that the gift has emanated from your kindness more than my deserts, which makes me feel still more keenly the favour you have conferred on me. I trust I shall ever continue to hold the same place in the esteem of my brethren, and by straightforward actions prove myself worthy of their confidence. I am both proud and happy to receive such an elegant souvenir, the possession of which shall ever be connected with the most

pleasant reminiscences. Our R.W.M. (Bro. Smith), has conveyed to me, in very complimentary terms, the approbation of the lodge members with the conduct of business during my period of office; for this you will please accept my best thanks, and may I say that this result is in a great measure attributable to the unanimity which invariably prevailed in our midst by office-bearers and members exerting themselves to lend the "helping hand" when required, and I am justified in stating to the friends present that equals of "354" may be found in sister lodges, but no superiors. The honour which you chose to confer on me when you requested that I should accept office and preside for another year would have been gladly accepted, but circumstances with which you are all more or less conversant, and to which our R.W.M. has referred, prevented my doing so. I knew it would be impossible for me to devote the same amount of time to Masonic duties as I had hitherto employed in that way, so rather than half do them I was obliged to adopt the alternative of leaving way for one who might devote the time necessary for discharging the duties of such an important position; and many happy meetings may our newly-elected R.W.M. enjoy from his present appointment, and in my capacity of P.M. I shall only be too happy to render any assistance which he may require having for its object the well-being of our lodge. The happily chosen gift which you have so kindly presented to Mrs. Hamilton will, I am sure, be duly appreciated by her, and will long be preserved as a memento of your favour. The brethren will, therefore, accept our combined thanks for this very elegant and unique testimonial, asking you to excuse the brevity of my reply, as I know it is encroaching on your time, more especially as I see before me many interesting faces of the gentler sex doubtless wishing this sort of work over, that the hall may be prepared for more agreeable pastime, and inwardly wondering what like will be the Masonic grip in the mazy dance. I will, therefore, conclude by wishing the Caledonian Railway Lodge a continuation of the prosperity which she at present enjoys.

The proceedings were brought to a satisfactory close by an assembly, which was kept up with spirit till 2 a.m. Bro. A. W. Banks supplied the music during supper, and his excellent "quadrille band" was in attendance at the assembly.

*Thistle and Rose Lodge, No. 73.*

The annual festival of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 23rd ult., in their hall, 170, Buchanan-street. Bro. George McDonald, R.W.M., presided, supported by his officers, Thomas Stewart, I.P.M.; G. Wheeler, D.M.; J. Muntz, S.M.; W. Walton, S.W.; T. Donaldson, J.W.; P. Thompson, T.; S. S. Ampleford, Sec., &c. Sixty-three of the members and their wives, &c., sat down to an excellent repast served up in good style by Bro. Ouen, a member of the lodge. A concert followed, supported entirely by Masonic talent, after which dancing commenced, Bro. C. Ramsay acting as M.C. Quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, and country dances were kept up with unflagging spirit till 5 a.m., many of the ladies expressing an opinion that their opposition to Masonry would soon cease if entertainments of this nature were more frequent amongst them.

*St. Andrew's Royal Arch Chapter, No. 69.*

The above Chapter recently met at the Masonic Hall, Buchanan-street, on the Mark Degree, under the presidency of the M.E.Z., Comp. McEwan, assisted by Comps. Paul and Orr as S.W. and J.W.; G. W. Wheeler, as I.W. Visitors present: Comps. D. Gilchrist, Z. 73; Wheeler, 73; Adams and Cummings, Chapter 50. After labour the Companions partook of refreshment, and the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given with enthusiasm. Comps. Wheeler and Adams responded to that of the visitors, wishing prosperity to the St. Andrew's Chapter.

*Caledonian Unity Chapter, No. 73.*

The usual monthly meeting of the above Chapter was held on the 28th ult. D. Gilchrist, Z.; Jas. Muntz, acting as H.; Jas. Findler, J.; G. McLeod, Scribe E.; G. W. Wheeler acting as P. Soj. Comp. J. O. Park, Z., of 122 Thetis Chapter, attended to ask to have Captain Scott, who was leaving the next day, advanced to the Mark Degree, which ceremony he conducted. The Second Principal of the Roslin Chapter, 119, also requested Comp. Gilchrist to exalt two brethren for them. This request was also acceded to, and Comp. Gilchrist, with the assistance of his officers, conferred the degree of Most Excellent Master on Bros. Scott, Hughes, and Leadbetter, and afterwards exalted them into the Royal Arch. Refreshment followed labour, when the Principals of the Thetis and Roslin proposed, in highly eulogistic terms, the health of the Z. and other officers of the Caledonian Unity, for their truly Masonic spirit evinced, not only on this but also on former occasions, in exalting their members, and also for the very efficient way

in which all the ceremonies had been rendered. Comp. Gilchrist, in reply, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be of service to his Masonic brethren.

*Thistle and Shamrock Chapter, No. 87.*

This Chapter met in their Hall, Struthers-street, and Comp. D. Gilchrist, Z. of 73, installed J. Stevenson as First Principal Z; David Brown, as H.; and Charles Bishop, as J; the other officers are A. Mackroyd, Scribe E.; J. Clanachan, T.; Michil Clanachan, 1st Soj.; George McAllister, 1st A.S.; G. Brown, 2nd A.S. At the request of the newly-installed Z., Comp. Gilchrist conferred the degree of Most Excellent Master on three brethren, and afterwards exalted them in the Royal Arch. All the ceremonies were distinguished by that correct and impressive rendering which marks Comp. Gilchrist's working; he was ably assisted by the P. Soj. About twenty members of the Chapter were present, and amongst the visitors we noticed Comps. Cowan, of 69, and G. W. Wheeler, of 73.

HOLYTOWN.

The St. John Woodhall Lodge, No. 305, held their annual banquet and ball on Friday, the 24th ult., in the Masons' Hall, Holytown, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion with evergreens and the flowers of the season. A large number of the brethren, together with a few friends and their wives and sweethearts, having partaken of an excellent banquet (served up in Bro. Kirkland's best style), under the presidency of the R.W.M., Bro. W. McMurdo, who was supported right and left by Depute and Substitute Masters Moffatt and Woddell, Mark Masters Bros. Cockburn and Chalmers, of Lodge No. 88. Bros. Mason and Douglas acted as Croupiers, supported by Bros. Cunningham, Sec.; Russell, Chaplain; and Wylie, of Lodge No. 177. After supper, dancing commenced, under the superintendence of Bro. Cunningham, M.C., and was kept up to an early hour.

*IF IT IS NOT SPIRITS, WHAT IS IT?*

I have been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for thirteen years, and in June, 1864, it was our good fortune to have a visit and a course of lectures at Susanville, Cal., from Mrs. Emma Hardinge. During her stay we were privileged to receive her as a guest at our home.

The 24th of June was celebrated by the Masons, and whilemaking preparations, I had some Masonic emblems in our parlour; and Mrs. Hardinge became partially controlled, and, while in that condition, and during a running conversation, she gave me two Masonic signs and two words in a manner that was not observable by herself or any one else present.

For the time I was very much surprised, it being the first Masonic sign that I had ever received from a spiritual source. When the influence left her, I asked her if she would meet with a few Masons in our parlour, and see what the spirits would do. She said she was willing to give her time. I invited some twelve or fifteen brothers from Lupen Lodge, No. 149—among them were the Master and Wardens. They met in our parlour, and the family retired to another part of the house. The doors were locked and the window-blinds closed. We all being seated around the room, Mrs. Hardinge became entranced, and to all appearance perfectly oblivious to surrounding conditions. She acted in the capacity of Master; went through the work of opening the lodge in the first degree of Masonry. She gave all the lectures, signs, and words pertaining to the degree in regular order; closed in that degree; opened in the next, giving everything in regular order; and so on through what is known as the Blue Lodge. After closing on the Master's degree, she gave us a very impressive address on the morals and teachings of Masonry, and remarked that she would like to have gone on through higher degrees, but she saw that was as far as any of us had gone (which was the case). This I give upon the honour of a man and a Mason. I say, let the sceptic deride. I know all the resources that Mrs. Hardinge would be likely to have to gain Masonic secrets and knowledge; and then, when we take into account the high moral character, and consider how far it would be from her, even if it were possible for her to have gained this knowledge from any other than a spiritual source, she would never have used it and claimed it to be from spirits. I cannot account for it upon any hypothesis, except that she was entranced and controlled by a spirit that knew more Masonry than all of us combined. I am thoroughly convinced that, in her normal condition, she knows nothing of the secrets of Masonry.

During the whole course of my investigation of spiritualism, I have tried to account for many of the tests I have received in some other way; but when I lay aside the agency of spirits, it is all a mystery.—P. Chamberlin, in the "Banner of Light."

A MASONIC TOUR.

(Continued from page 124.)

I spoke to some soldiers—first and last seen by me in America. They are smart, well-dressed men. They told me they seldom leave the forts—not being allowed in towns, except on leave; people don't like them. Privates receive 16, and sergeants 24 dollars monthly, with food; they serve five years.

Nearing Mount Vernon the bell was tolled. This is and has been the custom for years by all vessels approaching this memorable spot, as a mark of respect to Washington. We landed on a temporary pier, walked up hill a bit through the grounds, and soon reached the resting-place of America's great hero, the noble Washington. On the summit, and facing the Potomac, is a covered brick vault, with an iron gate. Within are two marble tombs. The one to the right (the largest) is Washington's, the other his wife's, and there are several other tombs and monuments outside belonging to his family. The vault and tomb of Worshipful Bro. Washington (once the Master of a lodge), I am sorry to say, are much neglected. With veneration I uncovered before the tomb, gathered a few ivy leaves, &c., and afterwards entered the house and garden, planned and built by the old chief. There are several relics still left in his library, bed-room (where he died), &c., but all sadly neglected. The rooms being open, and the furniture, pictures, &c., unguarded. The room occupied by Lafayette, his great friend and general, is in good order, and the key of the Bastille, brought from France by Lafayette, still hangs in the hall. A visitor's book is kept, and subscriptions are received for repairs by the lady in charge. On inquiry, I found that the lady, Mrs. Cunningham, as also her gardener, were ill—hence much of the neglect noticed. But there are not funds sufficient for general repairs, which should be taken in hand by the Government. At present the estate, &c., is in the hands of, and partly managed by, a committee of ladies. I believe the Americans, particularly the Masons, need only to be informed of this neglect, and affairs will soon mend. Mount Vernon is sixteen miles from Washington; boats ply twice daily between, the fare being 1 dol.

Passed on to Acquia Creek, where the train waits for Richmond. Entered train, and started off, passing the Rapahanock River (boundary during rebellion), Fredericksburgh (where General Jackson received his death wound), and Avlington Heights, where some fierce fighting took place. Here thousands of headstones and graves mark the resting-places of the poor slain soldiers of both armies. The American flag floats high over the heads of the slain. These and other battle-fields are numerous on this line on the way to Richmond, the capital of Virginia (or Va., as it is written). Distance from Washington, 130 miles; fare, 7½ dollars—nearly 3d. a mile, a high rate. The country is poor and uninteresting—pine forest, long prairie and grass only to be seen—few towns or farms meet the view. The people along the line, as well as those I meet here, appear sad, look poor, and I fear are so from the war.

Richmond is in a wretched plight. The State house is in bad repair, streets and houses ditto. Hundreds of houses and factories were burned down by the stupid Confederate troops when retreating, and these houses, roofless ruins, give the place a wretched appearance. There are hundreds of one-armed and one-legged men in the city, some of whom are employed in hotels, offices, &c. The black population is numerous—car-drivers, porters, and house servants belong chiefly to this class. There is a splendid equestrian statue of Washington adorning, along with others, the public garden near the State House. There are two immense monuments to the slain—the triangular pyramid to the memory of the Confederate soldiers, and the other to the Federals—R.I.P. Richmond is on the James, a wide but shallow river, not navigable here. This was the boundary during the war. It was on this river (but lower down) that the U. S. gunboats did so much injury.

Regarding Masonry, there are three lodges, one chapter, and one K.T. encampment. I visited the latter, but too early, so went off, hoping to return, which heavy rain prevented me doing. So I can only describe the room as poor, and the lodge I found the same. Alas! Masonry, like everything else here, is poor—at a standstill through the war. The old Tyler informed me that the Federals, on entering the city, sent a guard to look after the lodge property, &c., so he nor the brethren of Richmond have anything to complain of on this head. On the contrary, numerous cases are recorded where life, liberty, and property have been spared through Masonry during that bloody and unnatural war. I did not hear anything of the coloured Masons here; the whites would not tolerate them in this part.

I am staying in Ford's Hotel; 2½ dollars a day; nice house, but dull—as, indeed, is the place in general. How different to the North. No theatre,

no life, stir, or trade—all too plainly proving how terribly deep are the wounds and loss sustained through the war by poor Richmond.

I start for the West to-morrow; you will probably hear of me from Chicago or Niagara. Ere closing, let me describe the American "cars." They are about 50 X 10, double the size of ours; have water-closet, stove, water, washhand-stand, towel, and mirror in each end. In the winter hot-air pipes all round and under the feet. The seats (for two persons) are on each side, and have reversable, well-cushioned backs, so that four friends can sit and enjoy a chat together. The seats are covered with velvet of various colours, bound with German silver or brass, the inside and out being most elaborately ornamented, painted, &c. There is a window opposite each seat, of which there are fifteen on either side, so that sixty passengers travel in each "car." A door in each end, and a passage in the centre, permits going from end to end of train. A smoking car, drawing-room ditto, and on long-journey trains, a sleeping and a dining car accompany the train. The latter are palaces, and will be noticed in my next. The smoking car, besides usual accommodation, have card tables and easy chairs, and in fact every comfort for gentlemen; so that between smoking, cards, and pleasant, easy corners, time flies. Smoking, however, is only allowed in this car, the Americans being most strict on this and other points of etiquette. I have now travelled nearly 400 miles by railway, and never seen the slightest act of rudeness; smoking or spitting in non-smoking cars (which we hear so much of at home) would subject the offender to expulsion and loss of fare. You meet and travel here with the best of society, all being equal in the United States, yet I have never seen or even heard of anything that the most delicate or fastidious would or could object to. Travelling here is a luxury that we at home, in our comfortless hencoops or cold horse-boxes, are strangers to. Adieu for the present.

F. J.

### MARK MASONRY.

#### CONSECRATION OF THE HOLMESDALE LODGE, No. 129, AT RAMSGATE.

The brethren of Ramsgate, ever energetic and efficient in the performance of their duties, whether as Craft or Arch Masons, have completed the good work of universal Masonry by inaugurating, with perfect success and great éclat, on the 20th inst., the Mark Master's degree in that part of the Province of Kent.

Bro. F. Binckes, the G.S., being nominated by the M.W.G.M. to consecrate the lodge, he, as W.M., assisted by Bro. Loewenstark, P.G.I.G. as S.W., and Bro. R. Boncey, P.M. 86, as J.W., opened the lodge, when the following brethren, after having been approved of by ballot, were advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master:—Bros. T. H. G. Snowden, P.M. 429, P.Z. and P.P.G.J.W.; B. Z. Hiscocks, P.M., P.P.G.J.D.; the Rev. G. W. Sicklemore, Vicar, P.M., P.P.G.S.W.; John G. Ellerm, P.M., P.P.G.J.W.; J. J. Darby, W.M. 429; Henry Wootton, J.W. 1209; John Mitchell, I.G. 1209; Capt. Sunkey, P.M. and P.Z.; A. H. Boys, P.M., P.P.G.R.; George Meager; G. Osborne; H. C. Furr, S.W. 1208; A. Gardner, W.M. 1206.

Bro. Viscount Holmesdale, M.W.P.G.M.M., (after whom the lodge is named), having arrived, was received and saluted in due form. The ceremony of consecration was then proceeded with by Bro. Binckes, and in which the noble Lord assisted, Bro. the Rev. Sicklemore, the Vicar, acting as Chaplain. Bro. Viscount Holmesdale then presented Bro. George Neale, W.M.-designate, for installation, and he having answered the usual queries, all below the chair retired, and he was installed into the chair of Adonhiram in the Board of Masters, and then appointed the following officers:—L. Finch, P.P.G.D.C., S.W.; W. M. Cavell, Mayor of Deal, P.P.G.J.W., J.W.; Rev. J. Sicklemore, Chap.; Hiscocks, Sec.; Snowden, M.O.; Ellerm, S.O.; Darby, J.O.; Osborne, S.D.; Gardner, J.D.; Mitchell, I.G. H. Wootton, was elected Treas.; and G. Meager, Tyler.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Bro. Binckes was loudly applauded for his perfect working. Bro. Lord Holmesdale was proposed as an Honorary Member, but his Lordship remarked he would, if they had no objection, prefer to become a joining member if any one would kindly propose him as such. Bros. Binckes and Loewenstark were elected Honorary Members, and a cordial vote of thanks was given to them.

The business of the lodge being over the brethren adjourned to the banqueting-room.

The banquet was of the most *recherché* description, and the W.M., supported on his right by Lord Holmesdale and on his left by Bro. Binckes, did the honours of the table as an old experienced Past Master.

The visitors present were: Bros. R. Boncey, P.M. 86; O. Phillips, P.M., P.Z., P.P.G.S.W.; W. Stanley, and Capt. Burgess.

The proceedings throughout were marked with considerable enthusiasm, and the whole of the arrangements were carefully and efficiently carried out. In fact many Grand Officers had been expected, and preparations made for their reception in truly princely and Masonic style, and some slight disappointment was expressed at their absence, though apologies had been received. The charity-box was handed round, and produced two guineas, to be given to the Boys' School.

It must be a source of congratulation to the Ramsgate brethren to have had so successful and auspicious an opening, and we wish them further success.

#### Royal Sussex Lodge, No. 75.

The installation meeting of this lodge was held in the Masonic Rooms, Royal Pavilion, Brighton. There was a good attendance of the members, and at 5 o'clock p.m. the chair was taken by the W.M., Bro. Thos. Cook. Two Craft Masons were elected as members for advancement, and Bro. Munday, of No. 6 Mark Lodge under the Scotch Constitution, was elected a joining member and duly obligated under the English Constitution. Bros. H. Woollett (73) and G. Emary (315), who had been elected at a previous meeting, were regularly introduced and advanced to the degree of Mark Master Masons.

The chair was then taken by Bro. Cunningham, P.G. J.O., and Bro. Thos. J. Sabine, P.G.A.D.C., presented Bro. W. Hudson, P.M. 315 Craft Lodge and P.P.G.D. Sussex, the S.W. and W.M.-elect, to be installed into the chair of Adonhiram according to ancient usage, after which ceremony the newly-installed W.M. invested his officers as follows:—Bros. T. Cook, I.P.M.; S. R. Ade, S.W.; J. Robinson, J.W.; G. R. Lockyer, Treas.; J. Curtis, Sec.; Hornsey, M.O.; Berry, S.O.; Cowley, J.O.; Ebberall, S.D.; Slatyer, J.D.; J. N. Stoner, I.G.; J. M. Cunningham, Chaplain; Thos. J. Sabine, D.C.; Pearson and H. Woollett, Stewards. The address to the Master was given by the Installing Master, and those to the Wardens and Overseers by Bro. T. J. Sabine. The installation ceremony was brought to a close with the general address to the members. The report of the Audit Committee, which showed that the financial position of the lodge is good and the number of members steadily increasing, was then received and adopted. All business having been disposed of, the lodge was closed in perfect harmony at 7 o'clock, and the brethren, to the number of twenty, adjourned to the Terminus Hotel (Bro. Pearson's) where a banquet of most excellent quality was supplied. All present were earnest in their praise of the catering and the excellent quality of the wines, proving that the fame of this well-known hotel has not been raised upon imperfect experience.

The cloth having been cleared and the dessert placed on the table, the W.M., Bro. W. Hudson, gave the toasts always honoured on such occasions. In proposing "The health of the Grand Master of the Order, Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, he said he had had only one opportunity of visiting the Grand Lodge of Mark Masons, and the manner in which he was received, the intelligent method of conducting the business, and the very fraternal manner in which every subject was discussed most deeply impressed him, and he would advise every Mark Mason to seek an opportunity of attending Grand Mark Lodge, the great privilege of so doing being (so he understood) granted to every Mark Master Mason who was a subscribing member of a lodge, whether in office or not. (The toast was received and honoured with hearty applause.)

The W.M. next proposed "The health of the Deputy Grand Master of the Order, Bro. the Earl Percy, and the Grand Officers present and past." In reference to this toast, the W.M. said: Brethren, I can assure you that our noble brother the Earl Percy is, I faithfully believe, actuated by a sincere desire to promote Mark Masonry in all its purity and to render the Order a model Order; and I am sure that assisted by such Grand Officers as were assembled in Grand Mark Lodge on the occasion just now referred to by me, all of whom appeared to be possessed of one feeling—that of so placing this Order before the Masonic world as should demand the respect of all true Masons. In my own mind I am certain that the brethren present to-night will readily testify with me to the merits of our excellent brothers Cunningham and Sabine. The latter was one of the original founders of this lodge, the former is one of its most active and useful members, and both, through good and evil report have ever stood firmly and faithfully by the Royal Sussex Lodge, have helped on its success in every way and in every respect (hear, hear), and thoroughly earned the honours which the R.W.G.M. was pleased to confer upon them. (The toast was drunk with much enthusiasm.)

Bro. Cunningham, P.M. 75, P.G.J.O., in reply, said that from the day of his advancement into the privileges of Mark Masonry until the present moment he was deeply impressed with the great importance and the true Masonic value of this the most beautiful and instructive of all the

degrees in Freemasonry. Its teachings were of the most exalted character, its tendencies of the most moral kind, its influences of the most benevolent stamp, and its practices of the most generous disposition towards the wants and necessities of the poorer and more distressed brethren. There were those in the ranks of Craft Masonry, holding high provincial-office and exercising great authority in matters relating thereto, who were pleased to go so far as to call Mark Masons impostors and their degree a sham; but such brethren knew little of them or their Order, and it was much to be regretted that such a narrow-minded and bigoted spirit should be displayed, and that so much influential authority should be exercised in disparagement of this Order. He claimed and would assert that every Mark Master Mason was as good, if not better, than any other Mason, and if every Craft Mason was also a Mark Mason he would be the better for it. (Applause.) For my own part (he continued), I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have paid our Grand Mark Lodge and me as one of its humble members, and you may rely that my best endeavours, my best efforts, and my best influence will ever be devoted to Mark Masonry in general and to the Royal Sussex Lodge in particular, and to the spreading of knowledge in connection with Mark Master Masonry. (Loud applause.)

Bro. T. J. Sabine, P.M. 22, P.G.A.D.C., (upon the unanimous call of the brethren), rose and thanked them on behalf of the Grand Officers present and past. It was true, most faithfully true, he had stood loyally by the lodge since its first establishment. It had been a task requiring great patience, and he was sorry to say, in many instances, great forbearance, in consequence of the unwise opposition that Bro. Turner, the late deeply-lamented Bro. Gouty, and himself had to encounter. It was a true saying that "a man who can afford to wait is sure to succeed." He had waited for, and watched over, the fortunes of this lodge, and he was indeed rewarded to find that the number of subscribing members exceeded forty, and that they worked so well and worthily together. The records of Grand Lodge proved beyond a doubt that Mark Masonry was making rapid progress. Every month new lodges were being opened in all parts of the world. All the leading members of Grand Craft Lodge of England were members of the Order; the present Deputy Grand Master, Bro. the Earl of Carnarvon, was a Past Grand Master of Mark Masons; and on the muster-roll of the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales and the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Crown are enrolled all the most illustrious names of those who have distinguished themselves in Craft Masonry. Let any impartial brother search and compare the respective muster-rolls of the two Grand Lodges referred to, and he would be at once convinced of the truth of what he (Bro. Sabine) had stated. Mark Masons paid this respect to Craft Masonry—no one could be advanced to the honourable degree of a Mark Master unless he had previously been advanced to that of Master Mason. Bro. Sabine concluded thus: My past devotion to this lodge—my faithful adherence to Grand Mark Lodge, of which I have the distinguished honour of being a Past Grand Officer—is the most earnest assurance I can give you as to what my devotion shall be in the future, and before resuming my seat permit me to say that the time is not far distant when Sussex shall be constituted a Grand Province under the Grand Mark Lodge of England. (Great applause.)

The W.M. then presented, in the name of the lodge, a very handsome P.M.'s jewel to the retiring W.M. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Bro. Thomas Cook, for his valuable and efficient services to the Royal Sussex Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 75, E.C., previous to, but more especially during, his year of office as W.M. 1870-71."

Bro. Cook suitably returned thanks.

Various other toasts were proposed and responded to, and the brethren separated just before 12 o'clock, having most thoroughly enjoyed the annual celebration of the establishment of the first and only lodge of Mark Masonry in the county of Suffolk.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—*Mark Lodge, No. 102.*—The annual meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Carnarvon Hall, Regent-street, Weston-super-Mare, on Wednesday evening, the 15th inst., when there was a good assemblage of M.M.'s present. In the absence of the W.M. of the lodge (Bro. General Munbee) from indisposition, Bro. Capt. Irwin, the D.P.G. Master (designate) of the Province, presided. After the customary formalities and the transaction of sundry matters of business, Bro. J. C. Sharp, P.M. Craft, and P.P.G.S. of Works, of Ilminster, was admitted and advanced to the degree of M.M. Mason, the D.G.P.M. Irwin and officers conducting the elaborate ceremonial in splendid form. The visiting brethren present from Bath, Bristol, Brislington, &c., expressed themselves highly pleased with the form of working. Bro. Frederick Vizard, P.M. Craft, and Prov. G.S. of Works, was then duly inaugurated as W.M. of this Mark Lodge, 102. The W.M., Bro. Vizard, then appointed his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—Bros. W. H. Davies, S.W.; Benjamin Cox, J.W.; Rev. R. H. Rigsby, Chap.; Capt. John Townsend, Treas.; C. H. Whereat, Sec.; E. T. Inskip, Reg. of Marks; S. Jones, M.O.; E. Gregory, S.O.; A. W. Butter, J.O.; R. C. Else, S.D.; E. H. Swete, M.D., Org.; Major Vizard, I.G.; and W. T. Male, Tyler. A large number of Craft Masons were proposed for advancement at the next meeting, and other matters of business having been discussed, the W.M. closed the lodge, after seeing that every brother had received his just due. The brethren then adjourned to the York hotel, and after the banquet, various speeches followed, the brethren separating at an early hour.

Reports of the meetings of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex, Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, &c., and several reviews are reluctantly postponed.

**METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS**

For the Week ending April 1, 1871.

**MONDAY, MARCH 27.**

- Lodge 4, Royal Somerset House and Inverness, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 26, Castle of Harmony, Willis's, St. James's.
- " 28, Old King's Arms, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 183, Unity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
- " 831, British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Bancroft-place, Mile End.
- " 902, Burgoyne, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Chap. 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern-Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- St. James' Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Swan Tavern, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, at 8.
- 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.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. Dilley, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 28.**

- Audit Committee Girls' School, at 2.30.
- Lodge 14, Tuscan, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 92, Moira, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
- " 141, Faith, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 145, Prudent Brethren, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 205, Israel, Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars.
- " 259, Prince of Wales, Willis's Rooms, St. James's.
- " 1158, Southern Star, Montpelier Tav., Walworth.
- " 1196, Urban, Old Jerusalem Tav., St. John's Gate.
- Chap. 21, Cyrus, Ship and Turtle Tav., Leadenhall-st.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction (382), Hotel de Cologne, 60 and 61, Haymarket, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Metropolitan Railway, Victoria Station, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, 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, MARCH 29.**

- Lodge 898, Temperance in the East, 6, Newby-place, Poplar.
- 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 1/2.
- 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, MARCH 30.**

- General Committee, Girls' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
- Lodge 22, Neptune, Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars.
- The R. A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, and part sections.
- 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.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 31.**

- K. T. Encampment, Faith & Fidelity, Freemasons' Tav. 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 Muggerridge, Preceptor.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S. W.
- 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.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury; Bro. R. Lee, Preceptor.

**SATURDAY, APRIL 1.**

- General Committee Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
- Lodge 1194, Villiers, Northumberland Arms Hotel, Isleworth.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. J. Comb, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction, Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bro. Thomas, P. N., Preceptor.
- Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

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