

THE Freemason.

Reports of the Grand Lodges are published with the special sanction of the Most Honourable the MARQUIS of RIPON, K.G., the M.W. Grand Master of England; the Right Hon. the EARL of ZETLAND, K.T., &c., M.W. Past Grand Master; the Right Hon. the EARL of ROSSLYN, the M.W. the Grand Master Mason of Scotland; and the Grand Masters of many Foreign Grand Lodges.

Vol. 4, No. 125.]

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD. [PRICE 2d.

United Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted
Masons of England.

Province of Dorset.

By command of the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master
Bro. JOSEPH GUNDRY, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That a
PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE
will be held at the Assembly Rooms, LYME REGIS, on Thursday,
the 10th day of August next, at One p.m., for the transaction of the
annual business of this Province.

The BANQUET will be at Four p.m., at the Lion Hotel, Lyme
Regis.

The attendance of Visiting Brethren is particularly invited.

A PROVINCIAL GRAND CHAPTER will be held at the Bull
Hotel, BRIDPORT, on Friday the 11th of August next, at 11.30
a.m.

Notices of propositions to be made at the Prov. Grand Chapter
must be sent to the Prov. G.S. by the post of July 27th, and at the
Prov. Grand Lodge by the post of July 31st, or they cannot be
brought forward.

THOS. COOMBS,
P.G. Sec., P.G.S.E.

Dorchester, 14th July, 1871.

THE FREEMASONS LIFE BOAT.—
Committee Room: Bro. FORSTER'S, Railway Tavern, London-
street, E.C.

COMMITTEE:

Bro. A. E. Harris, P.M. 141, <i>President.</i>	Bro. Thos. White, W.M. 22, John Coultts, P.M. 27, 1310, P.Z. 382, 177, A.G.P.
" S. Davis, 141, the <i>Promoter</i> <i>and Treasurer.</i>	" C. A. Cottebrune, P.M. 733, 957, 1257, P.Z. 177, 733, 77.
" E. Gottheil, P.M. 141, <i>Hon.</i> <i>Secretary.</i>	" Jas. Wyld, 511, Prop. <i>Lic.</i> <i>Vict. Guardian.</i>
" John Thomas, P.M. 507, P.G.D.C.	" Mann, P.M. and P.Z. 186, W.M. - 1306, &c.
" Rev. D. Shaboe, P.M. P. G. Chaplain Middlesex.	" T. Bartlett, W.M. 813, Lacey, P.M. 174.
" T. Kennett, I.G. 141.	" S. Levy, 141.
" H. M. Levy, P.M. 183.	" Wm. Carter, P.M. & T. 141.
" N. Gluckstein, 141, P.M. 51, P.P.S.G.W.	" J. R. Stebbing, P.M., and P.G.D. England.
" C. C. Taylor, S.W. 141.	" Dr. Johnson, P.M. 249 & 1094
" Rev. M. B. Levy, P.M. 1017.	" E. Grant, 228 and 742, Hon. Mem. 435.
" Emanuel, P.M. 205.	" Fred. Webb, W.M. 704.
" E. J. Page, W.M. Grand Stewards' Lodge, & P.M. 23 and 860.	" John Coombe, P.M. & Sec. 450 & 1272, P.G.S., P.G. Steward, and P.P.S.W. Cornwall, etc., etc.
" B. Salmon, 141.	" D. Beck, J.W. 1306.
" T. S. Mortlock, P.M. 186.	" Chas. J. Corder, P.M. 732, 271, 851, P.Z. 732, P.P. S.G.W. Sussex.
" J. Boyd, 1260, P.M. 145, 534, P.Z. 145, Z. 534.	" Magnus Ohren, P.M. 452, S.W. 33, J. 33.
" R. W. Little, W.M. 1293, P.M. 975, P.M. & Sec. 862, 1194, 1319, P.Z. 177, 975, Prov. G. Sec. Middlesex.	" H. Emmett, 136.
" Chas. Dairy, 141.	" Francis Bennoch, P.M. 1, P.Z. 2, and P.G.S.
" Jas. W. Gillard, 180.	
" F. A. Philbrick, W.M. 18.	
" Ellis Berg, 141.	

BANKERS.

London and Westminster Bank, Eastern Branch.

The following brethren who are not on the Committee have promised
their support:—Br. Col. Malet de Carteret, P.G.M. Channel Islands;
Br. Prosser, P.M. 244, Jersey; Br. Gardner, W.M. 84, Guernsey;
Br. Ashley, P.M. 254, Coventry, P.G.J.W. Warwickshire; Br. De
Grute, Birmingham; and others.

The Committee meet at their Room on the first Thursday in every
month at 8 p.m. All subscriptions, together with the names of the
donors, will be acknowledged in THE FREEMASON. In order to ensure
success, it is hoped that every Brother will personally interest
himself in the movement.

Bro. E. GOTTHEIL, P.M. 141, Hon. Sec.,
220, Mile End Road, E.

Notice.

THE City Barge, "MARIA WOOD," is now
the sole property of Messrs. C. RITTER and Co., of No.
17, Fenchurch-street, where all applications must be made for private
parties, entertainments, &c., &c.

N.B.—SUMMER LODGES ARRANGED FOR.

STILL & SPARKLING RHINE WINES
AT GROWERS' PRICES.

A PURE NIERSTEINER, 21/- per doz.
In original 3-dozen cases.

A First-class SPARKLING HOCK or
MOSELLE, 33/- per doz.
SAMPLE BOTTLES ON APPLICATION.

The above Wines for shipping charged less the duty.

NET CASH PRICES. NO CHARGE FOR CASES OR BOTTLES.
Cheques crossed GLYN, MILLS & Co.

SOLE AGENT:

Bro. H. W. WICKINS, 6, Gutter Lane.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE LITTLE TESTIMONIAL FUND

THE Committee having decided that the Sub-
scription List for the above Testimonial shall shortly close,
all Brethren intending to subscribe are requested to send in their
Subscriptions forthwith to the undersigned.

Dated 28 June, 1871.

JOHN THOMAS MOSS,

38, Gracechurch-street, London.

H. C. LEVANDER,

376, Wandsworth-road, S.W.

Hon.

Secys.

Bro. George Kenning,

GOLDSMITH,

JEWELLER & WATCHMAKER.

Per oz.

Presentation Jewels, guaranteed (9-carat Gold) ... 90/0

" " " (15-carat Gold) ... 110/0

" " " (18-carat Gold) ... 130/0

Silver (Hall-marked) Lodge Jewels ... 13/6

London: 2, 3 & 4, Little Britain,

AND

198, Fleet Street.

Liverpool: 2, Monument Place.

HARMONIUMS,

SALE OR HIRE,

For Lodges, Chapels, Schools and
Families,

PRICES from £4 to £50.

G. CAMP,

215, STANHOPE ST., MORNINGTON CRESCENT, N.W.

GEORGE CARR AND COMPANY,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES,

AND

INVENTORS

OF THE

TRANSPOSING PIANOFORTES,

Enabling Performers to transpose music into any key.

PIANOFORTES with PATENT MOLINEUX ACTION and
the PATENT ESCAPEMENT ACTION, from 25 Guineas.

PIANOFORTES with CARR'S PATENT TRANSPOSING
KEYBOARD, from 45 Guineas.

PARIS GRAND MODEL OBLIQUE PIANOS, from 35 to 65
Guineas.

HARMONIUMS with or without Percussion action and Trans-
posing Keyboard, from 5 to 65 Guineas.

HARMONIUMS for Extreme Climates, to order.

HARMONIUMS with two rows of Keys and Pedals, to order.

To be sold for half its cost, the

CELEBRATED HARMONIUM made by KELLY for the
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862,

with 18 rows of Vibrators, 2 manuals and pedals, 20 Stops on the
great, 15 on the swell, and 6 on the pedals.

This Instrument is suitable for Church, Chapel, Lodge or Hall.

"MUSICAL STANDARD," published at 42, Bread-street, 27,
Cannon-street, City, every Saturday, price 2d.

42, BREAD ST., 27, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

OCEAN EXPRESS.—OVERLAND AND

GENERAL SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1852. For the Conveyance of Parcels and Goods to
all parts of the World, with despatch, and at lowest rates. Residents
in India, West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc., ordering their
Goods from England to be sent by this Express, will find the charges
lower than any other Agency, and have the option of paying in Eng-
land or on arrival at destination. Same arrangements on goods and
Parcels to England. Agents at Bombay, N. V. Curran and Co.;
Calcutta, Balmer Lawrie and Co.; Madras (N. Beach), F. W.
Shaw; Kurrachee, W. J. Potter and Co.; Aden, Mr. Jas.
Down, 97, Flinders street West; Sydney, Messrs. Geyde, McGrea
and Co., Circular Quay; Adelaide, Messrs. Jos. Stilling and Co.

London Offices—No. 56, King William-street, E.C.; 4, Agar-
street, Strand, W.C.; and 49, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Liverpool:
8, Castle-street. Managers, NIXON AND KING.

BROTHER RICHARD SPENCER

Respectfully informs Subscribers that the

REPRINTS

OF

"The Constitutions of the Freemasons,
1722-3-6-30,"

Will be ready for delivery early in next month.

MASONIC DEPOT, 26, GREAT QUEEN STREET.

26th July, 1871.

MUSIC

FOR THE

CEREMONY OF ADVANCEMENT

To the Degree of a

MARK MASTER MASON,

Composed by

Brother EDWIN J. CROW, F.C.O., P.G.O. Leicestershire.

Published with the approval of

THE M.W.G.M. BRO. Rev. G. R. PORTAL, M.A.,

whom it is, by his permission, dedicated.

POST FREE, 1/7.

London: GEORGE KENNING, 2, 3 and 4, Little Britain.

JUST PUBLISHED. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Post Free for Twelve Stamps.

By authority and under the sanction of

THE PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER OF DEVON and the PROVINCIAL
GRAND MASTER OF CORNWALL.

The Devon and Cornwall

MASONIC REGISTER FOR 1871.

Illustrated with a Photograph of the Hon. Mrs. ALDWORTH

(the lady Freemason),

Together with a short Biographical Sketch by

BRO. HUGHAN,

Prov. Grand Secretary of Cornwall.

PLYMOUTH: Printed and published by LEONARD D. WESTCOTT,
(P.M. 70), 14, Frankfort-street.

NOW READY.

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS.

New Masonic Lyric.

"THE FINAL TOAST"

Written by Bro. D. L. RICHARDSON.

Arranged, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by Bro. EDWIN J
CROW, Fellow of the College of Organists, J.W. 279,
P.G.O. Leic. and Rutland.

GEORGE KENNING, London and Liverpool; Post-free 19 stamps.

The Great American Masonic Poem.

Now ready, Price Two pence, or sent post-free to any part of Great
Britain or Ireland on receipt of three Penny Postage Stamps.

"KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,"

A MASONIC POEM,

By Bro. AUGUSTINE J. H. DUGANNE, of New York City.

Bros. TWENDLE and Sons, Cleveland Printing and Publishing
Offices and Masonic Depot, 67, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough.
London: GEORGE KENNING.

NOW READY,

Price One Shilling, Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged,
Freemasonry in Relation to Civil
Authority and the Family Circle,

By Bro. CHALMERS I. PATON.

THIS work is a perfect handbook of the principles
of Freemasonry, founded on the Ancient Charges and Symbols,
and will be found to be eminently practical and useful in the vindica-
tion and support of the Order.

Members of the Craft wishing copies should order them from

London: GEORGE KENNING, 2, 3 and 4, Little Britain.

Liverpool: " " 2, Monument-place.

Edinburgh: JOHN MENZIES, 2, Hanover-street.

Dublin: CHARLES HEDGECOCK, 26, Grafton-street.

And may be had of any Bookseller throughout the Kingdom.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION.

The Rev. **WALTER HARDIE, B.A.,**

RECEIVES into his family a few Pupils, who enjoy the special advantages of residence in France for learning the Continental Languages, while their general education is conducted on the English system.

Mr. HARDIE's plan is to spend the Spring and Autumn in Paris, and the Winter in Nice. The Session begins in the first week in September and ends in the first week in June. Nearly four months of this period are spent in Paris, so that Pupils have ample opportunity for acquiring the Parisian accent. The mild climate of Nice, on the sunny shores of the Mediterranean, renders it a most desirable place of residence during the winter season.

Should residence in Paris be impracticable this year, owing to political disturbance, the neighbourhood of Geneva will be selected. Mr. Hardie undertakes all Classical, Mathematical, and English studies, and personally superintends the tuition, by the best native masters, in French, German, Italian, and Spanish, in order that these languages may be thoroughly learnt and fluently spoken. The course of instruction may be modified to suit the wishes of parents and the aptitude of pupils.

In those cases where parents desire their sons to become acquainted with the Principles of Art and the remains of antiquity, by visiting Italy and the adjacent countries, Mr. Hardie will accompany and instruct them.

Special attention is given to Religious and Social culture, while health and happiness are sedulously cared for in all domestic arrangements.

TERMS for the whole Session, including ENGLISH, CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, and TWO of the CONTINENTAL LANGUAGES, £120, payable half-yearly in advance.

References and further information may be obtained from Mr. HARDIE, care of JOHN BRIDSON, Esq., LARKFIELD, WAVER-TREE, LIVERPOOL.

Mr. W. LADYMAN,

DENTIST,

68, PEMBROKE PLACE, LIVERPOOL.

Six years with the late Mr. J. SYDER, of Mount Pleasant.

Bro. COPE,

THE NOTED 10/6 HATTER,

38, LONDON ROAD, LIVERPOOL,

Hosier, &c., at 61, London-road.

JAMES HOBBS,

HATTER,

23, OLD HAYMARKET, LIVERPOOL.

A. F. VOGEL,

ARTIST & PHOTOGRAPHER,

39, BRUNSWICK ROAD, LIVERPOOL.

THE "LONDON,"

Clayton Square, Liverpool,

(Next to Prince of Wales' Theatre),

HAS been arranged by Bro. CHARLES GOSDEN (late of The Freemasons' Tavern, London), for the Business of

A RESTAURANT.

Bills of Fare ready from 12 o'clock noon till 11.30 evening.

Private Rooms for Dinners, Suppers, &c.

Public and Private Dining-rooms.

TARIFF OF CHARGES MODERATE.

Mason's Hall Tavern,

MASON'S AVENUE, BASINGHALL STREET, CITY.

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

Caledonian Hotel,

ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND.

GENTLEMEN and Families visiting London will find every accommodation, combined with comfort and moderate charges, at the above Hotel.

Beds from 2s.; Sitting Rooms from 3s.; Breakfasts from 2s.; Table d'Hote 6.30, 3s. 6d.

Every accommodation for Masonic Meetings and Banquets. A Spacious and Cheerful Coffee Room overlooking the Thames.

BRO. GEORGE STATES, Manager.

Beer in Bottle,

WHITBREAD and CO.'s

London Cooper, Stout and Ales.

Sole Agent, ROBT. BAKER.

Prices and full particulars can be obtained at the Store,

277, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

M. A. VERKRÜZEN (Grower's Agent),



Invites attention to his Fine and Extensive Stock of

PURE AND SELECTED GERMAN WINES.

INCLUDING THE

LIGHT, REFRESHING DINNER SORTS, and all grades up to the Greatest Growths.

Certain of these Wines have acquired celebrity for their curative effects in cases of stone and gravel, they act beneficially on the live and kidneys, counteract constipation, promote skin action, are invaluable in cases of dropsy, rheumatism, and gout, tone and purify the blood, greatly assist digestion, and diffuse throughout the system, even in the coldest weather, an agreeable sense of gentle warmth.

Nothing is so refreshing, nothing gives such zest to a meal.

DELICIOUS DINNER SORTS. From 17s. 6d. to 36s. per doz.	VERY FINE. 40s. to 72s.	DESSERT CLASS. GRANDEST. 78s. to 150s. doz.	SPARKLING. HOCK. 30s. to 78s.	MOSELLE. 30s. to 60s. doz.
---	----------------------------	---	-------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Packing and delivery within three miles' radius free.

Wholesale Depot: 3, Fell-street, Wood-street, London, E.C.

Can also be ordered through the Trade.

Each bottle bears the name of M. A. VERKRÜZEN, as a guarantee.

"VERY FINE CHAMPAGNES" (by special contract), 34s., 40s., 46s., 58s., 70s. per dozen.

SHERIES. 26s. to 96s.	PORTS. 30s. to 72s.	CLARETS. 12s. to 36s.
--------------------------	------------------------	--------------------------

Other Wines of Superior Quality, at lowest prices (the Wines may be tasted at the Depot).
Detailed Price Current forwarded on application. Terms Cash, Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

WINES FOR INVALIDS SPECIALLY SELECTED ACCORDING TO THE CASE.

REFLECTED RAYS OF LIGHT UPON FREEMASONRY:

OR,

The Freemason's Pocket Compendium,

With an Emblematical Frontispiece.

A Hand-Book of the Principles of Freemasonry, and Pocket Vade Mecum and Guide to the various Ceremonies connected with Craft Masonry, so far as the same are allowed to be communicable, in accordance with the principles of the Order.

Price One Shilling, Post-free for Fourteen Stamp

Sold by Bro. GEO. KENNING, 2, 3 & 4, Little Britain, London, E.C.

"TRUTH MUST PREVAIL"—Common Sense.

Lamps, Baths, Cutlery, Brushes, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electroplate and Nickel-Silver Goods.

R. D. PARR,

General House-Furnishing Ironmonger,

42, BLACKMAN STREET, BOROUGH,

OFFERS nothing extraordinary, but REALLY GOOD Articles at fair and reasonable prices. He does not keep all "Immense Stock," but SUFFICIENTLY LARGE for any person to select from. He does not sell "cheaper than every other house in the Trade," but quite as cheap as ANY.

A visit will, at all times, be very much appreciated.

GEO. REES' MAPLE and ROSEWOOD MOULDINGS, best in London.

GEO. REES' GILT MOULDINGS, cheapest in the Trade.

GEO. REES' 10,000 feet of GILT ROOM BORDERING, in stock, from 1d. per foot.

GEO. REES' FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS, from 2s. each.

GEO. REES' CHROMOS, from the Best Masters, at reduced prices.
57, DRURY LANE, W.C.

CORNS and BUNIONS.—Hot weather makes these more than usually troublesome, but

BRODIE'S REMEDY,

named from its wonderful efficacy "THE MIRACULOUS CURE," will give immediate relief, and effect a speedy cure without pain or inconvenience.

Sold in Packets, 1s. 1/2d. each by most Chemists.

Or can be obtained direct from the

MANUFACTORY, 485, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

By post 14 stamps.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS

Is allowed by upwards of 500 Medical Men to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss, which cannot fail to fit, forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the



MANUFACTURER,

Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Juice of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d. and 31s. 6d. Postage 1s.
" of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s. and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.
" of Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 10d.
Post Office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEECAPS, &c.
The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly ELASTIC and COMPRESSIBLE and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, VARICOSE VEINS, &c. Price, 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 16s. each. Postage 6d. SPINAL MACHINES, LEG IRONS, and Every Description of Surgical Appliances.
JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly London.

J. E. PETERS,

ORNAMENTAL ENGRAVER AND FANCY ENAMELLER,

41, Clerkenwell Close.

Writing, Engraving of every description, Inside Mottoes, Name Plates, &c., &c.; old Enamelled Work repaired; country orders attended to with dispatch.

Rose Croix Tracing Boards,

Five Guineas the Pair.

BRO. GEORGE KENNING, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

BRO. ADLARD'S JEWEL ATTACHER
Registered. Masonic Clothier, &c., 225, High Holborn, W.C.

A WIDOW LADY, aged 35, desires a SITUATION as Companion to a Lady who travels (no objection to go abroad), or LADY HOUSEKEEPER in a private family where a cook and housemaid are kept, or in a house of business. No objection to children. Clever with the needle. Unexceptionable references.—Address, R. E. S., 5, Cecil-street, Margate, Kent.

TO GENTLEMEN.—An energetic young Brother would be glad to take the MANAGEMENT of an Estate and to act as FINANCIAL AGENT, &c.; is now in Business for self. Five years' experience, unexceptionable references as to ability and steadiness.—Address, "M. J.," FREEMASON office, Liverpool.

WANTED a SITUATION, by an English Gentleman of good abilities, as Land Steward, or Managing Farmer to a Gentleman's Estate. Good judgment of all kinds of stock, well understands the breeding of cattle, horses, and sheep to advantage, also the dairy, grazing, green crops, and all kinds of Agricultural Farming. Has no objection to any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland; or would accept a similar situation in Russia, Turkey, the East Indies, United States, Canada, Port Natal, or New Zealand. The Advertiser is 33 years of age, very healthy, and father of a fine family of children; can furnish numerous testimonials as to his steadiness, honesty, and very industrious habits; is a good scholar, a Church of England Sunday-school teacher, and holds a private office and five public offices. Expects to be at liberty to accept any engagement as abve about the 10th of October next. The Advertiser is also a Freemason, and at the present time is Worshipful Master of a Lodge in the Province of West Yorkshire. Communications may be addressed to Bro. George Kenning, office of this paper.

WANTED, the OLD LECTURES previous to 1717, or any fragment of them; also the "HEMMING LECTURES."—Address, Office of this paper.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

Grand is the wisdom of Masonry in her multifarious contrivances for the fraternization of the races, the diffusion of truth, the exercise of a world-wide philanthropy, the promotion of love and good-will among men, and the liberating of mind from the shackles of gross sensuality and lamentable ignorance. Her foundations were laid in the council chambers of Eternal Goodness; and from before the time when angels sang the birth-song of creation, until the present, generation after generation, have been added to the superstructure in process of erection on that base of everlasting truth; though multiplied thousands of courses have been laid by good and true workmen in the buried centuries of the past; yet, as higher and higher rise her walls, as more and more perfectly is seen the grand outline of this magnificent temple, more and more evident is the wisdom that devised and the strength that executes so god-like a mission. Conceived in Wisdom, resting on Truth, cemented with Love, and banded by Faith, Hope and Charity, it stands erect, clear and firm as the eternal granite. When Time was born, it was. Nations have arisen and fallen; empires have been born, lived, died and are buried; mighty coalitions have been formed and broken; inventions have been made and forgotten; arts have been discovered and lost; floods have desolated, fires consumed, sickness blasted, death devoured; and yet through all these mighty changes and these mutations, the principles of Masonry have survived, resisting all the elements of disorganization and decay, unaffected by surrounding changes or untoward events; she greets us in this afternoon of the nineteenth century with undimmed eye, with unflinching step, and in the completeness of her perfected majority.—Ar. B. Kendig.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT	466
FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM	467 & 468
THE PLAIN OF PHILISTIA	468
CIRCULAR ON INTEMPERANCE	468 & 469
GRAND CHAPTER OF ENGLAND	469
THE CRAFT—	
Metropolitan	470
Provincial... ..	470 & 471
ROYAL ARCH—	
Metropolitan	471
Provincial	471
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE	471
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS	472
THE ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE	472 & 473
ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION	473
THE ROSICRUCIANS	473
MULTUM IN PARVO	473 & 474
ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE—	
Committee of Inquiry	474
The Mark Degree	474 & 475
“O.B.” and Business	475
CONSECRATION OF THE DUKE OF LANCASTER	
LODGE, No. 1353	475
MASONIC FESTIVITIES—	
The Annual Festival of the Domestic Lodge,	
No. 177	475 & 476
Summer Fête of the Euphrates Lodge, No. 212	476
Picnic of the Everton Lodge, No. 823... ..	476
POETRY—	
An Orphan's Thanksgiving	476
Masonic Songs to Popular Airs	476
A New Templar Ode	476
Song of the Rose Croix	476
ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS... ..	477
PATENT LAW REFORM	477
DEAD MASONS	477
THE ANTIQUARIAN EXPLORATIONS AND	
DISCOVERIES AT TIMPENDEAN MUIR	477
MASONIC MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK	478
SCOTLAND	478
ADVERTISEMENTS	465, 466, 478, 479, & 480

FREEMASONRY & ISRAELITISM.

BY BRO. WILLIAM CARPENTER, P.M. & P.Z. 177.

x.

We now proceed to consider the several and diversified prophecies and promises pertaining to the ten tribes of Israel, after their captivity in Assyria and Media, embracing the region lying between the two seas, the Caspian and the Euxine, and which indicate, more or less clearly, their future destiny as the heirs of the promises made to Abraham, and confirmed to succeeding patriarchs.

I. The first thing that strikes one, in reviewing these prophecies, is the entrance of Israel into certain islands—THE ISLANDS. The forty-first chapter of Isaiah most graphically describes Israel's position, and the manner in which they obtained it, combined with visions of its high mission and future glory, with a declaration of the Source of its might, the Author of its success, and an exhibition of the false pretences and vanity of idols. The chapter opens with a command, that the people of these islands should keep silence—that is, should be quiet, should rest, that they might renew their strength, after their long wandering and continuous conflicts—“Let them draw near, and let them speak; let us enter into solemn debate together.” After this command and invitation, the people, in their conquest of the islands, are described under the figure of a righteous man; for, as promised to this same house of Israel, the Lord was to bring His righteousness near, because Israel was his glory (chap. xlvii. 13). Here, then, is the manner of Israel's acquiring the islands:—“Who raised up the righteous man from the East, called him to attend his steps; subdued the nations before him, and gave him dominion over kings [or rulers]? He made them as dust to his sword, and as driven stubble to his bow. He pursued them, and passed safely by a way never trodden before with his foot. Who hath wrought and done these things, calling the generations from the beginning? I, Jehovah, the first; and with the last; I am He.” Then we have a description of the fear created by the presence of these warlike

people: “The isles saw it and feared; the ends of the earth were afraid, drew near and came. They helped every one his neighbour, and said to his brother, Be of good courage; the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith; he that smootheneth with the hammer, him that smote on the anvil, saying, It is ready for the soldering; and he fixeth the idol with nails, that it should not be removed.” Then Israel, “the seed of Abraham and Jacob,” here called “The Lord's servant,” who had been called forth from the ends of the earth, were strengthened with the assurance that God had chosen them, would be with them, would help them, and would uphold them with the right hand of His righteousness, so that all who should engage against them should become ashamed and confounded, and should be as nothing—as a thing of nought.”

Let us now see in how far the peopling of these islands by the Anglo-Saxon branch of the Getæ answers to this prophetic description. “The islands,” says Dr. Hyde Clarke (Comp. Philology), “seem to have been first settled by the great Euskardian or Iberian stock, belonging to the Ugo-Tartarian, which once spread over Western Europe, and of which all that is left are the Basques in Spain, unless the Fins of several kinds are also to be reckoned; and unless, in the West of Ireland, some Iberian blood still lingers under the name of Spanish, as the common belief there is. The Iberians were slaughtered or driven out of Britain by the Celts; but in the time of the Romans, the Silures in South Wales still had a Spanish look, as Tacitus tell us. The Celts were yielding before inroads of the Belgians in Britain and Ireland, when the Romans made themselves masters of the islands, and for a time stayed the downfall of the Celts. In the fifth century after Christ, however, the Roman might tottered, the Germani rushed on the Roman Empire, and swept all before them. In these islands, the Celts threw off the Roman yoke, but not long to hold the sway; for the northern Germani of English kin came over the North Sea, and began to settle on the eastern shore, slowly spreading themselves till all the islands fell under their yoke.” As the same writer observes, “In the Roman time, the Saxons and Frisians who were on the west side of Jutland made their first inroads, and hence the Celts called all the Germanic comers Saxons, as the Welsh, Irish, and Highlanders now do. The Frisians, Saxons, and Jutes seem to have been among the first who made good their landing, and set up their commonwealths; but the English, or Angles, passing from their seat in the east of Jutland to the west, soon took the leadership, and the names of the other Germani were lost in theirs, giving to the land, folk, speech, and laws, the name of English. The old, or first, Danes seem to have been near akin to the English, as were the Jutes, Vandals, and Bructwara; and all of these had more or less share in the first settlement. Under the name of English, all England, to the north of the Thames and up to the highlands of Wales and Scotland, was filled by them.”

I now invite a comparison of the slight sketch I have given of the occupation of England by the Anglo-Saxons, and of the prophetic description of the conquests and occupation of the islands given by Isaiah. I cannot but think that if the metaphorical and symbolical style of the prophet be borne in mind, it will at once be seen that the description which the pen of history has given of the occupation of this land by the Anglo-Saxons and their kindred tribes,

answers very closely to that which the pen of inspiration has portrayed; that we have, in fact, in our own early history, in Britain, the exact counterpart of the sketch given by the prophet to the symbolic righteous man; that is, the people employed as the instruments of God's righteous purpose to suppress idolatry, and to make Himself known as the only true God and the governor of the world. They were to be given possession of the islands in the midst of the sea—the most eligible spot from which to send forth into all the world that knowledge, and the blessings which that knowledge always carries with it. That England is the place described, is shown by other passages in the prophetic pages. Where is Tarshish, whose great ships, and merchants, and merchandises are so often spoken of in connection with Israel? There were more than one place bearing this name; but that one of them was a place of considerable importance for its mercantile wealth, large ships, and distant voyages, with vessels whose sails, like the white wings of doves—the symbols of peace and protection—cover with their shadow the width and breadth of the ocean. is certain. Ezekiel (xxxviii. 12) mentions it in connection with Sheba and Dedan, and speaks of its gold, and silver, and dyed goods, as though a hostile people might look there for “great spoil”; and, what is very remarkable, he speaks of the young lions belonging to Sheba and Dedan and Tarshish, as if all were closely connected. Whether Dedan is a port in the Persian Gulf, as has been supposed, we cannot be certain; but that Sheba is India and Tarshish England seems beyond doubt. What land but this is a large naval and mercantile power—a nation of merchants—a land rich in metals, and cloth, and cunning workmanship? What land but England has a lion for its symbol? what land but India young lions? “Be still, thou inhabitants of the isle, whom the merchants of Zidon (the Phœnicians) have replenished” (Isa. xxiii. 2). This island, with its dependencies, including India, was to be possessed by Israel. Every opposing force was to be overcome. Notwithstanding that every man should help his neighbour, and every one exhort his brother to be of good courage, so that their confidence should become so great, that in face of the impending danger, the makers of idols—the carpenter and the goldsmith—should pursue their work, completing the idol, and so fixing it as to defy removal, they should all become as dust to the sword of the invader, and as stubble to his bow; and all the kings or rulers should be overthrown and removed, for Israel was the Lord's servant, whom he had chosen, even the seed of Abraham his friend; whom he had called from the ends of the earth, for the accomplishment of this necessary work—necessary in order to fulfil His final purpose, of making known His name and salvation throughout the world. In the accomplishment of this great mission, all obstacles were to be overcome, all difficulties to be surmounted, all opposition to be put down; for, “I, the Lord, will strengthen thee, I will hold thy right hand, saying unto thee, Fear not, for I will help thee. And then, the work being so far accomplished, possession of the islands having been obtained, they are commanded to keep silence. As He elsewhere commands: “Be still, and know that I am God. I will be exalted among the heathen; I will be exalted in the earth” (Psalm xli. 10). “For thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel: In returning and abiding quiet shall

you be saved; in quietness and confidence shall be your strength."

The first step has been secured. Israel had been for ages making his way hither, through difficulties and dangers which threatened his extinction, but being sustained by Him who had promised deliverance from all evil, and who was to employ him for bringing back from idolatry and all its horrible accompaniments, the nations and peoples, and subduing them by the light and power of His truth, he had been made to "stand in the evil day, and having done all to stand;" and now, renewing his strength, he was presently to gird up his loins and pursue his high and holy mission, in making His name known and His Fatherhood acknowledged, "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof;" for "Thou art my servant, O Israel, in whom I will be glorified" (Isaiah xlix 3).

ERRATA.—In the preceding paper, page 451 col. 3, line 1, for *Getitk* read *Getit*; line 10, same col., for proscribed read *prescribed*; line 14, same col., for wine-pressers read *wine-presses*; line 27, same col., for *Mæstis* read *Mæstis*; and in the following line, for *Tamais* read *Tanais*. In page 452, line 4, for sworn read *sure*; same page, col. 2, line 3, for *Idomeans* read *Idumeans*; and in line 12 read the same; in the same col., in 10th line from close, for with read *both*.

THE PLAIN OF PHILISTIA.

BY CAPTAIN WARREN, R.E.

(Continued from page 429.)

We were out from sunrise to sunset every day, but we did not suffer from the heat, though it was often up to 100° in the shade during the afternoon; in the night time it was comparatively cool, going down to near 70°, except during the siroccos.

May 24, 1867.—We left Jerusalem on a month's tour in the Plains of Philistia, intending to try and photograph the monuments in the mosque at Hebron, and we were provided with letters from the Pacha of Jerusalem for that purpose. We travelled with much pomp and ceremony to Hebron, being accompanied by a lieutenant and four zaptis, who were to secure us admission to the mosque. The result of this expedition is described page 39 *Recovery of Jerusalem*. I had had a sharp attack of fever on 22nd May, and only got out of bed to get on horseback. Corporal Phillips also caught the fever on our arrival at Hebron, but our ride down to Gaza, where we arrived May 29, brought us round again. Riding all day in a hot summer's sun is a queer remedy for fever, but I have tried it more than once with success.

On our way down we met women in the villages acting the part of mourners. The conscription was going on, there husbands were being taken away. Soldiers, they say, never return to their native villages, so they are mourned as dead men, and the widows marry again shortly.

May 30.—I had been requested to proceed a few miles S.E. of Gaza in search of the Tels Jema and Gerar, supposed to be the ruins of the city Gerar (Gen. xxvi.), and spoken of by several authors as having been discovered by the Rev. J. Rowlands, in Van de Velde's Memoir (1858), p. 115 we have the following:—"Um el Jerar, the site of Gerar, at the foot of Tel Jema in Wady-el-Adar, recognised by a few scattered stones in the vicinity of some fine springs, was therefore laid down in our maps according to the information of the natives."

On making enquiries I easily learnt the position of Tel Jema, and the only difficulty in the way was the permanently unsettled state of the country about this borderland, which being almost common ground, appears to be constantly liable to raids from tribes from the south. Just now, the wheat having been recently gathered, there were many wandering bands of strange Bedouin about, who appeared to sniff our two zaptis from afar and long to punish them.

On making arrangements for passing a night at Tel Jema, our zaptis broke out in mutiny; so paying off the most blustering, we set off with the remaining man, a black, ordering the muleteers to encamp beside the "fine springs" at Gerar or Tel Jema.

We soon left Gaza behind us and entered upon a rolling plain covered here and there with a stubble of the wheat. The natives of these parts are roving farmers—a turbulent lot of a nondescript race, who are constantly in trouble either with the local government or with their own allies, the Bedouins; every now and then compelled to build themselves villages, they are again rendered homeless by the

raids from the south, and thus being constantly exposed to dangers from all sides, they are somewhat reckless in their behaviour, and it is not uncommon to hear that the soldiers of Gaza have been ordered out against them. Still they appear to thrive and to be well-to-do, no doubt partly on account of the richness of the soil, but partly by doing a little foraging on their own account and putting it down to the Bedouin, or else by acting as "jackals" in the raids which are sometimes made on the villages of the fat Philistian plains.

Their land may—must—be very productive, but as we wander on up and down the wady banks and over the swelling hills, it appears to be a series of semi or wholly barren wastes, interspersed with sand-hills on which linger a few solitary fir trees, though in the far west, on the sea coast, may be seen clusters of date palms around the villages, with the line of telegraph wires from Gaza to Alexandria, rudely preventing our losing ourselves in thoughts of the past.

I had always pictured to myself a peculiar region for the scene of Isaac's life, perhaps from its name of Goshen corresponding with the name of the fertile Egyptian tract (Gen. xlvii. 11), "the best of the land," something to compensate for the difficulty of his position. But there is nothing at the present day to bear out the idea, and it strengthens our opinion of his obedience to the Divine command when we find how he gave up the pleasures of freedom, of a wandering life, or of settling in a country like the rich plains to the north of Gaza, in order to dwell in this tame and monotonous solitude. Perhaps to his gentle and peaceful nature there may have been something congenial in the character of this country, but to a European it simply presents the disadvantages of a desert and settled life without the joys of either.

We had not advanced far into the plain before we came across Wady Sheriah, and I became aware that this portion of Van de Velde's map, put in on Bedouin authority, was hopelessly in error; but I found little chance of correcting it, for there are few prominent points, and one sand-hill is the veritable twin brother of the next, and so on. After travelling south from Gaza, about eight miles, we came full in front of Tel Jema on the south side of Wady Gusseh, having to its west a little patch of cultivated ground on which melons were growing. But where are our tents, and where are the fine springs of Gerar? *Mafish, Mafish*; nothing but Tel Jema and its melon beds. The Tel itself is a mound similar to those of Jericho, the Jordan, and Arak Menshiyeh, artificial and covered with pottery and broken glass; and no doubt marks the site of some ancient stronghold or city. I now inquired from the natives for other ruins, but they denied there being any nearer than Sbeta, or any water either, except Tel Sheriah, where they say there are streams of water. Is not this latter likely to be the looked-for Gerar seen by Mr. Rowlands? At Tel Jema itself they said they obtained their water from Tel Ajur, on the sea-coast, the mouth of the Wady Guzzeb, and there we were directed to proceed, as being the only place where our tents could be pitched. There are here a lagoon and some springs of medicinal water, very nasty to the taste, but just the very stuff to carry off the ill effects of our fever, and we returned to Gaza next day nearly well. On our road through the sand-hills we came across a great lizard, looking like a small crocodile; we gave chase and ran it to bay under a little sand cleft. On going up to it, it puffed itself out, and opened its mouth so wide that we stood around not venturing to touch the beast, and eventually stunned it by swinging a leaden plumb-bob on to his head; we then tied him hand and foot and fastened him on the rug behind the saddle of the dragoman, who was rather nervous about his companion coming suddenly to life again. We then rode on to Gaza, and met a good many Bedouin on the road, who shouted out after us "Warren! Warren!" It did not strike me at first as odd, but when they all began shouting out my name we were a good deal puzzled. On getting into camp we tied the beast, now quite lively again, to a stake in the ground, and let him get in the shade under the lee of my tent. The townspeople soon began to flock around us, and I heard repeated exclamations of "Warren!" and on going out to see the reason, found them pointing to the lizard, and discovered that I had a namesake inhabitant of the desert. This animal is well known on the banks of the Nile, but I am not aware that it has been seen in Syria before by Europeans, and as I was anxious to get him forwarded to England, I sent him in a cage to Dr. Chaplin, at Jerusalem, who identified him as the Nile lizard; he was taken to be examined by some of the English residents, but after getting into a harmonium and refusing to be dislodged for some time, it was considered desirable to return him to the care of Sergeant Birtles, who was encamped outside the town. He thrived very well until a certain Sunday morning, when he was tied hand and foot and put into a pit so as to be very safe, and a

Nubian guard was told to watch that he did not escape. On return from church he was not to be found, and nothing was heard of him for three years. When we were leaving Jerusalem in 1870, we learnt that this animal, when cooked, is a very favourite dish of the Nubians; and that some Nubian friends of our black guard having come to visit him, they had together regaled themselves on my unfortunate namesake.

At Gaza we were encamped under an aged tamarisk tree (see No. 255 photo.). I paid a visit to the governor, who gave me leave to visit the mosques, and served me with the best cup of coffee I have tasted in Syria. The old church, described by Porter, is worth a visit. On one of the white marble columns in the nave is a Jewish seven-branched candlestick sculptured; it was out of our reach, but there is no doubt about its existence; it is on a square of about six inches. Some of the columns appear to be of granite. We could find no vestige of ancient Gaza outside the city. 3rd June, left for Askelon, thirteen miles in a straight line. At the present port to N.W. were bones and jars collected ready for exportation, and a few coasting boats in the offing. Passing over the drift sand we came here and there to craters, thirty to forty feet deep, at the bottom of which would be growing a fig or an apple tree laden with fruit.

(To be continued)

CIRCULAR ON INTEMPERANCE.

Office of the G.M. of the State of Ohio,
Toledo, January 9th, A.L. 5871.

To the W.M., Wardens, and Brethren of Lodge
No. —.

Brethren,—At the last session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, begun and held in the city of Springfield, October 18th, A.L. 5870, the select committee, to whom was referred so much of the M.W. Grand Master's address as relates to intemperance and profanity, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted, as follows:—

"That those vices have become alarming and painfully prevalent, even among the members of our Ancient and Honourable Fraternity, marring the beauty and harmony of our lodges, producing discord, inalienation, and moral declension, at war with the very elementary principles on which the whole fabric of the Masonic Institution is based. Every Masonic brother, by the tenure of his profession, is bound to obey the moral law, and what said that law: 'Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain, for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain.' In the first step which a man takes, at the very entrance of the vestibule of the Temple, with what solemnity is he charged, among other duties, that which he owes to his God—never to mention his name but with that reverential awe which is due from a creature to his Creator, to implore His aid in all his laudable undertakings, and to esteem Him as the chief good. Again, as he ascends another step towards the Inner Temple, what brilliant hieroglyphics arrest his attention, up towards which all eyes are turned in mute and reverend awe. And can even an Entered Apprentice profane that sacred name by imprecating its curse upon himself, or upon his fellow-man? How much more a Master Mason, whose feet have trodden the sanctum sanctorum, or Holy of Holies. Drunkenness is a vice of most hideous mien, brutalizing the physical man, and rendering him an object of contempt and detestation, mingled with pity. Alas! how many even of our brethren—generous, noble, and gifted—have fallen victims to this insatiable vice, and are now mouldering in dishonoured graves, or hastening with trembling strides in the same broad road to destruction and death, unhonoured and unwept, save by the grief-stricken, heart-broken wife and helpless orphans, or the doting mother, on whose maternal breast he in youth pillowed his boyish head. Your committee deem it unnecessary to elaborate the evils resulting from these unmasonic vices, not only to the Fraternity of which they were once honoured and beloved members, but by their vicious example in the community where their vices are practised. Your committee recommend for adoption the following: 'Resolved—That the M.W. Grand Master be, and he is hereby authorised, and it is made his duty, to issue a circular to be addressed to the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction, enjoining the Masters of the several lodges to action in these premises, by all the powers of moral suasion and brotherly kindness, to arrest the evil, and, in the last resort, to cut off the persistently offending members as cancerous excrescences on the body of Masonry.'

Brethren.—Freemasonry is based upon the practice of virtuous principles, inculcating the highest standard of moral excellence; morality is its foundation and chief corner-stone. Every Mason should be a moral man; no member of our Fraternity,

however depraved or debased he may be, will for a moment dare to deny this fact, and yet how many, knowing their duty, as Masons, to the moral law, practise what they profess? Our Institution has suffered more through our own negligence in allowing so much immorality amongst our members than from all the anathemas that ever, from ignorance or fanatical bigotry, have been hurled against it. Its enemies, through our own inconsiderate acts of imprudence and negligence, have been furnished the weapons to assail it, and we have thereby weakened the means of our own defence. A man addicted to deliberate profanity, intemperance, gambling, or any other licentious habit or vice, is not a proper person for reception into the Fraternity, much less to be a member thereof, unless he reforms immediately, for such a person may with just propriety be classed as an irreligious libertine—his habits would at least entitle him to that credit. An institution where the purest of morals are taught, where reverence to the High and Holy God is enjoined, should never be contaminated with impure and defiled elements. Good men and true revolt at it, honour and honesty forbid it, and Divine justice will sooner or later demand full retribution for all such delinquencies. We have nothing to fear from outside pressure; the powers of the Church and State, with the feeble breath of the fanatic, have been hurled, time and again, against our noble and time-honoured Institution, and yet it occupies a stronger, a nobler, and higher position throughout the world than ever before, and so it will ever continue to do if you will only be just, and practise outside the lodge those noble precepts we are taught in it. It must be apparent to the mind of a reflecting and considerate Mason that his obligations are of a most serious nature, that he has voluntarily, and of his own free will and accord, assumed duties and responsibilities which require him to obey both Divine and moral law; and the nature of these responsibilities he cannot—nay, he dare not—with impunity disregard. His duty to his God, his neighbour, his lodge, and to himself and family, requires not only that he should obey it, but that he should use all means in his power to enforce obedience to the law from every member of his lodge. Every institution, and more particularly ours, is judged by its individual members. If any of our members are intemperate, profane, or immoral men, our Order must, to a great extent, suffer for their actions. A great responsibility rests upon the Master of a lodge. He should at least be possessed of all the cardinal virtues—temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice. How can the Master of a lodge teach morality and virtue, and expect his members to follow those teachings, when, perhaps, he is intemperate, profane, licentious, and immoral in his habits? If so, he is false to his God, false to himself and his lodge, violating his obligation, violating the promises he made at his installation. He stands before the lodge a perjured man. Such a man is unworthy the name of a Mason, and ought not to be allowed to preside over a lodge of Masons. He cannot expect obedience to our laws from his members if he violates those laws with impunity. A man ought not to be a Master over others who is not master over his own habits and passions. Such a Master would not be the proper person to enforce this edict of the Grand Lodge, unless he immediately reform, and if he does not reform, upon proper information being sent to me, I will deem it my duty to immediately suspend him from office, as being unworthy and incapable of diffusing that light and knowledge due from a Master to his lodge, and I hope no brother, through fear or favour, will hesitate to inform me if the Master of his lodge is profane, intemperate, or guilty of any licentious or immoral habits. It is a duty every good man owes to himself and his lodge to see that none be elected to office but good men and true. To the end that our Institution does not suffer by the election to office of men who will bring censure and reproach upon our Order, it is necessary that we should commence at the Master of the lodge. If he is a moral man he can command the respect and esteem of his brethren; if he is immoral, the first thing to be done will be to relieve him from office. And it is hereby made the imperative duty of the Masters of the several lodges in our jurisdiction, and they are hereby ordered and enjoined, to use all the powers of moral suasion, brotherly love, and kindness to induce the erring brothers to reform; use all the arguments and entreaties in your power, talk to him as you would to your own brother or your only son, as you would like to have others talk to you if you were in danger. Point the brother who indulges in intoxicating liquor to the danger he is in, to the serpent he is handling, to the fire that is slowly but surely consuming his vitals, destroying his intellect, debasing his manhood. No man can indulge in the use of liquor, and be safe. If he is a moderate drinker, as some call it, it only takes a little more time; the fangs of the serpent will soon strike home. No man of good sense will say that the use of liquor is

a benefit to himself or his family. Then why use it? Let each and every one of us who have the interest of Masonry at heart raise his warning voice against this foul monster, this demon intemperance, who is destroying its victims by thousands daily. How many of our brethren, otherwise noble, brave, and generous, are slowly but surely hastening on to destruction by the aid of this most deadly poison! Brethren, you who indulge in the use of it, pause for a moment, reflect on what you are doing, ask yourself if the course you are pursuing will make you happy; will it reflect credit upon the Institution, will it make your friends and family happy to know that one you love so dearly is hastening slowly but surely to a drunkard's grave? This may, to some of our brethren, seem a little too plain and strong language to use, but the disease requires a prompt and sure remedy; no other will restore the patient to health. And the Masters of the several lodges in our jurisdiction are hereby ordered to enforce this edict of the Grand Lodge to the very letter, against every offending brother who is guilty of intemperance, profanity, or any immoral or licentious habits. The indulgence of those vices not only tends to bring disgrace and dishonour upon the guilty brother, but it casts a stain upon, and he becomes a cancer on, the body of Masonry, and it can only be removed by his immediate reformation or expulsion from the Fraternity. One or the other must be done. It will not make any difference how high or how low a position the brother may occupy in community or in our Order. If guilty of violating the moral law, which is the very cement and support of our Institution, he must suffer the penalty. Every Master and member of our Order in this State will be held to a strict account in the enforcement of this edict. If it should strike from the rolls of the several lodges one-third, or even half, of its membership who will not conform to the law, let it be done. We are making too many members and too few Masons.

Let every Master and member do their duty in this. I assure you I will not hesitate to do my part of the work in enforcing this law, even to arresting the charter of any lodge in the State that fails to enforce this rule against every offending brother, and the suspension of the Master of any of the several lodges who fails to comply with or enforce this edict. The time has arrived that requires immediate and prompt action by all good Masons to arrest and stop those vices. It is hereby ordered that this circular be frequently read in the several lodges in this State, that none may plead ignorance of it. The law is plain and clear; but one course to pursue, if the guilty will not immediately reform; it is the Master's duty to appoint a committee to prefer charges and expel, for unmasonic conduct, all who will not conform to the law, to the end that the honour and reputation of our Fraternity may be firmly established, and the world at large convinced of its good effect.

Given under my hand, and the private seal of the Grand Master, the day and year above written,

ALEX. H. NEWCOMB,
Grand Master of Masons in Ohio.

GRAND CHAPTER OF ENGLAND.

The following is the report of the Committee of General Purposes, which will be read at the Grand Chapter Convocation on Wednesday next:—

The Committee of General Purposes beg to report that they have examined the accounts from the 19th April, 1871, to the 17th July, 1871, both inclusive, which they find to be as follows:—

To balance 19th April	..	..	£416	12	7
„ subsequent receipts	..	..	251	9	0
			£668	1	7
By disbursements during the quarter			£123	6	8
„ purchase of £200 Consols, at 93½					
and Commission	..	..	187	10	0
„ Balance	..	..	357	4	11
			£668	1	7

which balance is in the hands of Messrs. Willis, Percival and Co., bankers of the Grand Treasurer.

The Committee have likewise to report that they have received the following petitions:—

- 1st. From Comps. George William Russell as Z., William Pearl as H., John William Minchin as J., and nine others, for a chapter to be attached to the Lodge Faith, Hope, and Charity, No. 1285, Ootacamund, Madras, to be called "The Excelsior Chapter," and to meet at Ootacamund.
- 2nd. From Comps. the Right Hon. Earl Vane as Z., James Kench as H., Henry William Lindus as J.,

and six others, for a chapter to be attached to the Lodge La Tolerance, No. 538, London, to be called "The Vane Chapter," and to meet at Freemasons' Hall, London.

3rd. From Comps. Daniel Pretto as Z., William Richard Bull as H., George Augustus Phillips as J., and seven others, for a chapter to be attached to the Harmonic Lodge, No. 356, in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, to be called "The Zetland Chapter," and to meet in the town of Charlotte Amelia, St. Thomas, West Indies.

The foregoing petitions being in all respects regular, the Committee recommend that the prayers thereof be respectively granted.

Petitions have also been received:—

4th. From Comps. John Woodward Barrett as Z., Charles Horsley as H., Christian Gilbert Constantias Stair as J., and seven others, for a chapter to be attached to the Acacia Lodge, No. 1309, Potters Bar, Middlesex, to be called "The Acacia Chapter," and to meet at the Railway Hotel, Potters Bar.

5. From Comps. John Thomas Moss as Z., Wm. Hammond as H., Samuel Wickens as J., and six others, for a chapter to be attached to the Lebanon Lodge, No. 1326, Hampton, Middlesex, to be called "The Lebanon Chapter," and to meet at the Lion Hotel, Hampton.

These petitions are regular in form, but inasmuch as the lodges to which the chapters are proposed to be attached were only respectively consecrated in the months of May and June in the past year, the Committee cannot recommend that the prayers thereof be granted, as they are still of the opinion expressed in their report to Grand Chapter of the 19th January, 1870, that it is not desirable that a chapter should be attached to a lodge which has been consecrated for a less period than three years, and they again submit their opinion for the consideration of Grand Chapter.

The Committee have also received a petition from the Unity Chapter, praying to be detached from the Fowey Lodge, No. 977, Fowey, Cornwall, and to be attached to the St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 1151, Tywardreath, Cornwall. Both lodges having given their consent, the Committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

The Committee have also received a petition from the Beadon Chapter, No. 619, Dulwich, praying for permission to remove the chapter from the Greyhound Inn, Dulwich, to the Masons' Arms Tavern, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street, in the city of London. As it appears from the statement of the petitioners that they are compelled by circumstances to remove from their present place of meeting, the Committee recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted.

The following notice of motion has been given by Comp. Matthew Cooke, P.Z. 534:—"That, whilst this Grand Chapter recognizes the private right of every companion to belong to any extraneous Masonic organisation he may choose, it as firmly forbids now, and at any future time, all companions while engaged as salaried officers under this Grand Chapter to mix themselves up in any way with such bodies as the 'Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite,' the 'Rites of Misraim and Memphis,' the spurious orders of 'Rome and Constantine,' the schismatic body styling itself the 'Grand Mark Lodge of England,' or any other exterior Masonic organisation whatever (even that of the Order of Knights Templar, which alone is recognised), under pain of immediate dismissal from employment by this Grand Chapter."

(Signed)

W. PULTENEY SCOTT, President.
Freemasons' Hall, London, W.C.,
19th July, 1871.

GALVANISM.—Pulvermacher's Monthly Record of Cures is now ready for the benefit of Sufferers, containing documentary evidence of remarkable Cures effected by Pulvermacher's Improved Patent Self-applicable Volta-Electric Chain-Bands and Pocket Batteries, and may be had on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—J. L. Pulvermacher, 168, Regent-street, London, W. A Test on Loan sent gratis if required. **Caution.**—Spurious Electric Appliances being advertised by Quack Doctors, Patients should consult Pulvermacher's Pamphlet on that subject (free by post), embodying other most interesting matter for those suffering from Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Functional Disorders, &c., &c.—[Advt.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bilious affections with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes or too liberal diet should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, with indisposition for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. Let him send at once for a box of Holloway's Pills, which will free him from his sufferings, and speedily renew his usual healthful feelings. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.—[Advt.]

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Royal Oak Lodge, No. 871.—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at the White Swan Tavern, Deptford. In the temporary absence of the W.M., Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M. and Sec., opened the lodge, when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Wm. Andrews, W.M., then took the chair, and during the evening was supported by Bro. J. Hawker, P.M.; J. Truelove, P.M.; T. Killner, S.W.; J. W. Reed, J.W.; W. Myatt, S.D.; G. Andrews, J.D.; S. Lewin, I.G.; F. G. Skinner, D. Whiffen, R. Harris, G. Harvey, H. J. Dawe, F. G. Vohmann, R. Harman, J. J. Pakes, M. J. Simmons, H. J. Tuson, W. Shaw, and others. The visitors were Bros. J. Roper (147), T. Whiffen (548), and C. Williams (392, S.C.). The ballot was unanimously in favour of Bro. William Shaw as a joining member. The W.M., in a correct and efficient manner, raised Bro. F. G. Skinner to the third, and passed Bro. F. G. Vohmann to the second degree. The by-laws were then revised, the most notable alteration being to meet on the fourth *Thursday* in the month, instead of Wednesday. The lodge was closed, when the usual good banquet was served, after which a superior dessert followed, the usual toasts being given. The brethren separated early.

Excelsior Lodge No. 1155.—This flourishing and well-established lodge held its regular meeting at the Sydney Arms Tavern, Lewisham, on Thursday, 6th inst. Bro. George Shaw, W.M., presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Ballot was unanimous in favour of Mr. George Doig, who, being in attendance, was duly initiated. Bro. Watson, jun., was passed to the second degree. Notice of motion to alter a by-law was given by Bro. H. Moore, P.M., and the lodge was closed. The W.M. did his work (for first time) in an able manner, which promises well for the future. There were present Bros. C. G. Dilley, I.P.M.; T. Littlecott, S.W.; J. Carver, J.W.; N. Wingfield, P.M., Sec.; D. Bear, S.D.; T. J. Hore, J.D.; T. S. Truss, I.G.; and others. The visitors were Bros. F. Walters, P.M. 73; E. W. Mackney, S.W. 134; H. Bartlett, J.W. 147; G. Brown, P.M. 169; F. H. Huss, 382; W. Bray, 511; J. Dalby, 879; &c. A good banquet was served, and the usual toasts given. Bro. E. W. Mackney gave some of his best songs, which were well received and appreciated.

Star Lodge, No. 1275.—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held on Saturday, 8th inst. Bro. W. Ough, P.G.P., P.M., W.M., presided, and there were present Bros. C. J. Hogg, P.G.S., P.M., S.W., and W.M.-elect; H. Keble, J.W.; J. Smith, I.P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; G. Pym, P.M., I.G.; W. H. Trampleasure, W. M. Bull, A. Stevens, J. Finch, G. S. Elliott, W. F. Wetten, C. Saunders, J. Fox, J. Davis, W. Kipps, G. F. Guest, E. Harper, J. J. Limebeer, T. Whiteman, R. F. Duff, T. Hobson. The visitors were Bros. T. Perridge (79), J. R. Dussee (79), A. Blackburn (179), C. G. Dilley (I.P.M. 1155), A. Overton (1309). Ballots proving unanimous in favour of the candidates for initiation and Messrs. Charles Saunders and John Fox being present, they were duly initiated. Bros. W. Kipps, J. Davis, and R. F. Duff were passed to the second degree. Bros. W. F. Wetten and W. M. Bull were raised to the third degree. The work was admirably done. The lodge was closed. It was arranged to have an emergency meeting on Saturday, August 26th. The installation meeting will be held on Friday, September 1st, at four o'clock p.m.

Blackheath Lodge, No. 1320.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., at the Crown Hotel, Blackheath, a meeting of this young lodge was held. Bro. Henry Alfred Collington, P.M., W.M. (who was supported by all his officers), in his usual polished and impressive manner raised one brother and passed another. The lodge was closed, and a *recherche* banquet followed. The table was tastefully laid out with flowers, and the arrangements for the comfort of the brethren were all that could be desired. The usual toasts were given and received. Some good songs were well sung and a most enjoyable evening was spent. There were present Bros. E. M. Hubbuck, P.G.S., P.M., S.W.; W. Noak, P.M., J.W.; Hudson, P.M.; Webster, Sec.; Taylor, I.G.; Stockwell, &c. Visitors: Bros. Stevens (P.G.M. Canada, P.G.S.W.), F. Walters (P.M. 73), Bumstead (P.M. 548), Jardine (140), Downing, and others.

PROVINCIAL.

GIBRALTAR.—*Lodge of Friendship, No. 278.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday, the 5th inst., the W.M. being supported by Bros. Lyon Campbell, as S.W.; Price, 30, J.W.; Allfrey, S.D.; Gilbert, J.D.; and Imosvi, I.G. The W.M. announced that the business of the evening was to initiate Captain Hardy and Lieutenants Farie and Lonsdale, of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, who had been proposed by Bro. Lyon Campbell, and seconded by the W.M., Bro. Balfour Cockburn. The candidates having been properly prepared and introduced, were admitted to the mysteries of the first degree in an able and impressive manner. As several little matters of charity and private business had to be transacted, the W.M. notified that, in consequence of the above, and also of the intense heat of the weather, he would defer the explanation of the tracing-board to the next meeting. The labours of the evening being ended, the lodge was closed, and the brethren retired to refreshment. After the usual toasts, the W.M. proposed "The Health and Prosperity of Bro. Allfrey," who was about to leave the garrison to assume the command of the depot

of his regiment at home. The W.M. paid a well-deserved tribute to the energetic services of Bro. Allfrey, who, not only as a member, but as the holder of important offices in the lodge, had ever exhibited unflinching interest and zealous co-operation in its duties. Bro. Allfrey responded with a few appropriate remarks, adding that, as the Lodge of Friendship was his mother lodge, he would ever take the greatest interest in its proceedings.

LEICESTER.—*St. John's Lodge, No. 279.*—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Friday, the 7th instant. In the unavoidable absence, until a later hour in the evening, of the W.M., Bro. Bro. Stretton, P.P.G.R., the chair was taken by the Prov. G.M. and senior P.M., Bro. Kelly, assisted by Bro. Toller, Prov. G. Sec. There were also present: Bros. Weare, P.M. and Treas.; Crow, S.W.; Widdowson, Sec.; Palmer, S.D.; Smith, J.D.; McAllister, as I.G.; Ellwood, Edwards, Wilkinson, E. J. Worthington, and Bembridge (Tyler). Visitors: Bros. R. H. Bakewell, M.D., Sec. 405, Trinidad; and Toller, P.M., Buzzard, P.M., Partridge, Thorp, and Thomson, of No. 523. The meeting was summoned to raise Bros. Wilkinson, Edwards, Ellwood, and Worthington to the third degree, which was done in ancient form. A letter from the widow of the late Bro. Pettifor, P.M. and P.P.G.S.W., in reply to a vote of condolence on that brother's decease was read, and refreshment succeeded labour.

HOLYHEAD.—*Hibernia Lodge, No. 597.*—A regular monthly meeting of the above lodge was held at the lodge-room, Marine Hotel, on Monday evening, the 3rd inst. There were present: Bros. John Peters, W.M.; J. Lloyd Griffith, S.W.; William Lewis, J.W.; Owen R. Ellis, Sec.; John Ellis, S.D.; Dr. Owen Williams, J.D.; the Rev. O. W. Jones, Chap.; Evan Evans, Steward; Jas. Lloyd, I.G.; Samuel Hughes, Tyler; visiting Bro. G. G. Mansfield, Peace and Harmony Lodge, No. 359; and a good muster of the brethren beside. The lodge was opened, the opening ode sung, and the minutes of last meeting read and confirmed in the usual manner. Mr. John Hughes (of Holyhead), Mr. G. D. Owen (of Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire), and Mr. John A. Davidson (of Dublin) were initiated, and Bros. Little, Hattersley, and King were raised to the third degree, the ceremonies being most effectively and solemnly performed by the W.M. and his assistant officers, who, without a single exception, performed their various parts with great ability and effect. After discussing sundry matters of local Masonic interest, receiving propositions, &c., &c., the lodge was closed by the W.M. in due form. The brethren then adjourned to the banquet-room, where a cold collation had been prepared for the occasion by Bro. W. H. Smith. After the table was cleared, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were duly honoured. The W.M., Bro. Peters, while proposing "The Health of the R.W.P.G.M., Sir Watkin W. Wynne," stated that it was a long time since a Provincial Grand Lodge had been held in Holyhead; he hoped, however, that now, the Hibernia Lodge being in such a flourishing condition and increasing so rapidly, the day was not distant when they would be so favoured. This anticipation was received with great warmth, and after several speeches and songs from the officers and brethren, which were all received with Masonic honour, the meeting (acknowledged by all present to be an extremely happy one) terminated. On July 10th a Lodge of Emergency was held for the purpose of raising Bros. Matthew Vaux and Stephen W. Robson, which ceremony was admirably performed. The lodge was then reduced and closed, and the "Closing Ode" sung, after which the brethren adjourned to partake of refreshment.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—*Ferrers and Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 779.*—The annual festival of this lodge was held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, the W.M., Bro. the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, P.G.J.W., presiding. The P.G.M., Bro. Kelly, was present, and the officers were Bros. Mammatt, P.M. and P.P.S. of W.; J. H. Garner, S.W. and W.M.-elect; Ison, J.W.; H. Etherington Smith, P.M. and P.P.G.J.W., as Sec. (in the absence of Bro. the Rev. John Denton, P.M. and P.P.G.S.W.); Love, P.M. and P.P.G.S.D., Treas.; Faulkner, S.D.; Blood, J.D.; Johnson, I.G.; Dr. Morris, Arnold, and others. Visitors: Bros. Wilson, P.M. 1007 and P.G.D. of C.; and W. B. Hackett, S.D. Guy's Lodge, Leamington. The preliminary business having been completed, and the lodge opened in the second degree by the W.M., he handed the gavel to the R.W.P.G.M., who proceeded to instal the W.M.-elect, Bro. John Henry Garner, in the chair of K.S. according to ancient form, and who was duly proclaimed and saluted. The W.M. then appointed and invested the following as the officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Bros. Earl Ferrers, I.P.M.; Ison, S.W.; Faulkner, J.W.; Love, P.M., Treas.; Rev. John Denton, P.M., Sec.; Blood, S.D.; Johnson, J.D.; Dr. Morris, I.G.; and Canner, Tyler. A vote of thanks having been accorded to Bro. Lord Ferrers for his services in the chair, and who expressed his intention never to be absent from the meetings of the lodge when he could possibly attend, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to the Queen's Head Hotel, and concluded the day's proceedings with an elegant banquet, due honour being done to the usual loyal and Masonic toasts.

BELDIVERE, KENT.—*Cornwallis Lodge, No. 1107.*—This excellent working lodge held its installation meeting on Wednesday, the 5th instant, at the Belvidere Hotel, presided over by the W.M., Bro. C. T. Sutton, P.P.G. A.D.C. Kent, supported by his officers and Past Masters. The lodge was opened in due form and with solemn prayer, minutes of preceding meeting were read and confirmed, and the ceremony of installation was proceeded with. The Installing Master was the outgoing W.M., Bro. Sutton, who performed the ceremony in an admirable manner. The newly-installed W.M., Bro. T. W. Knight,

then appointed his officers for the ensuing year, viz.: Bros. G. Harvey, S.W.; W. Perry, J.W.; J. Henderson, P.M., Sec.; J. Storey, S.D.; C. Reuter, J.D.; J. Wood, I.G.; Rev. W. Smith, Chaplain; M. H. W. Sherwin, Org.; and Bro. S. H. Pain, D.C., who (with Bro. T. Wyatt, Treas., and Bro. Peen, Tyler), was re-elected by the brethren were invested with the emblems of their respective offices by the Installing Master, who also delivered the several addresses, which concluded the ceremony. The W.M. then said that he had a very pleasing duty to perform, which was to present Bro. Sutton with the P.M.'s jewel voted to him at the last meeting of the lodge, remarking that he trusted he would have the pleasure for many years to see him amongst the brethren, in perfect health to wear it.—Bro. Sutton replied, that as in the course of the evening he should have an opportunity of addressing the brethren, he would merely thank them for the high compliment they had conferred upon him.—It was then proposed and carried, "that five guineas be given from the funds of the lodge to Bro. T. Wyatt, Treasurer, in recognition of his past services." It was also unanimously resolved "that five guineas be given to the Prov. Grand Secretary's Testimonial Fund."—Three gentlemen were proposed as candidates for initiation, and the lodge was closed in due form. The brethren then adjourned to the Pier Hotel, Erith, where they partook of an excellent banquet, provided by Bro. F. Wain, to which upwards of seventy brethren did ample justice. The cloth having been removed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, after which the Rev. Bro. Hill, Prov. Grand Chaplain, said that he had been called upon to perform a very important and pleasing duty, which was to present Bro. Sutton, in the name of the Cornwallis Lodge, with a very handsome and valuable silver tea and coffee service, weighing over 80 oz., in acknowledgment of the many services rendered by him to the lodge. He referred to Bro. Sutton having been thrice W.M. of the Cornwallis lodge, and hoped that he would live many years to enjoy the goodwill and affection of its members.—Bro. Sutton, in thanking the brethren for their kindness, remarked that he could not find words that would in any measure express his feelings. He had worked hard for the Cornwallis Lodge; his aim had been to make it second to none in the province, and he believed it bade fair one day to be so. It was a young lodge, of only five years' standing, yet it now numbered over fifty members, and was still increasing. The respectability of its members was, he thought, a guarantee of its success. He thanked them for the very valuable presents they had been pleased to make him, and trusted that the day was far distant when he would be severed from the members of the Cornwallis Lodge.—During the evening the brethren were delighted with the excellent singing, under the direction of Bro. G. Tedder, of Miss Rebecca Isaacs, Miss Roberts, Bro. Ransford, and Bro. Sherwin, Organist, Mrs. G. Tedder presiding at the pianoforte. Amongst the visitors present we noticed the Rev. Bro. Hill, Prov. Grand Chaplain, Kent; Bros. G. M. E. Snow, P.P.G.S.W. Kent; R. P. Atkins, Prov. G.R.; J. Graydon, P.P.G.S.D. Kent; Denton, P.P.G.P. Kent; Paget, P.P.G.O. Kent; Avery, P.G.C.D. Middlesex; Martin, P.P.G.S.D. Kent; Harvey, P.P.G.S.D. Kent; Mackney, P.M. 299; Bruce, P.M. 369; Graham, W.M. 700; Davies, W.M. 13; Purday, P.M. 861; Mills, W.M. 299; Smith, P.M. 829; Sidney Clark, S.W. 706; Russell, P.M. 299; &c., &c.

HAMPTON, MIDDLESEX.—*Burdett Lodge, No. 1293.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, on Saturday, the 22nd inst. The chair was taken by the W.M., Bro. R. Wentworth Little, Prov. G. Sec., who was supported by V.W. Bro. John Hervey, G. Sec., as S.W.; J. Self, M.D., P.M., as J.W.; R.W. Bro. Colonel Burdett, P.M. and Prov. G.M.; Rev. D. Shaboe, P.M., Chaplain, Prov. G.C.; H. G. Buss, P.M., Treas., Prov. G. Treas.; J. Glaisher, F.R.S., P.M., Prov. S.G.W.; W. West Smith, P.M.; Major E. H. Finney, W.M.-designate 1359; E. H. Finney, jun.; W. H. Hubbard, P.M., Sec.; D. R. Adams, P.M.; S. Rosenthal, P.M.; D. R. Still, J.D.; C. Sanders, T. Lancaster, P. R. Hobson, F. Keily, W. Le Hunte Doyle, T. H. Edmonds, W.M. 8, P.G. Steward; W. R. Crick, W.M. 657; and several other members and visitors. The lodge was duly opened, and the minutes having been confirmed, favourable ballots were taken for five joining members. Bros. Hobson and Keily were afterwards raised to the third degree. Rev. Bro. Shaboe, P.G.C. Middlesex and Suffolk, proposed that the sum of five guineas be subscribed to the "Little Testimonial Fund," which he understood was about to close. Bro. Rosenthal seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The cordial thanks of the lodge were voted to Bro. Rosenthal for his kind presentation of the Deacons' wands, and the lodge was then closed. A capital banquet followed, and after honouring the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the majority of the brethren returned to town by an early train.

HALIFAX, WEST YORKSHIRE.—*De Warren Lodge, No. 1302.*—The first annual meeting of this lodge was held at the White Swan Hotel, on Monday, the 3rd inst. The lodge having been opened in the first degree by the W.M. (Bro. John Firth), the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, and some correspondence and reports read, the lodge was opened in the second degree, when the chair was taken by Bro. G. Normanton, P.M., P.P.J.G.D., who had been requested to perform the ceremony of installation. The W.M.-elect (Bro. W. H. D. Horsfall) having given his assent to the "ancient charges," and been obligated to his duties to the lodge, the lodge was opened in the third degree, and a Board of Installed Masters formed, consisting of the following: Bros. G. Normanton, W. Cooke, and J. Firth, P.M.'s; J. Ibberson, W.M. 448; W. Ward, W.M. 971; and F. Waddington, W.M. 1231—when Bros. Horsfall was duly placed in the East by the Installing Officer, who gave the various charges in a very efficient manner. The

brethren having saluted in the three degrees their new W.M., he at once commenced his duties by investing the following brethren as officers for the ensuing year: Bros. John Firth, I.P.M.; John Seed, S.W.; David Whitaker, J.W.; Frederick Whitaker, P.M., P.J.G.D., Treas.; W. Cooke, P.M., Sec.; W. Asquith, S.D.; R. Whitaker, J.D.; G. Normanton, P.M., P.P.J.G.D., D.C.; J. Whitaker, I.G.; Thomas Parr and Joseph Hayes, Stewards; and John Greenwood, P.M., Tyler. There being no other business of importance to transact, the lodge was properly closed, and the brethren adjourned to supper, when a very agreeable and harmonious evening was spent, each one endeavouring to his utmost to aid the enjoyment of the others. Among those who responded to "The Health of the Visitors" we noticed Bros. Ibersen, W.M. 448, Halifax; Lord, P.M. 448; Ward, W.M. 971, Batley; Knowles, P.M. 1055, Manchester; F. Waddington, W.M. 1231, Elland; with several others.

BROMLEY, KENT.—*Acacia Lodge, No. 1314.*—The installation meeting of this prosperous lodge was held at the Bell Hotel, Bromley, on Tuesday, the 11th instant. The lodge was opened by Bro. Alfred Avery, P.G.D.C. of Middlesex, W.M., supported by his officers. The minutes of the previous meeting having been confirmed, Bros. Bowden, Kingstone, and Jaccard were passed to the second degree. Bro. T. Knott, W.M.-elect, was then presented to the W.M. and duly installed. He invested the following brethren as his officers: A. Avery, I.P.M.; R. H. Williams, S.W.; S. Wells, J.W.; H. Williams, Treas.; E. Coste, P.M., Sec.; C. Warwick Jordan, Org.; W. Manger, S.D.; W. Seaman, J.D.; F. Deering, I.G.; J. W. Avery, P.M., W.S.; J. Bavin, P.M., Tyler. The well-known addresses were delivered in admirable style, as indeed was all the work done. The lodge was closed, and banquet served. The table was beautifully laid out and ornamented with the choicest flowers, the room also was tastefully decorated with banners, flags, and monograms of the principal officers. A choice and elegant dessert followed. The W.M. presided; all his speeches were short and effective, and on giving the health of the I.P.M. he presented that brother with a massive 10-guinea gold P.M.'s jewel of an elegant and original design. The toast was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, and Bro. Avery, in an able speech, returned thanks. Other toasts followed, and a most enjoyable evening was delightfully spent. Bro. Deering, Manley, Thomas, E. Seaman and others gave some capital songs. The following brethren were present:—B. J. Manley, J. Wyer, G. Kingstone, J. H. Bowden, A. Jaccard, H. A. Lovett, J. Laskey, W. H. Baylis, W. Holland, C. R. Bayley, R. Wyatt, W. Sutton, D. C. Vine, J. Chubb, Dr. Barrett, &c.; visitors, Bros. R. Fry, P.P.G.J.D. Kent; J. Fenwick, P.P.G.S.B. Kent; C. T. Sutton, P.P.G.D.C. Kent; W. Y. Laing, P.M. 45; T. White, P.M. 22; D. H. Jacob, P.M. 27; E. Dodson, P.M. 72; F. Walters, P.M. 73; M. Henry, 19; W. Wynne, P.M. 101; H. De Grey, 13; J. Seex, J. Chubb, 186; E. Seaman, 619; A. Ransom, 1050; H. Penfold, 1174; H. Price, P.M. 657; C. Lacey, P.M. 174; H. Searle, 907; G. A. Smith, J.W. 619; J. Brook, 975; G. Weeks, W.M. 742; W. H. Green, S.D. 619; and other brethren whose names we were unable to learn.

HAMPTON.—*Lebanon Lodge, No. 1326.*—The anniversary meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Saturday, the 15th instant, at the Red Lion Hotel, Hampton. The lodge was opened by Bro. John Thomas Moss, W.M., who was well supported by his officers. The minutes of the previous meeting having been unanimously confirmed, Bro. Frederick Walters, P.M. and Sec., took the chair, and in a correct manner installed Bro. Samuel Wickens, S.W., as W.M. The officers appointed for the ensuing year were: Bros. R. M. Bowman, S.W.; D. D. Beck, J.W.; J. T. Moss, I.P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; J. F. Woodley, S.D.; W. Hammond, P.M., J.D.; J. Thomas, I.G.; H. A. Dubois, D.C.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; and J. Bavin, P.M., Tyler. A cordial vote of thanks was given to Bro. F. Walters for the admirable manner he performed the installation ceremony, and also for the efficient way he had discharged his duties as Secretary to the lodge. The W.M., Bro. S. Wickens, in an admirable speech, on behalf of the lodge, presented Bro. John Thomas Moss, I.P.M., with a fifteen-guinea Past Master's jewel (solid 18-carat gold, and studded with diamonds), for his valuable services to the lodge as its first W.M. and founder, and he, in his usual fluent style, acknowledged the compliment. Bros. Hopwood, P.M. 141, and E. Gilbert, 834, were unanimously elected joining members. Some propositions for initiates and joining members having been made, the lodge was closed, and a good banquet was then served. The usual loyal toasts were given and responded to. "The Health of the Prov. G.M., Bro. Col. Burdett," was enthusiastically received, which proved how great is his popularity, and how much he is esteemed. After a few hours most agreeably spent, the brethren separated. There were present as visitors: Bros. Colonel F. Burdett, P.G.M. Middlesex; George Kenning, P.G.D. Middlesex, W.M. 192; C. Horsley, P.M. 33; E. H. Sparks, 194; F. Holmes, 169; W. D. Garrod, 511; H. E. Trotter, 1044; A. Beresford, 1155; and others. Members present besides those already named: Bros. R. Wentworth Little, P.G. Sec. Middlesex; E. Hopwood, P.M.; W. H. Scott, E. Fleet, J. C. Sinclair, &c.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge, No. 1331.*—The monthly meeting was held in the Royal Hotel, High-street, at 6 p.m. on the 6th inst. The chair of K.S. was occupied by the W.M., Bro. Charles Carnegie, P.M., P. Prov. G. Supt. of Works, Essex, who was supported by the following officers: Bros. Capt. Richardson, R.E., as S.W.; Osmond, P.M., as J.W.; M'Kenzie, as S.D.; Peers, as J.D.; Laverty, I.G.; and Bennett, O.G. The lodge was opened in due form, and with solemn prayer, and the minutes of the last regular meeting, and of the

emergency meeting on the 8th June, were separately read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bro. Sergt. Rouse, 99th Regiment, as a joining member, which was unanimous in his favour. Bro. Swan was raised to the sublime degree, and Bros. Smith and Scott were passed to the F.C. degree, Bro. Capt. Richardson presenting the working tools. A brother was proposed as a joining member, and there was also a candidate for initiation. There were upwards of forty brethren present, including members of the different branches of the service, whose various uniforms formed a splendid *coup d'œil*. Among the visiting brethren were Bros. Troke and Warne, of No. 723, the latter of whom presided ably at the harmonium. The lodge was closed in due form, and with solemn prayer, at 9 p.m.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Lodge of Good Hope, No. 863.—The installation of the W.M. of this lodge, and the investiture of his officers, took place at the Masonic Lodge, Port Elizabeth, on the 27th April. The interesting ceremony was conducted by Bro. G. Smyth, P.M., assisted by the other P.M.'s present, viz., Bros. Deare, Pearson, Kemsley, and Bain. Bro. W. Knight, *M.L.A.*, having been regularly installed and honoured, he chose his officers as follows, who were duly invested with the distinguishing badges of their particular officers: Bros. W. Horsley, S.W.; A. Brittain, J.W.; P. Barnett, Treas.; E. R. Smyth, Sec.; C. R. Whinfield, Master of Ceremonies; J. Bredell, Organist; J. Lonney, S.D.; E. Plumridge, J.D.; C. Adcock and J. Payne, Stewards; J. Brister, I.G.; J. Morley, O.G. The lodge then adjourned to the banqueting-room, where a capital spread had been laid out with much taste by that excellent caterer, Mr. Phillips of the Port Elizabeth Club. About 50 brethren sat down to this repast, and of course did full justice to the good things provided. The usual Masonic toasts—viz., "The Queen and the Craft," "The Grand Master and Grand Lodge of England," and the "The Provincial Grand Master and Grand Lodge"—having been given and duly honoured, that of the newly-installed W.M. was given by Bro. G. Smyth. Bro. Knight, in responding, expressed the great interest he felt in Freemasonry, promised to do all he could to promote the best interests of the Craft, and wound up by paying a well-deserved tribute to Bro. Smyth, P.M., for the admirable manner in which he had conducted the lodge during his term of office.—The W.M. in a neat speech proposed "The Past Masters," which was duly honoured by the brethren and appropriately responded to by Bro. G. Smyth.—Bro. F. D. Deare gave "The Newly Installed Officers," which was drunk most heartily, and acknowledged by Bro. Horsley.—Bro. S. Bain, W.M. of the Lodge Good Will, proposed the "Past Officers," to which Bro. A. Brittain responded. Next there was an interchange of toasts between the sister lodges of the town, which work together with much harmony and good feeling. Then "The Visitors" were toasted, to which, among others, Advocates Stockenstrom and Brown responded. Other toasts followed, a few songs and some good recitations, and a very pleasant evening was spent by all present. For the information of English Freemasons, we may state that Freemasonry has taken deep root in Port Elizabeth, and is in a most flourishing condition. There is a Royal Arch Chapter and two Blue Lodges—Lodge Good Will, 711, and Lodge of Good Hope, 863—all working under the English Constitution. Brethren from abroad visiting any of these lodges may depend upon receiving a hearty welcome, and of being affectionately entertained at any of their meetings.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

Beacon Chapter, No. 619.—The regular meeting of this chapter were held on Thursday, 6th instant, at the Greyhound Hotel, Dulwich, Comp. J. W. Avery, M.E.Z., presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, consequently the future meetings of the chapter will be held at the Masons' Arms Tavern, Mason's-avenue, Basinghall-street (Comp. Gosden's). After some formal business had been transacted the chapter was closed.

PROVINCIAL.

WARRINGTON.—*Chapter of Elias Ashmole, No. 148.*—A regular convocation of this chapter was held on Monday se'night. In the unavoidable absence of the M.E.Z., he was represented by Comp. J. Bowes, P.Z., Prov. G.S.B., who was supported by Comps. James Hamer, P.Z., Prov. G. Treas., as H.; W. Mossop, J.; W. Richardson, P.S.; W. S. Hawkins, E.; Wm. Sharp, N.; W. Woods, W. Savage, E. Roberts, R. Brierley, John Harding, A.S., P. J. Edelsten, W. Pollitt, and James Hannah, Janitor. The chapter was opened by the Principals, when the minutes of the previous convocation were read and confirmed. The ballot was then taken for Brothers W. H. Potter, Jas. Jackson, and W. Bryce, which proved unanimous in each case. Bros. Jackson and Bryce being present were introduced with due caution, and exalted by Comp. Bowes assisted by Comp. Hamer. There being no further business, the chapter was closed in form.

GIBRALTAR.—*Calpean Chapter, No. 278.*—A strong muster of this chapter took place on Friday, the 30th ult., M.E.Z. Comp. Henry, 1st Principal, supported by Comps. Beal and Francis in the 2nd and 3rd chairs. A ballot was taken for Bros. Brown, Beck, McLeod and Radcliffe, which proving unanimous, and Bros. Brown and McLeod being present they were duly exalted. In consequence of the absence from the garrison of Comp. Richardson, Comp. Cockburn acted as P.S., and Comp. Gilbert as Assistant. A letter was read from 2nd Principal Salmond, requesting his resignation of office to be accepted, pressing private duties incapacitating his regular attendance at the chapter; in consequence, however, of the near approach of the annual election, Comp. Salmond's resignation was directed to be held in abeyance. Scribe Ezra then, in a few re-

marks paying a well-deserved tribute to the long, tried and valuable services of Comp. Claudius Marin, who had held the important post of Scribe E. for some years, and who was now and had been a long time Treasurer, and who moreover had voluntarily imposed upon himself the duties of Steward—proposed that a jewel, or some other appropriate memento should be presented to him. Comp. Dantez seconded the proposition, which was most heartily received by the companions of the chapter. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the chapter was closed in due form.

ULVERSTON.—*Furness Chapter, No. 995.* held its first annual convocation for the installation of Principals and officers in the Masonic Hall, Ulverston, on the 17th inst. The chapter was opened at 2 p.m., there being a fair attendance of companions. Amongst the visitors were Comp. T. Wylie, Prov. G.R., and Comp. Hamer, Prov. G. Treasurer, West Lancashire. Bro. Wm. Turner, of the Lodge of Furness, was duly exalted in ancient form. Comp. Case, Z., Comp. Dodd, H, and Comp. T. Wylie as J. The historic lecture was delivered by Comp. Dodd, symbolic by Comp. Wylie, and the mystic by the M.E.Z. The duties of Prin. Soj. were ably performed by Comp. R. Dodgson. The chapter was then formed into a Board of Installed Principals, and Comps. Wylie and Hamer, in their efficient and able manner, installed Comp. Dodd Z. of the chapter for the ensuing year, Comp. Case H., and Comp. T. Dodgson, J. The other officers invested were R. Pearson, S.E.; Matthews, S.N.; R. Dodgson, P.S.; Cornfield, 1st A.S.; Postlethwaite, 2nd A.S.; Whiteside, Steward; R. James, Treas.; Robinson, Jan. The business of the chapter was brought to a conclusion about 5 p.m., when the companions adjourned to the Sun Hotel, where Bro. Smith had prepared a sumptuous banquet, which was presided over by Comp. Dodd, M.E.Z. The usual toasts were drunk and responded to, and a highly enjoyable evening was spent. A selection of music was sung at the banquet, arranged by Bro. Parker, Organist of Lodge of Furness, 995, who was assisted by Miss Pattinson, W. J. Wilcock, and Comp. Matthews.

TWICKENHAM.—*Royal Middlesex Chapter, No. 1194.*—A convocation of this chapter was held at the Grotto Hotel, Twickenham, on Saturday, the 15th inst. Comp. Colonel Burdett, M.E.Z., presided, assisted by Comps. R. Wentworth Little, P.Z., as H.; G. Cattel, J.; C. Horsley, Treas.; W. Dodd, S.N.; Geo. Kenning, P.S.; &c. The business transacted was purely of a formal character, and there being no banquet, the companions separated at an early hour.—Col. Burdett, Prov. G.M., accompanied by Bro. Little, Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Kenning, Prov. G.D., and Bro. Horsley, then paid an official visit to the Lebanon Lodge, No. 1326, at Hampton, upon the occasion of Bro. Wickens' installation as W.M., and were received in a highly complimentary and gratifying manner by the brethren of the lodge.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—*Inkerman Chapter, No. 1222.*—This chapter met on Monday evening, at Carnarvon Hall, Regent-street, Weston-super-Mare, Capt. Irwin, Z. The Principals appointed for the ensuing year were:—Comps. F. Vizard, 1st; General Gore Munbee, 7.P., 2nd; and T. Clarke, W.M. of St. Kew, 3rd, Scribes—Comps. Davies, 30, and Captain Townshend. Principal S.—Comp. S. Jones.

ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

Mount Calvary Chapter Rose Croix of H.R.D.M.—This old chapter met at Freemasons' Tavern, on Friday, the 14th inst., and was very fairly attended. Ill. Bro. G. Cockle, 30, was duly installed as M.W.S., and appointed Bros. Binckes, 30; Rosenthal, 33; Stewart, Paas, and Roebuck to the principal offices in the chapter. A brother was admitted to the 11, and the chapter was closed. The summer banquet was held next day at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court, when a considerable muster of brethren, accompanied by ladies, sat down to a splendid banquet, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by all present.

Palestine Chapter Rose Croix of H.R.D.M.—A meeting of this chapter was held at Freemasons' Tavern on Monday, the 17th inst. Ill. Bro. John Hervey, 30, M.W.S., presided, supported by Bros. R. Wentworth Little, 18, H.P.; Col. F. Burdett, 32, 1st Gen.; Geo. Kenning, 18, 2nd Gen.; T. L. Fox, 18, Raph.; C. Hammerton, 18, C.G.; E. Stanton Jones, 18, Org.; J. W. Barrett, 18, Almoner; J. T. Moss, J. Dyer, W. R. Woodman, M.D., and T. B. Ycoman, 18. The chapter having been opened, and the minutes confirmed, ballots were taken for Bros. S. Leith Tomkins, P.M. 1, Past Grand Deacon of England; E. Sillifant, P.M. 217; P. J. Marin, 174; and J. Gilbert, 820. Bros. Leith Tomkins, Marin, and Gilbert being present, were regularly admitted and perfected as S.P. Rose Croix, the ceremony being ably performed by the worthy M.W.S. and his officers, with musical accompaniments by Bro. Jones. The officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows:—Bros. R. Wentworth Little, M.W.S.; John Hervey, Treas.; J. Gilbert, Janitor. The magnificent furniture of the Grand Metropolitan Chapter was used on this occasion, and the solemnity and beauty of the ceremony impressed all who were present. Communications from the S.G.C. 33 as to irregular chapters were read, also letters apologising for non-attendance from Bros. Levander, G.M., Trickett, and Sillifant, the chapter being then closed. A *recherche* banquet followed, and the following toasts were proposed and duly honoured:—"The Queen," "The S.G. Council 33," "The M.W.S.," "The Newly-Perfected Brethren," for whom Brother Tomkins responded. The "M.W.S.-elect and rest of the Officers," "The Brethren not in Office," with the concluding toast by the Attendant. This chapter has now nearly as many on its roll as the members consider desirable to admit.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE Circulation of THE FREEMASON being now at the rate of nearly *Half-a-million* per annum, it offers peculiar facilities to all who advertise.

It is well known that the Fraternity of Freemasons is a large and constantly increasing body, mainly composed of the influential and educated classes of society; and as

The Freemason

is now the accepted organ of the Brotherhood in the United Kingdom, and also enjoys an extensive sale in the colonies and foreign parts, its advantages as an advertising medium can scarcely be overrated.

For terms apply to

GEORGE KENNING,
198, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

The Subscription to THE FREEMASON is now 10s. per annum, post-free, payable in advance.

Vol. I., bound in cloth	4s. 6d.
Vol. II., ditto	7s. 6d.
Vol. III., ditto	15s. od.
Reading Cases to hold 52 numbers...	2s. 6d.

United States of America.

THE FREEMASON is delivered free in any part of the United States for 12s. per annum, payable in advance.

Answers to Correspondents.

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

BRO. JAMES H. H. HOWARD thanks Bro. J. Norton for his reply to his question, and says he is inclined to believe his conclusion correct.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Office of THE FREEMASON is now transferred to 198, FLEET STREET, E.C. All communications for the Editor or Publisher should therefore be forwarded to that address.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 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).

All communications, letters, &c., to be addressed to the EDITOR 198, Fleet-street, E.C.

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

The ANCIENT and ACCEPTED RITE.

[FOURTH ARTICLE.]

WE have now to consider the teachings and symbolism of the 27°, or "Knight Commander of the Temple." And here it may be observed that, while the Masonic Knights Templar adopt the theory that the old Order was perpetuated through the medium of Freemasonry, the ritual of the Twenty-seventh Degree refers its preservation to the Teutonic Knights, and the Teutonic cross is borne upon the aprons and sashes of the grade. The members

might also be called "Knights of the Round Table," as they are seated at a circular table in the centre of the chapter. The ceremony of reception is very solemn—a dirge being chanted in the ante-room during the candidate's introduction, and the refrain of which is the truism—"We all must die, we all must die." The history of the rise and progress of the Teutonic Order is recited to the neophyte, and the address concludes with these words: "A Knight Commander of the Temple should have five excellent qualities, which are represented by the five lights that form the symbolic cross upon our table—Humility, Temperance, Chastity, Generosity, and Honour." The 28°, or "Knight of the Sun," also called "Prince Adept," is the most philosophical degree of the series. The Master represents Adam; the Warden is styled Brother Truth. The other officers take the names of the Cherubim, and are designated, collectively, "The Seven Malakoth," or Angels. Each of these officers has a banner of a colour peculiar to his rank, and adopts a hieroglyphic or sign of the sun, moon, or planets. The degree is said to teach pure Deism, and it certainly appears to bear but little resemblance to the Christian grades which precede and follow it. For example, the whole of the emblems used in Freemasonry are explained in a mystical sense to the Knights of the Sun. The blazing star is the image of a true Mason perfecting himself in the ways of truth, that he may become like a blazing star which shineth equally during the thickest darkness. The triangle, or Delta, is the mysterious figure of the Eternal—the letter G, which is placed in the centre, signifies God; and in this Ineffable Name all the Divine attributes are found. This letter being placed in the centre of the triangle, reminds us that every faithful brother must carefully preserve it in his heart. Among the aphorisms of the degree are the following: "Faith has in all ages been the lever whereby to move the world." "Nature is the primary, consistent, and certain revelation or unveiling of God." "Analogy is the last word of science, and the first of faith." "The absolute unity is the supreme and last reason of things." "The work of God is the book of God, and in what He writes we ought to see the expression of His thought, and, consequently, of His being." "Life is a warfare, in which one must prove himself a man, to ascend in rank; force is not given, it must be seized." The "holy and mysterious pentagram" is thus elucidated. The pentagram is the sign of the microcosm, or universe—the sign of intellectual omnipotence and autocracy. It represents what is called in the Kabbala microprosopos, being in some sort a human figure, with the four limbs, and a point representing the head. It is the Universe contained within the Deity. It is a sign ancient as history, and more than history; and the complete understanding of it is the key of the two worlds. It is the absolute philosophy and natural

science. All the mysteries of magism, all the symbols of the Gnosis, all the Kabbalistic keys of prophecy are summed up in the sign of the pentagram, the greatest and most potent of all signs. The white dove and black raven represent the two principles of Zoroaster and Manes, good and evil, light and darkness, also the fourth and fifth sephiroth of the Kabbala—the mercy or benignity, and the justice or severity, of the Divine Being. "Man is what the Deity meant he should be—imperfect, feeble, fallible, liable to err, and sensitive to pain, but capable of improvement and progression; and of a heroism that can smile at agony, be content with destitution, preserve an equal mind under the lash of injustice, and without unmanly fear await the approach of death, and count the pulses of his life. The man who can do this has attained the equilibrium of faith and reason, and may claim to be called Magus, Prince, Adept, and Knight of the Sun." From these extracts our readers will perceive that the twenty-eighth degree of the Ancient and Accepted Rite inculcates peculiar doctrines, and is more deeply impregnated with the spirit of mysticism than any of the degrees of the Rite. It sounds to us like a voice from afar—an echo from ante-mundane time—so vague and dream-like are its utterances. All our previous conceptions of right and truth and wisdom must be offered on the altar of the sun, and we are taught to cast off like worn-out garments all prejudices, superstitions, and errors. The next degree is derived from the Crusades, and is termed "Knight of St. Andrew." The first apartment represents the court of the Sultan Saladin, and is fitted up in true Oriental splendour. The officers personify the Sultan, his brother and nephew, also the Princes of Aleppo and Damascus, with the Emir of Emessa. The knights all wear the Turkish costume. Saladin enquires of the Grand Master if it be true that in this Order of Knighthood a strange equality exists so that a knight, though poor, may sit in the presence of a monarch. The Grand Master replies that the Sultan has not been misinformed, inasmuch as the name of knight, and gentle blood, entitle the possessor to place himself in the same rank with sovereigns of the first degree, except as regards kingly authority and dominion. The principal object of the degree, however, is to preach toleration, and in this respect it is thoroughly in accord with the precepts of ancient Freemasonry. It proclaims that "Masonry is the universal morality which is suitable to the inhabitants of every clime—to the man of every creed." It holds that each man is absolutely sovereign as to his own belief, and that belief is a matter absolutely foreign to all who do not entertain the same belief; and that if there were any right of persecution at all, it would in all cases be a mutual right, because one party has the same right as another to sit as judge in his own case, and God is the only magistrate that can right-

fully decide between them. Hence Freemasonry invites within its portals the Christian, the Jew, the Moslem—every one who will lead a truly virtuous and moral life, love his brethren, minister to the sick and distressed and believe in the One, All-Powerful, All-Wise, and Ever-Present God.

We must postpone our remarks upon the 30°, or Knight Kadosh, until we can devote as much space to the degree as its importance in the Rite deserves, premising that the 30° is the first of the Templar grades in the system of the Ancient and Accepted Rite.

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

WE are delighted to find that at a meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution held on Tuesday, the 25th inst., it was unanimously resolved to cancel the law by which one-third of the life subscriptions (?) was bound to be invested. The Institution has now funded property to the amount of nearly forty thousand pounds, and it is quite time that the claims of the present generation of Masons should be considered. Now that the compulsory investment rule is rescinded, the advantages of the Institution can be extended to every deserving brother, and there is also no reason why surplus funds, if any accrue, from time to time, should not be invested as heretofore, if considered advisable or necessary. The Institution is a most valuable one, and deserves every support.

THE ROSICRUCIANS.

A branch of the London College of Rosicrucians has recently been established for the northern counties by Fratres C. F. Matier, M.G.; John Yarker, Prov. Sec. Gen.; Rev. J. N. Porter, Cel.; J. D. Moore, M.D.; P. J. Graham, M.A., LL.D.; Prince Rhodocanakis, &c. The number is limited to 36, and these to be Master Masons of literary ability and intellectual culture. The degrees, as in the ancient brotherhood of Rosy Cross, are nine in number. The association was very popular in Germany at the beginning of the last century, but receded before the English Templar Rite of Baron Hunde, 1754, and the pompous rite of 29 degrees called the "Empire of the East and West," 1762. Old Ephraim Chambers, who published his "Encyclopædæ" in 1727, says: "Some who are no friends to Freemasonry make the present flourishing society of Freemasons a branch of Rosicrucians; or rather the Rosicrucians themselves under a new name or relation, viz., as retainers to building, and it is certain there are some Freemasons who have all the characters of Rosicrucians; but how the aera and origin of Masonry as traced by Dr. Anderson, and that of Rosicrucians here fixed from Naudæus, who has written expressly on the subject, consist, we leave others to judge."

A standard German writer, of 1818, states that the German Rosicrucian endeavoured to enlist the more able of the Freemasons, which latter believing that they were joining an institution which would enable them to extend their charitable principles, gladly sought initiation in the nine degrees of the Rosicrucians. — *The Hulme and Stretford Express*.

BOOTS of the Period at BLAKEY'S, Lime-street Liverpool (under the Alexandra Theatre).—[Advt.]

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

If D is the first Master of a newly-consecrated lodge, and appoints B to occupy the Past Master's chair, does B rank as a P.M. of the lodge after the expiration of the year?

[No.—Ed. F.]

In a lodge three or four years old who takes precedence as the oldest P.M.?

[The first Master, if a member.—Ed. F.]

Would B (first proposed question) occupy any rank whatever, not having sat in the chair of that lodge? R. H. D. J.

[None, except by courtesy.—Ed. F.]

Is it necessary for an *honorary member* of a lodge, who wishes to become a *subscribing member*, to pay the joining fee? H. W.

[We should say, certainly not.—Ed. F.]

DATE OF THE UNIVERSALITY OF FREEMASONRY.

As it appears to me, if anything were wanting to prove that the 1723 Constitutions promulgated the idea of Masonic universality, we have it in the view taken by the Bull of Pope Clement XII., issued in April, 1738, which, *inter alia*, says: "A certain society has been formed, under the name of Freemasons, into which persons of all religions and all sects are indiscriminately admitted." Now, while it must be admitted that the words "has been formed" mean, or imply, has been *recently* formed, it cannot be admitted that they mean *formed in 1738*, for, although in that year certain Constitutions were issued, the "society" was "formed" in 1717, and issued Constitutions in 1723, which 1723 Constitutions, among other things, were the cause of the Pope's attack. W. P. B.

As the old "George and Blue Boar" Inn, Holborn, was a noted Masonic house until its demolition a few years back, the following narrative will doubtless interest some of your readers.

VIATOR.

"CROMWELL AND KING CHARLES.

"At the Blue Boar Inn, London, is said to have occurred the event which decided Cromwell to finally break with that faithless and utterly unreliable king, Charles I. Ireton and Cromwell having intercepted a letter from Henrietta Maria, then in France, reproaching her husband, whom she ruled, with having made unworthy concessions, knew that the king's answer would tell everything and disclose his whole policy. It was to be sewn up in the skirt of a saddle, and the bearer of it was to come, carrying the saddle on his head, to the Blue Boar, in Holborn, at ten of the clock on a certain night, to take horse for Dover. The messenger himself would not know the treasure the saddle contained, for those were ticklish times. Cromwell and Ireton, at Windsor at the time, were prompt men of action. They at once resolved to dress as troopers, and with one faithful Ironside to go to the inn, placing their man sentinel at the wicket. Then they shouted for cans of beer, and sat drinking in a stall till news came that the man had arrived, and was leading out his saddled horse. They instantly drew their swords, and went up to him, telling him they were ordered to search all who went in or out of the inn; but, as he looked like an honest man, they would only search his saddle, and then dismiss him. They upon this ungirt the saddle, and carrying it into the stall where they had before been drinking, ripped open the skirt, and found the fatal letter. It contained the king's declaration that he would keep no faith with the rogues who, in due time, 'instead of a silken garter, should be fitted with a hempen cord.' Cromwell frowned; he was a man of truth—that was enough. No more parley with the king; but the sword of the Lord and of Gideon to be drawn, and never sheathed. They delivered the saddle again to the innocent man, said he was an honest fellow,

and bade him go about his business; so off he rode to Dover, innocent of all foul play. Lord Orrery tells this story; and Lord Orford, according to Richardsoniana, assured Lord Bolingbroke that he had read that very letter, and even offered £500 for it. It is very likely true; but it is false that Cromwell had ever consented to restore Charles to power on a promise of the Garter, £10,000 a year, and the earldom of Essex. Cromwell was not the man to look back when he had once set his hand to the plough. This part of the story is a mere Cavalier slander, and false as one of Charles's promises."

THE ROYAL ORDER OF SCOTLAND AND ITS ANTIQUITY.

In reference to this Masonic degree, permit me to observe that the only evidence hitherto produced by "An Edinburgh Member of the Royal Order," at pages 377 and 425, is the evidence of his own credulity. Shakespere's tragedy of "Macbeth" is bound to be 830 years old because Macbeth is mentioned in it! The "Royal Order" must be 557 years old, because the names Robert Bruce and Bannockburn are made use of in it! Surely, this is *internal evidence* with a vengeance! Any respectably-educated Englishman who has his attention properly drawn to the matter, and who is acquainted with Scottish history, cannot but perceive that the childish pretensions put forward by "An Edinburgh Member of the Royal Order," at page 377, are utterly at variance with the history of Scotland, the history of Freemasonry, and the real origin of the "High Degrees." So long as the members of the "Royal Order" kept their pretensions to themselves little perhaps might be said; but when they publish these openly to all the world, justice to all the other chivalric *degrees* demands—What evidence in support of its superexcellent pretensions can the "Royal Order" produce? And for answer we get—None! Of course, we get *affirmations* by the score; but substantial evidence is entirely wanting, simply, in my opinion, because it does not exist. Were any "proofs satisfactory" really extant of the existence of the "Royal Order" so early as the first quarter of last century, they would have been brought forward long ere now. The "Royal Order of Scotland," notwithstanding its high-sounding title, is simply a Masonic chivalric *degree*, and not one of its nature anywhere can *prove* an antiquity of so much as one hundred and fifty-four years, like the Grand Lodge of England. As to giving my name, I have no intention of doing so, nor of appearing before any inquisitorial convocation of the Royal Order anywhere to answer for my want of *faith*, or liberty of speech in this matter. What the readers of THE FREEMASON have a right to expect, under the circumstances, is not my "name," but *his* (and its) "proofs satisfactory" that the promulgated pretensions of the "Royal Order" are really "facts"? So far as we have yet seen, we are justified in believing that these "proofs satisfactory," like Royal Charlie, will be lang o' coming, and of very little use when they do come. If, however, any such be produced I may *then* not only give my name, but also the amende honourable to the fullest extent of my power. X. Y. Z.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

St. John's Day marks the centre of the year, and was celebrated in old times with many ceremonies and formalities long since grown obsolete. In England it was the custom for the people to keep watch through the towns during the whole of Midsummer Eve, and the fashion was kept up at Nottingham until the reign of Charles I.; the common people paraded the streets with torches, and the watchmen were supplied with barrels of tar which they hung on the ends of their staves and kindled when the darkness came on. In 1510 King Henry VIII. came *incognito* to one of these festivals of the people, and was so delighted with what he saw that he attended a similar gathering on St. Peter's Eve, and was present in public with Queen Katharine and his retinue. The Eve of St. John, which falls

on the same day as Midsummer Day, is one of the great festivals of Freemasonry in Scotland. In Wade's History of Melrose an account is given of the proceedings of the brethren. At six in the evening the members turn out, and walking two-and-two, each bearing a lighted torch, they march three times round the old cross, and then proceed to the Abbey. Here they form in grand procession; the torches are lit, the Grand Master takes the lead, and the other brethren follow according to their Masonic rank. The old Abbey is lighted up with the flames from the torches, and the procession, after passing slowly three times up and down the entire building, assembles in the chancel, where the members form in a grand semi-circle round the tomb of King Robert Bruce. Then the band strikes up "Scots wha ha'e wi' Wallace bled," and the procession returns to the town amidst a blaze of rockets and the glare of the blue lights.—*Globe*.

PRUSSIA IN ITS INFANCY.

Prussia is first mentioned in history early in the eleventh century, when it was visited by St. Adelbert in a missionary capacity, and who, like many of his fraternity, was murdered by the natives, for which barbarity they were chastised by Boleslaus, King of Poland. In the early part of the thirteenth century, an order, entitled the "Knights of the Cross and Sword," was instituted by Albert, Bishop of Riga, for the special purpose of conquering the district, but failed in so doing until reinforced by the Teutonic knights, or German Hospitallers, upon their return from the Holy Land. Still the natives were not subdued till 1283, and then it was only by their almost complete extermination. Prussia was afterwards under the sway of the Knights Hospitallers, who, in time, became so tyrannical in their rule, that, early in the fifteenth century, the people rebelled against them, and sought the protection of the Polish king, while the Hospitallers obtained aid from Germany. The result was a terrible war, which terminated in 1466, when the Grand Master of the Hospitallers ceded the entire western portion of Prussia to Poland, and consented to hold the eastern part as a vassal of the Polish sovereign. In a subsequent war the Margrave of Brandenburg obtained undivided possession of the whole country, and laid the foundation of the Prussian monarchy.

TETRAGRAMMATION.

The Jews are quite sure the true pronunciation of the Word is lost, and regard it as one of the mysteries to be revealed in the days of the Messiah. They hold, however, that the knowledge of the name of God does exist on earth, and he by whom the secret is acquired has, by virtue of it, the powers of the world at his command; and they account for the miracles of Jesus, by telling us that he had got possession of the Ineffable Name. Rightly understood, they seem to mean that he who calls upon God rightly, by this His true name, cannot fail to be heard by Him. In short, this word forms the famous tetragrammation, or quadrilateral name, of which every one has heard.—*Kitto*.

WASHINGTON'S MASONIC APRON.

In 1776 there was sitting at the table of the Commandant in Metz, in Germany, a distinguished scion of an ancient noble French family. During the conversation at the table, the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, spoke of the Declaration of Independence, just put forth by the Anglo-American colonies, and of the strong measures adopted by the British ministry to crush the rising rebellion. The young nobleman listened in silence. He was a boy in form and personal appearance, just past eighteen; but the heart of patriot and hero was beating beneath his closely-buttoned coat, and his imagination and zeal were fired at the recital of a people fighting for liberty. He rose from the table, hurriedly made his arrangements to return to Paris, and revealed his high resolve to his equally enthusiastic young wife. He came to America, sought the acquaintance of the Commander-in-Chief of the American army, and

volunteered to fight in the cause of American liberty.

Life, youth, fortune, and the endearments of home were all freely devoted to colonial emancipation. Just the method to awaken the nobler sentiments of the heart, self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of others. Washington felt the electric shock from this benevolent heart, and took Lafayette to his bosom; nor was the bond severed till death gave the stroke of mortal separation.

After the close of the war, the young nobleman, with more of manly maturity, returned to Paris, and over and over again, in glowing eloquence, rehearsed the noble virtues of the great American leader to his young and charming wife. She, like every true woman, was always deeply interested in everything that engaged the attention of her husband. She soon came to reverence Washington with a feeling closely allied to that of devotion. She corresponded with him, and received from him cordial invitations to the simple delights of rural life at Mount Vernon.

In 1784, Lafayette determined to visit Washington in his retirement. Madame Lafayette earnestly desired to present some visible testimony of her regard to the great patriot. Besides the bond of personal friendship, there was a bond of union between Washington and Lafayette of a different character. They were members of the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, and both loved the "mystic brotherhood." Madame Lafayette took advantage of this charm to add interest to her testimonial of esteem. She prepared with her own hands an apron of white satin, upon which she wrought in needlework all the various emblems of the Masonic Order. This she sent with her husband to be presented to her ideal of true greatness at Mount Vernon. It was kept by Washington as a cherished memorial of a noble woman during his life. It now occupies a conspicuous place on the walls of the Grand Master's room in Masonic Hall, Philadelphia.—*Benson F. Lossing's (forthcoming) Washington*.

SAINT PAUL.

"Paul had a sickly appearance, which did not, as it appears, correspond with the greatness of his soul. He was ugly, short, thick-set, and stooping, and his broad shoulders awkwardly sustained a little bald head. His sallow countenance was half hidden in a thick beard, his nose was aquiline, his eyes piercing, and his black and heavy eyebrows met across his forehead. Nor was there anything imposing in his speech; his timid and embarrassed air, and his incorrect language, gave at first but a poor idea of his eloquence. He shrewdly, however, gloried in his exterior defects, and even drew advantage therefrom. It appears that he was never married. 'The thorn in the flesh,' which he hints at, was apparently some bodily infirmity." B.

"Many of the antediluvian arts were lost at the deluge; and amongst the rest the use of fire, which was not regained for a long period afterwards." Goguet makes this observation, and affirms "that it is a truth attested by the most ancient and most unanimous tradition. The Egyptians, Persians, Phœnicians, Greeks, and several other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire. The Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. However incredible these facts may appear, yet they are confirmed by what several writers, both ancient and modern, have declared of nations who were their cotemporaries, and in this state of ignorance and barbarity when they knew them. Pomponius, Mela, Pliny, Plutarch, and other ancient authors, speak of nations who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had but just learned it. Facts of the same kind are attested by several modern relators. The inhabitants of the Marian Islands, which were discovered in 1521, had no idea of fire. Never was astonishment greater than theirs, when they saw it on the descent of Magellan on one of their islands. At first they believed it to be a kind of animal that fixed itself to and fed upon

wood. Some of them, who approached too near, being burnt, the rest were terrified, and durst only look upon it at a distance. They were afraid, they said, of being bit, or lest that dreadful animal should wound them with his violent respiration; for these were the first notions they formed of heat and flame. Such, too, probably were the notions originally of the Greeks. And there is no doubt, for this reason, that there were some nations anciently who eat the flesh of animals quite raw. These facts may enable us to form a judgment of the savage and barbarous state of mankind after the confusion of tongues and dispersion of families."—*Dr. Oliver*.

Original Correspondence.

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

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I cordially endorse your opinions as set forth so lucidly in your article of last week, and cannot help thinking it would be much better for us to endeavour to prevent (so far as it is possible) the continuance of the great and palpable evil there dilated upon, than merely to read THE FREEMASON and lay it aside without any more concern; and for that purpose I should like to be informed, through your columns, what lodges have adopted the system of a Committee of Inquiry on all candidates proposed for initiation, the by-law they work under, and the practical result of the enquiry.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
W.M.

THE MARK DEGREE.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am sorry to have to observe that the *evidence* brought forward by Bro. Kerr upon this subject, as recorded at pages 79 and 80 of your contemporary for July 22nd, is, in my opinion, full of mistakes. The Lodge of Glasgow St. John does not "hold a charter from Malcolm Canmore," while the document purporting to be such held by, or in possession of, the Glasgow Incorporation of Masons has not only been denounced by the best authority in the kingdom as a recent forgery, but it has also been twice repudiated, *pro forma*, by the G.L. of Scotland—viz., in 1850 and in 1870—as is proved by a perusal of the back numbers of THE FREEMASON. Neither is it true that "they have another of William the Lion, which is indisputably dated 1174," for the William the Lion document referred to is not dated "1174," but was granted about A.D. 1190, not to the masons, but to the Bishop (Joceline) of Glasgow cathedral. Said document is lost. There is, however, a copy of it extant in the Register of the Bishopric, written in a hand of the thirteenth century, which Register is in the hands of the Catholic clergy. The Lodge of Glasgow St. John, it must be stated, has never as yet been able to prove its title to this document, while, in the opinion of Professor Cosmo Innes, the word *fraternitatem*, which occurs in it, does not refer to a company of operative masons, but to "a body of zealous churchmen, zealous Glasgow men—not operatives." And as to *their* (St. John's) "books, which were brought forward," these, as I may state who have examined them, only go back to 1824, not half a century! And in the Incorporation books, which go back to 1600, there is nothing to show that any Mark degree ever existed before the latter half of last century, while, then, as now, apprentices used marks upon their tools, work, &c., as well as fellow-crafts or journey-men. Marks were in common use among all classes from their handiness, while people who could not write could manage to affix their mark. In the 1628 Roslin "charter" we find the masons confessing that they could not write. When an apprentice adopted a mark, he had to register it, which of course was made the excuse for a *fee*. This mark being cut upon his tools, enabled him to pick them out from a thousand others when a barrow-load came back from being sharpened by the smith. To return to the William the Lion charter for a moment, allow me to observe that, supposing operatives, masons, carpenters, &c., are either included or alluded to in it, it does not follow that said operatives were either the recipients or custodiers of the charter; and, in fact, such was not the case, as the document was given to Bishop Jocelyne and his confreres. There was no "Grand Lodge" held in Holyrood Palace in 1598. The idea or assertion is, in my opinion, a piece of childish Scottish pretension, founded upon misapprehension and misrepresentation, and it is anything but creditable to Scots-

men to either bring forward or support such ideas. The business of the seventeenth century operative, or friendly, lodges, in contradistinction to the eighteenth and nineteenth century speculative lodges, was work, wages, and their poor box; not a system of morality veiled in allegory, as we now have, with its accompanying idea of universal brotherhood—for the spirit of these old lodges was one of exclusiveness; and as to supposing that any old Scottish lodge either knew ought of or practised our symbolic teachings before last century, that is a mistake. The "symbolic teachings" and ideas now taught in Scottish lodges being simply borrowed from England in and after 1721. The first Masonic Grand Lodge in the world was the one held in London in 1717; but none such was ever held in Scotland until nineteen years after.

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

To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Can you, or any of your readers inform me if annexed is a genuine affair? Feeling doubtful about it, from the fact that it appears not to be under the patronage, or with the sanction of any lodge, I wrote to the Master of a lodge in the province of Glasgow, who informs me that although it is possible such an affair might be got up in Glasgow without his knowledge, he thinks it very improbable, and, in his opinion, it is a trick and an imposition.

One would have thought, if the case is a deserving one, the various lodges of its own province would be applied to before coming so far south, and without resorting to a dodge that has fallen into discredit. Apologising for troubling, but in these days of imposition one cannot be too careful,

I remain, dear Sir and Brother, yours truly,
SOUTH.

Swindon, July 24th, 1871.

GRAND DRAWING SUBSCRIPTION SALE

Of the following Prizes,

On behalf of a BROTHER MASON and Family, much visited with trouble and bereavements, wishful to Emigrate to New-Zealand in order to join their relatives.

In the Trades' Hall, Glassford-street, Glasgow, on Wednesday, 16th August, 1871, at Seven o'clock.

PRIZES.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1st, Splendid Gold Watch. | 5th, Splendid Master Mason's Jewel. |
| 2nd, Splendid Gilt Time-piece, in glass shade. | 6th, Splendid Master Mason's Apron. |
| 3rd, Splendid Silver Watch and chain. | 7th, Splendid Royal Arch Apron. |
| 4th, Gold-mounted Master Mason's Apron and Sash, with emblems of lodge the winner belongs to. | 8th, Splendid Silver Watch. |
| | 9th, Set Gold Gilt China. |
| | 10th, Splendid Master Mason's Jewel. |

Numerous Prizes of Framed Engravings to be seen at Alex. Boyle's, 325, Argyle-street, Glasgow.

With numerous other valuable Prizes.

Tickets Sixpence each.

As the number of tickets are limited, early application is requested to prevent disappointment.

N.B.—The winning numbers will be announced in all the principal newspapers of Monday, 21st August. The drawing, which will be on the plan of the Art Union, will take place on the 16th August. Each ticket will have the chance of winning the above valuable prizes.

"O.B." AND BUSINESS.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Your contemporary has had the bad taste to insert the anonymous personal attack upon me which you declined, and must therefore take the odium. I say nothing of the badness of a cause which descends to personal libel, but as this Simon Pure, *who is ashamed of his name*, shows so much interest in my pecuniary and business relations, I may, with your permission, devote a few lines to his enlightenment.

As to the amount of my capital, I need only say that he is as much at sea as in everything else—however, that is no business of his. It may, nevertheless, be of some interest to explain how Lancashire business is conducted, and as I have been largely connected with it for 20 years, and at one time had considerably over half a million sterling annually through my hands, I may be presumed to understand what I am writing about.

A Lancashire manufacturer starts say 200 looms without money capital; he calls upon some one in my line of business and says, "I have these 200 looms, but to work them I must have assistance in yarns, credit guarantee, or cash." This for a long time has been a very unsafe game, and I hear of one house alone that has about £300,000 over-advanced and for which they have no security. Such a firm is master both of the manufacturer and the shipper. For a long time few Manufacturers have been in a position to give credit, and to meet their yarn payments we have had to advance them cash, whilst, owing to the badness of the times, the Shippers have pressed us for extra credits. During the last three years of a cotton collapse three-fourths of the men I had have failed or stopped their mills, and had I not suspended the guarantee of yarn accounts in time, I should have followed some of them into the Bankruptcy Court. Other firms have suffered equally. In fact, a good deal of our Lanca-

shire capital has been swept to the other side of the Atlantic, and the risky nature of such a business as I have described must be manifest. Three or four of the leading members of the "believers" rite, in Manchester, are in a similar line of business, and will no doubt be highly delighted (?) at this line of attack upon me. But the fact is, that to conduct such a business successfully requires far more real intellect than is necessary to General an army, let alone to Captain a regiment of pensioners. A safer plan followed (but not exclusively so) by old-established houses, is to advance 75 per cent. upon goods made to stock. Many of these "Agents" also ship, *sub rosa*; others do a buying and selling, or Merchant, business, *sub rosa*.

It is needless to add that in this, as in every other business, there are many pettifoggers. Hitherto, I may say for "O.B.'s" information, that I have done a legitimate business; when I cannot do so, I will retire from it. I can further assure him that I have never used Freemasonry to facilitate any business operations. Others have done so to the extent of letting me in upwards of £800 *this year*, upon asserting their belief in their *Masonic O.B.'s*; not to mention numberless smaller amounts which I have dropped into goodnaturedly with my eyes open.

And now "O.B." is informed upon matters of which he writes so dubiously, I hope the knowledge may interest him and lead him to drop the subject of business. What is his own? If my conjecture as to person is right, the query may be answered as in an anecdote I heard in Dublin respecting Sir B. Burke. Some Irishman answered an enquiry: "Oh! he's one of the — that gets his livin' about here."

I remain fraternally yours,
JOHN YARKER.

CONSECRATION OF THE DUKE OF LANCASTER LODGE. No. 1353.

This new lodge was consecrated by Bro. Wylie, P.G.R. of West Lancashire, as representative of the Prov. Grand Master, Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart., on Wednesday, the 12th instant, in the Lodge Room, Athenæum, St. Leonard-gate, Lancaster, when about fifty brethren were present, and the ceremony went off with great *clat*. The presiding officer was assisted by Bro. Hamer, Prov. Grand Treasurer.

The Prov. Grand Chaplain, Bro. the Rev. H. G. Vernon, was present, and delivered a most solemn and appropriate oration for the occasion. The music rendered great assistance, which was ably and most efficiently conducted by Bro. Skeaf, Prov. Grand Organist, and assisted by Bro. Armstrong, P.P.G.D., and other talented brethren. There were also present Bros. Laidlaw, acting Prov. G. Sec.; Dr. Moore, W.M. 281 and S.B. of the Grand Lodge of England; Hatch, P.M. and T. 281; Kelland, P.M. 281; Simpson, P.M. and Sec. 281; Rev. G. H. Hobson, P.M. 477 and Prov. Grand Chaplain of Cheshire; and a large number of brethren from Lancaster, Ulverston, and Barrow.

After the consecration, which was carried out in the most dignified and impressive manner, and which will not readily be effaced from the minds of those present, the W.M.-designate, Bro. C. Hartley, was presented and duly installed, and the following officers having been nominated by the W.M., were severally invested with his particular badge of office, as follows:—Bros. John Barrow, S.W.; John Bell, J.W.; Joseph Barrow, S.D.; Acton, J.D.; Heald, Sec.; John Cross, Treas.; R. A. Hodgson, I.G. Bro. Wylie the consecrating officer, explained the several duties.

The W.M. having returned thanks to all those brethren who had assembled to do honour to the new lodge, it was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the County Hotel, where a splendid banquet was served, which reflected great credit on the host and hostess. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were proposed by the W.M. and were duly honoured by good wishes for the future prosperity of the Duke of Lancaster Lodge, No. 1353. Unfortunately, several of the brethren assembled had to leave early, one portion going north over-sands and the other portion going south to Liverpool, their train hour falling due almost at the same time; but the Lancaster brethren remained for some time afterwards, when all separated a little before 8 o'clock, it being the lodge night for the Fortitude Lodge, No. 281.

SMALL-POX, FEVERS, AND SKIN DISEASES.—The predisposition to is prevented by Lamplough's Pyre'ic Saline. Vitalising and invigorating, its effects are remarkable in their cure and prevention. Take it as directed. Sold by chemists and the maker, H. Lamplough, 113, Holborn-hill.—[Advt.]

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE DOMATIC LODGE, No. 177.

Never since the annual gatherings or summer festivals, as they are termed, were commenced in the Domatic Lodge has there been such a successful and happy gathering as that which took place on Thursday, the 20th inst., under the presidency of Bro. J. Walford, the courteous Master of the lodge. Upon that brother had devolved all the trouble and anxiety of bringing about so happy a result, and, as he remarked in one of his speeches, it was no easy matter to please the whole of the brethren of one of the largest, if not the largest lodge in England. Starting by four-horse omnibuses, provided by the London General Omnibus Company, from Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street (the meeting-place of the lodge), at eleven o'clock, they proceeded to the King's Head, Chigwell, kept by Bro. Basham, and as the day was most beautifully fine, and every one in capital spirits, a most enjoyable ride was made the most of. Several of the brethren accompanied the party in their own private traps.

The following is a list of those present:—Past Masters Foulger, Frederick Smith, William Carpenter (a very distinguished member of the Craft), Henry Elmes (late Secretary), Michael Hayden, Harry Potter (spruce merchant), and Baker (one of the oldest P.M.'s). Officers: J. Walford, W.M.; Ferguson, S.W.; Timms, J.W.; Everett, J.D.; and Amos Treadwell, I.G. Visitors: James Boyd, Asst. Grand Purs.; R. Motion, P.P.G.W. Essex; Major Finney, Harmony Lodge, No. 255; Stevens, of the Albion Lodge, No. 19; Hedington; Theodore Foulger, P.M. Confidence Lodge; Walter Woodman, J.W. Royal Standard Lodge; Charles Woodman, of the Etruscan Lodge; James Everson, 511; and Aston, of the Temple Lodge. Members: Crane, R. Ford, B. Cook (builder), Heath, Ford (of the Cogers' Discussion Hall, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street), Fountain ("White Swan," Salisbury-court), Sullivan, Arnold ("Robin Hood," 281, High Holborn), Chudleigh, Accason (Great Western Railway), Hancock, William Wigmore ("Fishmongers' Arms," Woodgreen), Goodfellow, Boutright, E. B. Clarke (the "Red Lion" and Clock House, Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell), Nasielski, Ralph, Willing (contractor), Giles, Chas. E. Thompson, &c.

After a delightful journey, the brethren arrived at their destination about one o'clock, when luncheon was partaken of, and between that time and the dinner-hour the lovely gardens attached to Bro. Basham's were visited and greatly admired by some of the brethren, whilst others engaged in various out-door games, or passed the time very pleasantly by strolling in the fields and romantic walks and admiring the scenery.

A dinner, which consisted of every delicacy in season, capital wines and dessert, were then partaken of, and the way in which it was served called forth the highest encomiums upon the host and hostess, for nothing, in fact, could have been better. When the cloth was removed,

Bro. Foulger said he would not occupy their time with long toasts, but there were a few it was usual and proper to give. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to find that her Majesty, feeling her presence would revive trade, had lately come more amongst them. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) He had therefore great pleasure in proposing her health. (Applause.)

"The Health of the M.W.G.M. of Masons, the Marquis of Ripon," was the next toast. His lordship had discharged the important duties imposed upon him with faithfulness. (Hear, hear.) He was sure they would all agree he had deserved the honour—that of Marquis—which had been recently conferred upon him.

This and the preceding toast were enthusiastically received.

The W.M. then proposed "The Earl of Carnarvon, D.G.M., H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Grand Officers, Past and Present," coupled with the name of Bro. James Boyd. They were fortunate in having two Grand Officers members of the Domatic Lodge; and after alluding to the able manner in which the Grand Officers had discharged their duties, he concluded by proposing their healths.

Bro. James Boyd, Asst. Grand Purs., in responding, said he agreed with the Master, that short speeches ought to be the order of the day. He had experienced a great deal of pleasure in being present that day, and thanked them all, in the name of the Grand Officers and in his own. He regretted he was not a member of their lodge, for he had been associated with it as a constant visitor for about 20 years. (Hear, hear.)

Bro. Foulger proposed "The Health of the W.M., Bro. Walford, and he said the duty of doing so was an exceedingly pleasing one to him. He asked them to drink it in bumpers, for he had exerted himself very much to make the festival what he was sure they would all say it had turned out to be,

viz., a success. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) In the person of the W.M. he felt they had a good Master, and one who studied their interests in every possible way, and who also studied Masonry. (Hear, hear).

The toast was received with much applause.

The W.M. said, unaccustomed as he was to public speaking—(laughter)—they would pardon him if he were not able to express himself in a sufficiently thankful way for the honour they had been pleased to do him. If they would believe him, it was no small matter to be the W.M. of the Domestic Lodge, although he might not have been able to give satisfaction to every one of the eighty or ninety persons who sat down to dinner at lodge, yet he hoped he had been able to do so that day. (Hear, hear.) He was rather sorry the chairmanship of the lodge was of so short duration, for if it were, like some appointments, for three or four years, he would better learn how to please them, and suit everybody before he retired from office. He was glad to be able to say that he believed his name was cordially and kindly remembered. After some other appropriate remarks, which were received with cheers, he concluded by proposing "The P.M.'s," to which Bro. Carpenter replied in a happy speech, and said that, after being thirty years a Past Master, he was very glad, indeed, to come again amongst them.

To "The Visitors" Bro. Motion and Bro. Major Finney responded. The other toasts were "The Officers and Stewards," "The Ladies," and "The Press." To the latter the representative of THE FREEMASON responded, and a most delightful day was brought to a close and the brethren returned to town.

SUMMER FETE OF THE EUPHRATES LODGE, No. 212.

Summer banquets have now become so frequently introduced into all Masonic lodges, that it would almost seem a necessity for the brethren to have at least one retreat where they can meet during the summer vacation. That through these meetings harmony and friendship among the members is promoted needs scarcely any comment. But there is another reason which makes these summer banquets desirable, and that is, that it is usual to admit ladies to them. As we all know, ladies cannot join the Craft itself, but by the husbands being allowed on these occasions to bring their wives, relatives, and friends with them, it is obvious that ladies become acquainted with the various Masonic and other charities with which our Order has, since its existence, been so nobly associated. In fact, a good many gentlemen, who have, perhaps, no idea of joining Masonry, might, at the request of their wives, seek to join such a noble Society, and to be admitted into our ancient Order. And even if such were not the case, the fame of Masonry becoming more and more known in our households can have but a beneficial influence. Who amongst us can say that, by misfortunes and calamities, he may not be glad to seek the benefit that could be conferred on him by our charities? Charities, which are not only established for the good of Masons themselves, but which equally divide their bounty to their widows, daughters, and sons, should they require it. If, therefore, these summer meetings were not to take place, a great deal of good would be left undone, which otherwise could be accomplished. In this instance we refer to the Euphrates Lodge, No. 212, one of the city lodges of long standing, which held its summer banquet on Wednesday, July 19th, at the Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, kept by their I.P.M., Bro. Henry Lock, which, to all intents and purposes, was a great success, Bro. J. C. Franks, the W.M., presiding. Last year's summer banquet held there, being the first revival after a number of years' omission, was, owing to the late decision of the committee on the subject, not so well attended to as the present. This year, however, the banquet showed a large muster, it being attended by about sixty guests, including between twenty and thirty ladies.

The dinner was served at three o'clock in Bro. Lock's usual way, which met with the approbation of all present, everything being placed on the table in a first-rate style. After dinner had been served, and between the dessert, the company adjourned for half an hour to the grounds, and on their return the dessert was served, which gave general satisfaction, the table being ornamented with bouquets and flowers in a most tasteful manner. The cloth having been drawn, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were given and heartily responded to. So were also "The Visitors," "Ladies," "Officers," &c., the intervals being filled up with capital songs. Owing to the lateness of the banquet, a great many of the members left at nine o'clock in the evening, but some stayed till ten o'clock, enjoying themselves heartily in dancing to the strains of the piano. In the absence of the S.W., Bro. Thomas Hammond, J.W., took the vice-chair, which duties he discharged most admirably, great compliments

being paid to him by all those who had occasion to witness his zeal and energy in making every one in the West comfortable, and assisting in the arrangements prior to the festivity.

PICNIC OF THE EVERTON LODGE, No. 823.

As a pleasant sequel to the installation festivities, which took place on the 19th inst., the brethren of the "Everton," with their fair friends, to the number of about 200, started on Friday, 21st inst., for a picnic excursion [to Gresford, some dozen miles from Chester, being their second annual visit to that picturesque and charming village. The large party assembled on the George's Landing-stage, and the start was made shortly before ten o'clock, the arrival taking place about half-past eleven. Many were the anxious glances at the threatening sky, and numerous the expressions of hope that the wind would carry off the rain. These hopes, however, were not realised, as, shortly after the arrival of the party, the rain began to fall with unquestionable pertinacity, and the down-pour continued for several hours without intermission, rendering out-o'-door pleasure utterly impossible. Application was made to the parish clergyman—a gentleman rejoicing in the name of Archdeacon Wickham—for the use of the schoolroom as a temporary shelter for the ladies, the application being backed by the assurance that it would be only used as a shelter, and not for "profane" dancing or any other purpose. With a consideration and kindness, however, which does the rev. gentleman great credit, the application was refused point blank, and no amount of special pleading could move him from his charitable resolution. About four o'clock the clouds began to lighten, the rain ceased, and the remainder of the stay went as merry as any amount of marriage bells.

A very appropriate opening to the day's proceedings was made by a visit to the church, where the 100th Psalm was sung by the whole company with very impressive effect.

During the continuance of the rain, the majority of the company amused themselves in a variety of ways, some dancing at the hotel, others singing under the tent, while some even braved the unpleasantness of the weather in order to see the splendid scenery of the Vale of Gresford and its surroundings. After enjoying themselves heartily, the party returned to Liverpool, arriving shortly after eleven o'clock. The whole of the merry meeting passed off with scarcely a hitch, and the day's "out," though curtailed by the rain, was generally voted the most successful and one of the pleasantest which the lodge has ever had. Dinner, tea, and other refreshments were provided in a liberal manner, and special praise is due to the Stewards, who spared no end of labour to supply creature comforts to all who sat down.

P o e t r y .

AN ORPHAN'S THANKSGIVING.

Being the reflections of a deceased Freemason's daughter, residing with her afflicted Mother in the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, Croydon, after receiving an unexpected visit from a gentleman who (with his lady) had been one of the kindest of her benefactors.

I glance around the peaceful home,
Unto my mother given,
To soothe the few remaining years
Allotted her by Heaven.
I prize the precious privilege
Of being always near her,
And strive, despite her suffering,
To solace and to cheer her.

And then I ask with gratitude—
Who gave us each dear blessing?
Who, under Providence, relieved
Our grief when most distressing?
Kind Masons; 'twas their sympathy
That soothed our bitter sorrow,
And caused upon our woe to dawn
A brighter, happier morrow.

And I will bless them, whilst my heart
With gratitude is thrilling,
For thus in noble charity
Their Master's work fulfilling.
O! may their deeds be written down,
By angel-hands recorded,
Till in a fairer home on high
Their love shall be rewarded.

AGNES S.

MASONIC SONGS TO POPULAR AIRS.

No. 3.—AIR, "Here's to the Maiden."

Here's to the Mason that's young in the Craft,
Whether Apprentice or Fellow,
To his good health let the vintage be quaffed,
May his inexperience soon mellow.
Fill up a bumper, and let the toast pass,
I warrant 'twill serve you to empty your glass.

Here's to the Master, who sits in the East,
Good and wholesome instruction conveying;
May all 'neath his sway, whether greatest or least,
Support him—true deference paying.
Fill up, &c.

Here's to the Past Masters, may they increase,
The power of the lodges to strengthen;
May they as contributing members ne'er cease
The roll of such worthies to lengthen.
Fill up, &c.

Here's to the Grand Officers, still may they stand
Secure against every disaster,
In Peace, Love, and Harmony still rule the land,
And be ruled by our own loved Grand Master.
Fill up, &c.

Here's to our brethren, when poor and distressed,
May the right hand of fellowship meet them,
May they still find a warm heart in each brother's
breast
As with kindness he hastens to greet them.
Fill up, &c.

Here's to "The Craft," may its influence extend,
Uniting all good men and true men,
As time rolls along till at length in the end
Opposed to its power shall be few men.
Fill up, &c.

Dublin.

J. H. W.

A NEW TEMPLAR ODE.

By SIR S. T. CLARK, M.D.

Sir Knights attention! Sheathe your shining steel!
Doff helms, and at the pall-clad Trigon kneel,
And there remember Judas!

Eleven burning lights—one smothered flame
Left to proclaim the name, the sin, the shame
And fame, of fallen Judas!

The traitor Judas—who, for love of gold,
In days of old, his brother Jesus sold—
The bold, but blinded Judas!

The burning world the eye of Tyco spied,
Could hide itself in darkness when it died—
This was denied to Judas!

For while our Christ is God to fallen man,
On him the ban, he still must lead the van,
None can out-Judas Judas!

Then pledge me, Knights, beneath an arch of steel;
Seal me in five libations ne'er to feel
In woe or weal like Judas!

O Jesus, Master! from the mercy seat
Come down and meet us! we will kiss thy feet
And not Thy cheek, like Judas!

—Masonic Trowel.

SONG OF THE ROSE CROIX.

By REV. J. GIERLOW, 32°.

Waving their banners high—
Snow-white insignia of the Reign of Peace—
For which the Lord of Glory left to die
His Father's Salem—never more to cease—
They hail their great Shekina, who arose
From death, that Heaven might triumph o'er her
foes!

Crying aloud, All hail!
Unto the Mighty! unto Him who reigns
At the right hand of God in Heaven? prevail,
Ye Mighty Ones! Jerusalem! thy stains
Are washed away! thou art as white as snow,
And shall remain on earth for ever so!

All hail! all hail! arise,
Ye Legatees of Endless Life! shake Heaven
With clapping your white hands! he dies, he dies!
The Demon of the Earth! fierce Truth has risen
Him, as the lightning rends the clouds in twain—
Never to vex, with blood, the earth again!

Aloud, ye Sons of Men!
Rejoice! rejoice! the Reign of Peace is come!
The Sun of Righteousness descends again,
With healing on His wings, to take us home—
The ransomed of His love—the righteous given
To enter joyful with their Lord in Heaven!

—Mirror.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS.

A Quarterly Court of the Subscribers of this Institution was held on Monday, the 17th inst., at Freemasons' Hall. Bro. John Hervey, V.P., occupied the chair, and he was supported by Bros. J. Symonds, Benjamin Head, Geo. Cox, Edward Cox, H. Browse, Major J. Creaton, W. Young, Raynham W. Stewart, W. Roebuck, J. R. Sheen, R. Spencer, Jas. Weaver, W. Farnfield, Leopold Ruf, H. Massey, and F. Binckes (Secretary).

The ordinary business was transacted, consisting of the reading of former minutes and reports and settling the list of candidates for the October election; and then Bro. W. Young's motion, "That in acknowledgment of the services rendered by Bro. Joseph Lavender in connection with the erection of the new buildings at Wood Green, the rank of Honorary Vice-President, with full privileges, be conferred on Bro. Lavender," was unanimously carried; and the court was closed after a vote of thanks had been passed to the chairman.

PATENT LAW REFORM.

We have great pleasure in publishing the following report of certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of London Patent Agents, as the injustice done to patentees by the action of the present laws has long been an admitted grievance:—

At a recent meeting of London Patent Agents, convened to consider the proposed changes in the patent laws, Mr. George Haseltine, M.A., in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

First.—"That the chief defects of the patent laws have arisen from a want of appreciation of the right of inventors to the sole use of their inventions, an unreserved recognition of which right should pervade every patent system, and the true aim of legislation is to harmonise this personal right with the interests of the state.

Second.—"That the granting of patents to mere 'first importers' is an injustice to inventors—an injury to society, as it induces the 'pirating' of inventions—and the reasons for these grants no longer existing, legislation should confine the issue of patents to actual inventors and their representatives."

Third.—"That, in view of the benefits inventors confer on the public, and the expenses incident to the completion and introduction of new inventions, a patent for fourteen years is an inadequate compensation, and we deem it expedient to grant patents for a term of twenty-one years without the privilege of extension."

Fourth.—"That the patent laws impose penalties upon inventors in the form of excessive fees, which justice and public policy demand should be reduced to the amount requisite to defray the expenses of an efficient administration of a simple patent system, and fees of ten pounds for the entire term—now one hundred and seventy-five pounds—would yield more than sufficient for the purpose."

Fifth.—"That the defects of the present practice should be remedied by the introduction of the system of granting patents, at the risk of the applicants, without any official supervision of the specification or preliminary investigation of the merits of the invention."

Sixth.—"That the rights of the patentees should be determined by a competent tribunal, excluding all technical objections to the validity of the patent, and we deem it expedient to dispense with jurors and 'expert' witnesses in patent suits."

Seventh.—"That these resolutions, signed by the chairman, be forwarded to the Parliamentary Select Committee on Letters Patent, and such other publicity be given them as he may deem conducive to the success of a liberal measure of patent legislation."

"MORE than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by my physician as 'past cure.' I was then induced to try your Vegetable Pain Killer, and from the time I began the use of it the child rapidly got better, and is now strong and healthy.—JOHN WINSTANLEY, 10, Whittle-st., Liverpool, Jan. 1869.—To P. D. & Son."

"DEAD MASONS."

BY BRO. W. B. MELIUS.

There are those alive who do *not* live. In every Masonic lodge can be found Masons who are dead to all the highest purposes of Mason's life. They simply vegetate—eat drink, and absorb what they can get of the substance of others. They add nothing to the common stock of pleasure or of good in the society in which they claim a membership. They have no hand to help on any occasion, no word of cheer for the brethren of activity and enterprise, in fact, very little, if anything commendable.

They sit still, or if they show signs of life at all, it is to drag themselves across the path of progress in such a way as to check the passing current. If such brethren have their use, as they doubtless have, it is, in the economy of affairs, that of testing the strength and patience of live brethren in passing over and around their dead bodies.

Masonry! what is it, if it is not a progressive profession? The end at which it aims is human perfection, and in striving to attain it, there must be a constant battle with ignorance, prejudice, passion, and superstition. If we have abundance of charity, with plenty of zeal, we dare to stand in the open field ready to move upon the opposer of our institution, drive back the foe, capture his strong hold, and dictate peace to him as a conqueror. The living *dead* Mason is nowhere so much out of place as in the lodge; and yet we have dead Masons in New York State; some in every county; one or more in every lodge. Notice the marks by which we know them. Masonry now has a creditable literature. It is easy to collect a hundred volumes in English, appertaining directly to the Craft. Some twenty magazines are published throughout the country, and as many more papers, filled with the doings of our institution throughout the globe, besides abundant reading matter for the most fastidious.

The Master, or any officer who takes an interest in the growth of his lodge, feels interest in the one who says "I come seeking, and want more light." If he can feel in the slightest manner that his mission is to benefit that one, he will surely find means of procuring and reading some of these books and papers. But these are those who do not, and who would not, if they grew spontaneous, go to the trouble of picking them off the trees that stand by the highway or street along which they crawl on their way to the lodge. Their whole life seems to tend to dry up the stream of life in others.

These *dead* Masons seldom attend regular meetings if they can help it, but if forced to attend, their ears are deaf to what is said, their eyes are blind to what is done; they sit, but do not even look. The two pillars with the pedestal placed before the Master could not be more indifferent; and yet these brethren are without knowledge, while, like the miser's money, it is corroding for want of use.

Those who sit next to one of those torpid fellows in the meeting, invariably grow cold by the contact. Even the eye of the Master, full of life and fire, as he urges the brethren, or inspires them with greater zeal in the performance of known duty, necessary for the elevation of the Order, loses its lustre as it rests for a moment upon the cold, blank countenance of the dead Mason before him. The dead Mason has a certain amount of exercise that he follows day after day with as little variation as if he was turning the crank of a grind-stone. If the lodge runs he has no right to have any anxiety, only he don't want too many members to get sick, or die, for fear the funds may run short, and the dues for another year will be raised.

The joys and sorrows, wishes and wants, of his lodge are nothing to him. He hopes everything will "come out right." If he is placed on a committee, he attends to it with the most melancholy interest, and is sure to forget to report at the proper time.

I often think, my dear, *dead* brother, that you

made a great mistake in thinking the institution "called" you a member, or that it is benefited thereby, and I fear when the Master calls for the designs upon the trestle-board of your life, it will be found unfinished!—*Gavel.*

THE ANTIQUARIAN EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES AT TIMPENDEAN MUIR.

(Extracted from *The Scotsman* of 18th July, 1871.)

Mr. John S. Phené, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Member of the British Archæological Association, has commenced explorations for the discovery of relics of early British art in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh, with the Marquis of Lothian's head forester, and a staff of assistants acting under him. Excavations have already been commenced, and it is understood that Mr. Phené will open a celebrated tumulus which, it is believed, has never hitherto been disturbed, near Monteviot, on the estate of Lord Lothian.

(Extracted from *The Scotsman* of 19th July, 1871.)

The Antiquarian Explorations alluded to yesterday as being at present carried on by Mr. Phené have resulted in some very interesting discoveries. Mr. Phené first surveyed the various points of interest on the estates of the Marquis of Lothian in the neighbourhood of Jedburgh, and selected Timpendean Muir as his field of operations. Several small tumuli and British camps were examined, and evidences were obtained of cremation in the tumuli, and selection as regards adaptation for defence in the positions occupied by the camps, but as these results were only of average interest, a more minute survey was made, and Mr. Phené selected a spot where some out-cropping stones, arranged in a more or less circular form, seemed to mark it out as best deserving attention. On removing the grass and the "brackens," the outline was found to be oval, and the area enclosed by the stones formed of green turf. A trench was partly cut in a line eastwards from the Eildon Hills, and on removing the turf, the area was found to be carefully paved at a depth of nearly a foot below the surface. When the stones were taken up to continue the trench, the soil was found to be undisturbed, but on close inspection the pavement was observed to be defective at several points, all equi-distant from the external stones forming the enclosure. These blank spaces in the pavement were found also to be discoloured, and, on being excavated, showed several round patches of charred wood, apparently oak. Digging downwards to the rock, a depth of about 3 feet from the surface, the charred material gradually disappeared, and soon assumed only the black appearance resulting from decomposed wood, stained probably by the infiltration of the charcoal, which had been carried down in small particles through the interstices. The trench, the direction of which had been designedly chosen, was found to have at each end one of these charcoal spaces, which appear to have been the remains of oaken supports to the roof. Near the one farthest from the Eildons a small circular stone amulet, neatly bored through the centre, and indented on the edge, was found. It is similar to those described by the late Mr. Tait as having been found in dwellings at Greaves Ash. On the side nearest the Eildons was found a fine urn, inverted and filled with human bones, mixed with vegetable charcoal, the bones showing signs of cremation. The place does not appear to have been designed for sepulture, and it is probable that it was destroyed by fire, and that the possessor had afterwards been buried under his own domestic hearth. Quartz pebbles were found near the urn. The moor is traversed by a Roman road, which runs into Watling-street. The dwelling, from the oval form, depth of deposit above it, and the remains of wooden supports, appears to be of the same class as those on Loch Etive in Argyleshire, mentioned in Wilson's pre-historic annals of Scotland. Mr. Phené still continues his researches.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending August 5, 1871.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

Lodge 831, British Oak, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Bancroft-place, Mile End.
 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, AUG. 1.

Colonial Board, Freemasons' Hall, at 3.
 Lodge 167, St. John's, Holly Bush Tavern, Hampstead.
 " 1257, Grosvenor, Victoria Railway Station.
 " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
 " 1261, Golden Rule, Great Western Htl., Paddington.
 " 1293, Royal Standard, Marquess Tav., Canonbury.
 Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan, Deptford.
 " 176, Caveac, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark.
 " 507, United Pilgrims, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
 Royal Union Lodge of Instruction (382), Hotel de Cologne, 60 and 61, Haymarket, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, 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.
 Ben Jonson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Jonson, Good-man's-yard, at 8.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.

GRAND CHAPTER, at 7.
 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 7½.
 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, AUG. 3.

Lodge 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
 " 742, Crystal Palace, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
 " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
 " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
 Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.

United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction (140), Globe Tavern, Royal Hill Greenwich, at 8.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.

Lodge 1305, St. Marylebone, Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood.
 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.
 Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Htl., Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
 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.
 United Pilgrims' Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Edinburgh, Shepherd's-lane, Brixton, at 7; Bro. J. Thomas, P.M., 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.
 Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
 Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.

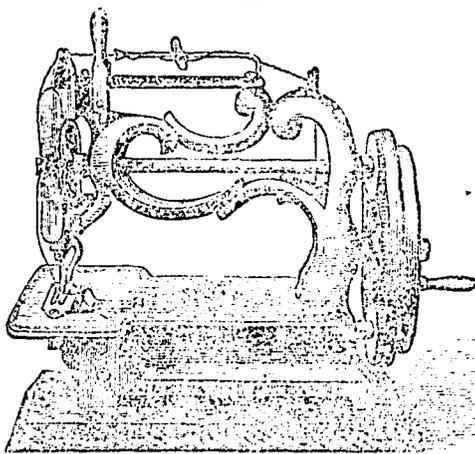
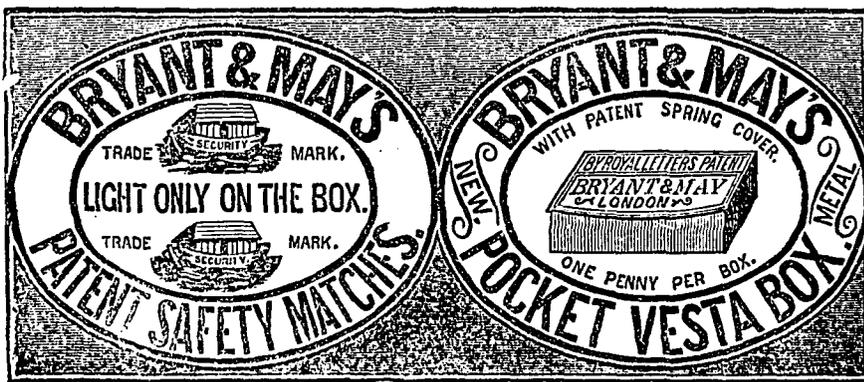
General Committee, Boys' School, Freemasons' Hall, at 4.
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. J. Comb, Preceptor.
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction, Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. Thomas, P.M., Preceptor.
 Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern,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

GLASGOW.

The Clyde Lodge, No. 408, held their usual monthly meeting on Friday, the 7th inst., when the R.W.M. occupied the chair, and in his usual faultless style initiated Mr. Burgess. At the request of the W.M., the P.M. then passed and raised Bro. Burns, who was about to sail from that port. The cases of two widows was then considered, both of whom had lost their husbands at sea. This lodge has a large Benevolent Fund of its own, but as many of its members belong to the mercantile marine profession, the calls on it are frequent and urgent.

On July 10th, the Caledonian Unity Chapter, No. 73, held an emergency meeting to confer this degree on Bro. James Bisland, who was about to sail for Montreal. A lodge of Mark Masters was held. Bro. Gilchrist, W.M.; G. W. Wheeler, S.W.; and A. Bell, J.W. The chair degree was then conferred, after which a chapter was opened, D. Gilchrist, Z.; J. O. Park, P.Z., H.; and T. Findler, J.; when the degrees of Excellent Master and the Holy Royal Arch were conferred according to the ancient ritual.

The Girvan Encampment of Knights Templar held its monthly meeting on Tuesday, the 4th inst., when the M.N.C., Sir Kt. Robert Bell, assisted by his principal officers, initiated into this Ancient Military and Religious Masonic Order Comps. J. Burns and J. Bryce, of the Cathedral Chapter of Glasgow. The address to the American Knights Templars that was passed at the previous meeting was now laid before the encampment as finished by the artist to whom it had been entrusted; it, as well as a photographic group of the principal officers of the encampment, and a copy of the poem of "Welcome," were ordered to be presented to each Sir Knight of the Allegheny Commandery that visited Glasgow.

**REDUCTION OF PRICE.**

The most simple *SEWING MACHINES* in the World.

The DOMESTIC - - - £2 15s.
 The "Judkins" New Lock-Stitch, £4 4s.

THIS admirable Machine is the most perfect Hand-Shuttle Machine yet invented. It is so simple that the most inexperienced can work it without any previous instruction, while it is incapable of derangement by ordinary use. Anything that can be worn, or require stitching in a house, can be executed on this Machine.

Testimonials and Samples of work free. Ample Instructions accompany each Machine. Good Agents wanted.

Sole Manufacturer, C. T. JUDKINS,
 16, LUDGATE HILL, CITY,
 AND INDUSTRIAL COURT, CRYSTAL PALACE.

Every Person requiring an OUTFIT should send for

THE OUTFITTER:

Which contains Routes, Passenger Rates, Distances, Books, and Travelling Information for the Military, Naval and Civil Services, the Emigrant, and the Traveller.

PUBLISHED AND FORWARDED FREE BY

GANN, JONES & Co.,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING OUTFITTERS.

The List is sent by post to the principal Gentry, Clergy, and Outfitters at Home, and to the leading merchants and Wholesale Buyers in Australia, East Indies, China, Japan, Java and the Eastern Archipelago, West Coast of Africa, Cape of Good Hope, West Indies, Canada, South and Central America, &c.

Depot, 171, FENCHURCH STREET. Manufactory, 15 and 16, BLOMFIELD STREET, E.C.