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FREEMASONRY & ISRAELITISM.

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

[The reader will be good enough to bear in mind, that the paper which was printed in THE FREEMASON of July 29th, on the peopling of the Islands by the Anglo-Saxons, and which, by a mistake, came out of its place, should be taken as immediately preceding this one. That was on the localisation of Israel, as this is on its Christianisation.]

XII.

Abraham and his seed were chosen of God to be the recipients, preservers, and promulgators of the great truth—the centre of all truth—the Divine Unity, and His attributes of holiness, justice, and mercy, and of His moral government of the world; so that, in the midst of universal idolatry, they should worship one self-existent, Almighty, holy, just, and merciful Being, obey new laws, and sustain new institutions in harmony with this knowledge and worship. This same seed appears, in the order of Divine Providence, to have been employed for the accomplishment of the same purpose, when, in subsequent times, the whole race of mankind had so far apostatised and gone astray from God, that idolatry, everywhere, not excepting the most advanced and civilised nations, was again in the ascendant. They were again to become as a light shining in a dark world—a beacon set upon a hill. "For thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will lift up my hand to the Gentiles, and set up my standard to the people: and they shall bring

thy [Israel] sons in their arms, and thy daughters shall be carried upon their shoulders; and kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nursing mothers: they shall bow down to thee with their face towards the earth, and lick up the dust of thy feet; and thou shalt know that I am the Lord" (Isa. xlix. 22-3). "Whereas thou hast been forsaken and hated . . . I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations" (chap. lx. 15). "And the Gentiles shall see thy righteousness, and all kings thy glory: and thou shalt be called by a new name which the mouth of the Lord shall name" (chap. lxii. 2). "Prepare the way of the people, cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones, lift up a standard for the people" (ver. 10). Such was the mission given to this wonderfully preserved people, not on account of their own righteousness, but as the chosen of the Lord, for their Father's sake, and for the accomplishment of God's own gracious purposes. Israel had cast off its allegiance, and had joined itself to idols, as its forefathers had done and were doing when Abram was called out of Ur of the Chaldees, to go through the land of the Canaanites, as a preacher of righteousness; and when they had, by the valour of their arms, often against fearful odds, made their way westward, and settled down in the Islands, they gave their idols to the moles and to the bats, and themselves to the God of their fathers, who had chosen Abraham and his seed for ever. But it was under another covenant, as it was ordained of old that it should be. In a word, they were to be, and were, Christianised. But what are the intimations that this should be?

I. The Israelites were not to continue under the law. Not only were they themselves to abandon the law, but the Lord was to divorce them from it. Judah, or the Jews, remain under the law; not so the Israelites. They are freed from the Mosaic covenant, with all its rites, and worship, and sacrifices. They have been divorced from it, for, as the Lord said to Jeremiah (iii. 8), "And I saw when for all the causes whereby backsliding Israel committed adultery I had put her away, and given her a bill of divorce; yet her treacherous sister Judah feared not, but went and played the harlot also." Nevertheless, Judah was not divorced but was still held bound to the law. Israel, however, was divorced; and the Lord, upon one occasion, called for the bill of her divorcement (Isa. l. 1). As a divorced woman, she became desolate and forsaken; as she was, to all appearance, for several ages. But the Lord had declared, that however unfaithful she might be, He would never leave her nor forsake her, but would remain faithful to the promises He had given to the fathers. A great work was still before her, and she so multiplied, that, as the prophet says, "More are the children of the desolate than the children of the married wife" (Isa. liv. 1). It was to this same people (Israel) that it was said, "For the Lord hath called thee as a woman forsaken and grieved in spirit." And He adds, "For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee." Nevertheless, she was divorced—dead to the law—for, as Paul illustratively and logically reasons, "If a woman, while her husband liveth, be married to another man, she shall be called an adulteress; but if her husband be dead, she is free from that law . . . where-

fore, my brethren, ye also are become dead to the law, by the body of Christ, that ye should be married to another, even to Him who is raised from the dead, that we should bring forth fruit unto God."

II. The Law, or the Mosaic Covenant, or dispensation, was not to be perpetual; that is, not to extend through all the times pointed to in the prophecies. That this dispensation was one of only a temporary character, and introductory to that of the Messiah, must be obvious, I think, to all who study the Old Testament, and have a perception of the exigencies which led to a Divine interposition in the introduction of the various dispensations. As the education of man for moral freedom is the chief end of his creation, as a rational being; and as reason requires instruction for its development, it follows from God's wisdom and goodness that the Divine enlightenment began with the beginning of the human kind; and as reason follows the law of development, not only must this instruction have had a commencement, but it must gradually progress, being only completed when the doctrines of God, of moral freedom, of Divine law, and of morality shall be fully developed; because then only will every condition of moral freedom be realised. That God wishes to enlighten the human mind, is an assumption we are compelled to make, since the training of man to moral freedom is in close connection with His holiness, and in accordance with His goodness and wisdom, also. The history of the world shews, however, that this subjective enlightenment has not realised the Divine purpose. Wherever man has been found, whether wandering in the wilds of savage independence, or living in the better regulated and more favourable circumstances of civilised life, he has exhibited himself as departing far from what his reason perceives and assents to, as the Divine requirement. Hence the necessity for an objective revelation, with its apparatus of miracles and prophecy, as attestations of its verity; and the necessity, also, of its being adapted to the gradually improving condition of man. Hence we find successive revelations—systems—covenants—laws, given to different individuals, families, and nations: containing gradually progressive, but partial, developments of truth and intimations of the Divine will, for the guidance of those to whom they were given, combined with peculiar positive institutions, adapted to the ideas and condition of the age for which they were vouchsafed. Thus, peculiar revelations, and required obligations—that is, laws—were made to Noah, to Job, to Abraham, to Isaac, to Jacob, to the Israelites, first by Moses, and afterwards by a succession of prophets. And when we see the imperfect intimations, often mere hints and allusions, given in the Hebrew records—the only intelligible records we have of primitive history—to the early religious revelations and institutions, as well as to the obvious and wide difference in the circumstances of those peoples and the peoples of later times, the discerning reader at once sees how little those institutions can have been intended to be understood as containing any elements of an ever-during and universal religion. In the plain terms of the several narratives, we discover nothing of the kind, and in comments on them, which the New Testament supplies, we have direct assurances to the contrary. In general, we find only that the servants of God, in the early ages, were accepted in acting, each according to the light vouch-

safed to him; while, in other respects, we see peculiar institutions and announcements specially adapted to the peculiar ends and purposes of the dispensations. Thus we trace the approach to God through sacrifices, offerings, and formal services. Religious truths are conveyed under figures, and obligations are enforced by motives specially adapted to the wants and capacities of the persons addressed; while temporal prospects or benefits are held out as the immediate sanctions. The chosen seed of Abraham were formed into a distinct nation; idolatry was strictly forbidden, and God Himself was the king and ruler. The government was a Theocracy, and only such of the kings as recognised this fact, and regarded themselves as the Lord's vicegerents, were approved by Him. The Mosaic law appears, throughout, as a national law. All its commandments, including the Decalogue, are civil laws. The first and second commandments are laws of State in the Theocracy. Everything was restricted to the nation, and the principal ceremonials of the law were confined to Jerusalem, where all the males were required to present themselves three times in the year. The many intimations which we find in the later writings of the Hebrew church (the Prophets) of the future extension of the true religion—the bringing in of the remote nations to the Israelitish church—of the whole earth, in fact, being brought by and into it—"The fulness of the Gentiles"—these alone would suffice to show that the forms and ceremonies which the law prescribed could not be meant for perpetual and universal obligation; while the character of many of them sufficiently indicates that they were only symbolical, representative, or material types, or figures, of something beyond and better than themselves. "The latter days"—the times of the Messiah—were, in fact, often alluded to, more or less clearly, as those in which all mankind should be brought to the knowledge of the true God, and should form an universal church, in which Israel should occupy a prominent place, as part of it. Another covenant was to supersede the Mosaic one. The precision and formality of the law were in some measure extended and spiritualized by the prophets. Ezekiel (ch. xviii.), in fact, represents the Lord as positively abrogating one law—visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children—and Isaiah strongly declares against sacrifices and sabbaths, excepting, no doubt, their spiritual significance (ch. i. 13), while Micah (ch. vi.) specifically declares that neither burnt offerings nor other description of sacrifices or oblation, were to be required of Israel; and Jeremiah plainly announces that the law was to come to an end; or, rather, was to be superseded by a better, that is a more spiritual, covenant: "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah: not according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them up out of the land of Egypt (which my covenant they broke, although I was an husband unto them, saith the Lord); but this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel: After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people. . . . If those ordinances [the sun, moon, and stars] depart from before me, saith the Lord, then the seed of Israel also shall cease from being a nation before me for ever" (Jer. xxxi. 31-36).

Thus, even from the intimations in the Old Testament, as well as from the peculiar character of the Mosaic dispensation itself, and its being obviously and avowedly disadapted for other than the people of which Jerusalem formed the centre and seat of Divine worship, it follows that it was designed only for those who dwelt within

reach of the Holy City, and was intended only for a temporary purpose.

But though Moses was to be thus superseded, Israel was not to be left without a lawgiver and a law, as is testified by many passages in the prophets, and even by Moses himself, in the well-known passage, Deut. xviii. 15-19, when the Lord said to Moses, "I will raise up unto thee a prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto thee; . . . I will put My words in his mouth, and he shall speak unto them all that I shall command him. And it shall come to pass, that whosoever will not hearken unto My words, which he shall speak in My Name, I will require it of him." I am not unaware of the interpretation which most of the mediæval Jews have given of these words, referring them, notwithstanding the singular form of the noun *nebia* (prophet), to a succession of prophets, and not to a single person; but I cannot help thinking, that, although they may have some reference to a succession of prophets, the form of the promise, which evidently refers to a distant time, as also the likening of the prophet to Moses—who was pre-eminently a lawgiver, and the introducer and mediator of a new dispensation, though a prophet also—point not to a number of men, who, though prophets, were none of them lawgivers (but only enforced the obligations of the law of Moses, and threw upon it a higher and more spiritual aspect than its mere letter presented, while they shadowed forth, in various ways, its transient character), but to One who was to be superior to all. If the promise be looked at impartially, and without any foregone conclusion, it appears to me that it must be seen at least to indicate—as many both early and later, and very eminent, critics decide—a line of prophets culminating in one eminent individual, the Messiah—who, only, was to be like unto Moses; for, as the writer of the verses at the end of this Book (concerning the death of Moses) testifies, "there arose not a prophet since in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face" (ch. xxxiv. 10). This writer both Jews and Christians believe to have been Ezra, who did not live till after the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah had been destroyed, and the prophetic era closed. And thus the ancient Jews understood this prophecy, for though Maimonides only says that the Messiah should be endowed with wisdom greater than Solomon's, and should equal their master, Moses, those preceding him went much further—this being a common saying among them, which Abarbinel sets down in his commentary on the minor prophets: "He shall be exalted above Abraham, be lifted up above Moses, and be higher than the angels of the ministry." To this may be added that the cabalistic observation mentioned in Baal-Hatturim is not to be quite neglected, which says that the fifteenth verse begins and ends with the letter *nun*, which is the numeral letter for 50, importing that to the prophet here promised should be opened the 50 gates of knowledge, 49 only of which were opened to Moses; and that this verse consists of only 10 words, to signify that they were to obey this prophet as they do the 10 commandments. The observation is, no doubt, weakly grounded, but it contains a most illustrious truth, showing that they believed that Moses here speaks of the Messiah. This prophet, then, who was to be raised up from among the people whom God chose to be the depositaries of His name and worship, was to be a legislator, as Moses was. He was to give a law, consequently, a more excellent law; he was to introduce a better covenant, for if the Mosaic covenant had been perfect—that is, to accomplish all the purposes of the Lord—there would not have been the promise I have quoted from Jeremiah, of the days approaching in which the Lord would make a *new covenant* with the house of Israel.

III. Thus we see, that, though the Israelites were divorced from the law and its ceremonial worship, they were to be married to one another. The prophet Jeremiah (iii. 12-14) was directed to go and proclaim these words towards the north, to which Israel had been carried captive: "Return, thou backsliding Israel, saith the

Lord, and I will not cause mine anger to fall upon thee, for I am merciful, saith the Lord, and will not keep anger for ever; only acknowledge thine iniquity, that thou hast transgressed against the Lord thy God, and hast scattered thy ways to the strangers, under every green tree, and have not obeyed my voice, saith the Lord. Turn, O backsliding children, saith the Lord; for I am married unto you, and I will bring you to Zion." But before that return to Zion can take place "The children of Israel shall return, and seek the Lord their God and David their king, and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days" (Hosea iii. 5). Here are two noticeable things: (1) The children of Israel are to return from their idolatry (ver. 4), and seek the Lord their God, and David their king. Who is this David their king? Not the son of Jesse, for he had died long since. It must be David's successor—the spiritual king of Israel—the Messiah—David's son and heir, who is to reign over the house of Israel for ever (2 Sam. vii. 16; Ps. lxxxix. 3, 4, 29-37). (2) Next, it was to be in the "latter days." Now, the "latter days," or the "last days," have always been understood, by both Jews and Christians, to denote the days or time of the Messiah. The Rabbi Nachmanides says, "According to the words of all, 'the last days' denote the days of Messiah; and so Rabbi David Kimchi, on Isaiah ii. 2, where the phrase occurs, writes, 'Wherever 'the latter times' are mentioned in Scripture, the days of the Messiah are always meant.' This being agreed, it is clear that the king, and the law, and the worship of the "latter days," are not to be under the Mosaic dispensation, or the old covenant. Besides, seeing that all nations are in these latter days to be brought to the knowledge and worship of the true God, as are also Judah, or the Jews, through the instrumentality of Israel, and that Jerusalem is the only place in which sacrifices and the ceremonial worship can be carried on, it must be under a new law and dispensation, and an universal king, even David's son and heir, of whose kingdom there shall be no end.

In accordance with all this, we find that when the Anglo-Saxons had been fully established in these islands, and had become the rulers, they were converted to the Christian faith, and have ever since been spreading it abroad, by means of the written Scriptures, Old and New, and the preaching of those Scriptures in all the nations of the earth.

Let it not be supposed by my Christian brethren, that in thus reasoning with reference to the literal or natural seed of Abraham, and the literal and natural Israel, that I ignore the fact of a spiritual seed of Abraham, and of a spiritual Israel. By no means. There are two things to be here observed (1) that I am standing upon ground common to both Jew and Christian. My proofs of Israel's character, localisation, and mission, are all derived from the Old Testament; not because I could not find many proofs—more and stronger, probably—in the New Testament than I find in the Old; but in THE FREEMASON I am precluded from doing so by a mutual understanding between the two classes of religionists. (2) That many of the Old Testament prophecies of the destiny and work of Israel are, as I have shown, to be literally fulfilled, in accordance with the language in which they are delivered. That they are to have a spiritual fulfilment, also, I firmly believe, as well as that there are many Old Testament prophecies concerning the spiritual seed of Abraham—the seed by faith—the spiritual Israel, and therefore the heirs of the promises. But for the reason stated, I here pass over all these, and occupy neutral ground. Glorious will be the day, and happy they who live to see it, in which the stick upon which is written, "For Judah and for the children of Israel, his companions;" and the stick upon which is written "For Joseph the stick of Ephraim and for all the house of Israel, his companions," shall be taken and be joined one to another, so that they shall become one stick; and when it shall be said unto them, "Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will take the

children of Israel from among the heathen, whither they be gone, and will gather them on every side, and bring them into their own land: and I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and one king shall be king to them all: and they shall be no more two nations, neither shall they be divided into two kingdoms any more at all: neither shall they defile themselves any more with their idols, nor with their detestable things, nor with any of their transgressions: but I will save them out of all their dwelling places wherein they have sinned, and will cleanse them: they shall be my people, and I will be their God. And David, my servant, shall be king over them: and they all shall have one shepherd: they shall also walk in my judgments, and observe my statutes and do them. . . . And my servant David shall be their prince for ever. Moreover, I will make a covenant of peace with them, it shall be an everlasting covenant . . . my tabernacle also shall be with them; yea, I will be their God, and they shall be my people. And the heathen shall know that I the Lord do sanctify Israel, when my sanctuary shall be in the midst of them for evermore" (Ezekiel xxxvii. 19-28).

ABERDEEN RECORDS.—No II.

BY BRO. W. P. BUCHAN,
Hon. Cor. Mem. German Masonic Union.

(Continued from page 443.)

Being anxious that the following eight "Lawes and Statutes," which were *ordained* by the Aberdeen Lodge in 1670, and which were shortly after recorded in their old book, should appear in THE FREEMASON as correctly as possible, I have managed to get, in addition to the copy referred to at page 442, the perusal of another copy taken by a different party—for this latter I am indebted to the kind courtesy of Bro. William Garey, the author of "Reflected Rays of Light on Freemasonry," and I am happy to say that both copies agree:—

[Copied from the Mark Book of the Aberdeen Lodge.]

This Account Book appertaines to us the Maister Meassones and Entered Printises of the Honourable Lodge off Aberdene, Wherein is contained the wholl Lawes and Articles of the Measson Craft to all succeeding Generationes in that airtt, Be us who are the authoires and subscryuers of this Book. And Lykwayes all the debtes Resting to us and all the Debtes we shall be Resting to others is contained in this Book. As after ffolloweth wreatten be James Anderson, Glassier and Measson and clerk to our Honourable Lodge.

27th December 1. 6. 7. 0

Lawes. and. Statutes. Ordained. Be. The. Honourable. Lodge. off Aberdeine. 27th. December. 1. 6. 7. 0

FIRST STATUTE.

Article for the Maister.

Wee Master Masons and Entered Prentises all of us under subscryuers, doe here protest and vowe as hitherto wee have done at our entrie when we received the benefit of the Mason Word that wee shall owne this honourable lodge at all occationes except those who can give are Lawfull excuse, or of sickness, or of being out of Towne.

SECOND STATUTE.

Maister continued.

And lykwayes wee protest to own the Maister of the forsaid Lodge as a sufficient judge to decide quarrels and all faults that shall be committed in our Lodge, and to exact all fynes according to the crime committed, and to pardon faults, he always taking the voice of the honourable company, and if any person be contumacious and will not pay the fyne imposed upon him, he being found guilty, in that case the forsaid Maister and his brethren has full power to cause his officer to poynd his work Loomes (tools) especially, or anything else belonging to him, att all occasions, and the officer to have one or two of our number, given him for assistance for that effect if necessity require, and if the forsaid massone that is rebellious shall goe to another judge and compleane and will not refer himselfe to the will of the honourable company being sworne to

that Lodge, in that case, the Maister of our Lodge, and his brethren will go to that judge he complains to and will make him a perjured man, and never any more heirafter to be receaved in our Lodge, nor have any pairt nor portion in charitic, nor mortified means, nor none of his ofspring although they be needful, nor gate any more employment with any of our number, nor from any other far nor near in so far as we can hinder, excepting alwayes such actiones of Law as debts sowmes of money, houses, mealles, cloathes, prentise fies, dyets, selling or buying of houses or ridges (or rigs), or yardes, or workmanship to one another, if the Maister of our Lodge and his brethren cannot decyd it, in that case they have libertie to go before the common judge of the land, or Towne they live intill, and free of this their oath.

THIRD STATUTE.

Wardens.

And Lykwayes wee all protest by the oath we have made at our entrie to own the Warden of our Lodge as the next man in power to the Maister, and in the Maisters absence he is full Maister, he allwayes choysing a warden to supply his place for that tyme, and he has power to fyne and exact fynes and to pardon faults allwayes with consent of the willes of the company, and the forsaid Warden is to continue in his office and cannot be changed without a great fault, or his owne will to demitt his charge, or incapacity to go about it, or the willes of the company to take it from him, But the Maister of our Lodge is only to continue a yeire from Saint John's day to Saint John's day, but to continue any longer is the willes of the company. But allwayes every yeir a new choysing of a Maister. A Box Master is to be chosen everie yeir, and to continue no longer as the will of the company thinks fit, and Maisters for the Box to be chosen only from among the company because the Maister keeps one key and the Warden another. A clerk is to be chosen everie yeire because wee allow no sallarie to him it is only a peice of preferment. Our officer is to be continued till another be entered in our Lodge. Wee ordaine lykwise that no Lodge be holden within a dwelling house where there is people living in it, but in the open fields except it be ill weather, and then let there be a house chosen that no person shall heir nor sic us. Wee ordaine lykwayes that no measson shall begin to discourse on any affairs belonging to our Lodge or calling in table talk without libertie asked and given. Wee ordaine lykwayes that none of our number shall whisper or round together in company with us without leave asked and given, all under the faylzic of the Law of the Lodge or will of the company.

FOURTH STATUTE.

Lawes for the Box for our poor, never practised heirtofore in Aberdeine.

Wee under subscrybers doe protest be all the oathes wee received at our entrie to the benefit off the Measson Word, that wee shall own and maintain the Measson Box of Aberdeine and of this our lodge, according as wee have begun as the authoires of it and shall employ any money therein, or shall be put therein, to no other end but for the use and maintenance of our distressed brethren, especiallie those of our own Lodge, if by accident they are maimed of leg, or arme, or blind, or aged and cannot work, or suffered stress by fire; in that case those being of our own Lodge wee are ingadged be oath to supply them according to our abilitie and according as this our mortified stock growes greater, we obelidge ourselves, and all our successors, to enlarge our charitie towards all such persones as shall be found needful belonging to our own Lodge. But never to break the stock. But such persones as doe lavish their tyme in drunkenness, and other debaushries, and can and will not work, though the old age draw on them and they reduced to poverty, by reason of ther debaushries, in this case although they belong to our Lodge yet wee are not obelidged to maintaine them in ther poverty, but in so far as can honestly burrie them.

As for ther children belonging to our Lodge, if thirr parents hath lived honestly and virtuously, or have been Maisters of our Lodge in ther tyme, and if those children be virtuously inclyned, out of Christianity, and for the respect wee bear to ther deceased parents, wee are obelidged to see them educat and put to schooles and trades, according to ther inclinations and to bestow upon them for that effect such a competent supply as wee are able to give on breaking our stock allwayes referred to the will of the company.

As for the Meassons who are strangers to us, and are reduced to poverty, or lame, or blind, wee are obelidged to supply them at the present tyme according as wee are able, and as the willes of the company think fit, but not to mentaine them allwayes though they live among us and not to wrong our own poor.

But if necessity requyre wee the members of the Honourable Lodge hath power and all our successors, and after comers in the Measson Crafte, to take out of the Box as much money as will give a treat to any nobleman or gentleman that is a Measson, or for any other affaires of the Lodge. The stock allwayes to be kept wholl but only the annual rents to be disposed upon as the will of the company thinks fit, for the wellfare of the Lodge, and if wee have no use for spending money wee are obelidged to make up the stock with it, and all wee can add to it, and give out the stock to ane sufficient debtor with ane sufficient cautioner.

And seeing wee who are the authoires of this so charitable a deed, and have vowed to maintaine the forsaid Meassone Box of Aberdeine, according as wee have begun for such a good end, Wee therfor strickly command all our after comers and successors in the Meassone Crafte, that they shall never enter any man in our Lodge, but shall be tyed be oath for the wellfair of the Box, as he is tyed for the benefit he receaves at his entrie, and if any man of this our Lodge, or our after comers, and successors in the Meassone Craft shall break any of this our Statuts, and lawes, or employ any of the aforesaid money wee mortifie for pious uses, for self interest, he is to be accounted a perjured man not keeping covenant, a breaker of all just lawes and the malediction of our poor, to light upon him till he restore twofold, being once sworne and tyed to the aforesaid Box.

All these statutes wee command all our successors in the Measson Craft to observe and keep and to employ the money in the forsaid Box for no other end but for the uses above mentioned, and so the Lord will bless you and the works of your hands which is the heart wish and desire of us all who are the authoires and subscribers of this Book.

(To be continued)

PROV. GRAND LODGE of DEVON.

On the 3rd instant, the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Devon was held at Paignton, when there was a very large gathering of members present, consisting of some 300 brethren, mostly past and present officers. The little town of Paignton, which is beautifully situated in Torbay, and commands fine views of the splendid basin from Torquay to Berry Head, was *en fête*. There were two or three hundred triumphal arches, and many flags of welcome were hung out from the houses of the inhabitants, who turned out in large numbers to see the procession.

Amongst the brethren present were the R.W. the Rev. John Huyshe, Prov. Grand Master; L. P. Metham, Deputy Prov. Grand Master; J. Harris, P.M. 1092, P.P.G. Reg.; N. Clarke, W.M. 164; H. G. Beachey, P.M. 1138; Capt. J. Keyworth, S.W. 164; J. B. Gover, P.M. 70, P.P.G.A.D.C.; S. Jew, P.M. 105, P.P.G.T.; J. Hambly, P.M., P.P.J.D.; J. Sharland, P.M. 1125, P.G.T.; J. Littlejohn, 372; W. A. Goss, P.M. 328; J. T. Smith, S.W. 223; E. A. Davies, P.M. 1099; I. Watts, P.M., P.G.T.; A. Huxtable, W.M. 1135; D. Attwood, S.W. 1135; E. S. Keall, J.W. 1135; Capt. J. Tanner Davy, P.P.S.G.W.; C. Langdon, I.G. 1254; D. Watson, S.W. 528; Dr. R. Thomas, 1125, P.G.S.W.; B. Barber, S.S. 1254; J. W. Bovey, 328; I. C. Radford, P.P.G.D.; J. L. Chabrol, 105; H. R. Somes, W.M. 1255; W. F. Quick, W.M. 39; W. Fabyan Windeatt, Org. 70, 1247; H. Miller, P.M. 159; W. K. Michell, P.M. 156, P.G.A.D.C.; J. Gregory, 112; J. K. Price, P.M. 202, P.G.S.; A. Bartlett, P.P.G.A.D.C.; H. S. Smith, P.M. 954; J. M. Liffey, P.M. 223, P.G.S.; T. B. Forster, W.M. 189; M. A. Coates, S.W. 189; R. M. Andrews, W.M. 70; S. Keys, P.M. 248; S. B. Colston, P.M. 248; C. S. Willshire, P.M. 251, P.G.D.C.; E. Roseveare, W.M. 1099; W. T. Pidditch, J.W. 156; W. H. Gillman, J.W. 1099; F. Simons, W.M. 251; G. W. Phillips, J.W. 202; E. Tavnell, S.W. 202; J. Lynn, W.M. 230; C. Watson, J.W. 954; J. Daud, S.W. 39; J. C. Shepherd, P.M. 159; W. H. Triplett, S.W. 1255; W. Howard, P.M. 245; J. Hicks, J.W. 1255; M. Paul, W.M. 954; J. Mills, W.M. 1125; J. Ripper, J.W. 1212; Rev. Dr. W. L. Pope, P.G. Chap.; J. Redgate, S.W. 1212; H. Davey, S.W. 1125; J. Johnson, P.M. 248; P. Dicks, P.M. 39, P.P.G.S.B.; J. Pridham, P.M. 710; W. Easton, P.M. 39, and P.G. Supt. of Works; R. R. Ellis, I.P.M. 156; H. F. Hearle, S.W. 156; H. W. Pedler, S.W. 248; R. Lambwood, W.M. 248; N. Williams, S.W. 105; S. S. Tremayne, P.M. 1212; J. Purse, W.M. 282; J. Foot, J.W. 1096; W. Hugo, J.W. 1254; T. Lidstone, W.M. 797, P.P.G.S.W.; F. Follett, J.W. 797; J. Lidstone, 797, A.D.C.; J. Brown, P.M. 1099, P.G. Purs.; T.

Perry, S.D. 328; W. T. Maynard, P.M. 106; W. T. Thomas, W.M. 159; T. E. Owen, P.M. 710; S.G.D.; W. H. W. Sargent, S.W. 1099; W. Furze, O. 39; T. B. Patterson, J.W. 1135; J. Williams, J.D. 1139; H. Winsor, 777; A. B. Ninor, S.W. 710; J. Evans, 797; C. S. Hariand, P.M. 328; S. G. Blackmore, 106; B. B. Bastin, P.M. 106; G. Barry, P.M. 248; I. Latimer, J.W. 189, P.P.G. Sec.; A. F. Luke, J.D. 112; W. Joll, J.W. 230; W. Stone, S.W. 372; W. Cumming, W.M. 710; W. Moore; Rev. J. R. Nankivell, S.W. 1332, &c.; F. P. Holmes, P.M. 70; S. Thomas, P.M.; W. R. Shrimpton, W.M. 106; W. G. Lacey, 106; A. Bishop, P.M. 106; J. Bannerman, 230; L. D. Westcott, P.M. 70; G. G. Nicholls, P.M. 70, P.P.G.O.; C. G. Gibson, P.M. 189, P.G.J.D.; F. P. Balkwill, P.M. 189; J. W. H. Hawton, P.M. 954, 1091, P.P.G.D.C.; R. P. Cully, W.M. 1247; H. L. Brewster, P.M. 39, 1254, P.P.G. Reg.; J. Heath, P.M. 710, 309, P.P.J.D.; C. Knowsley, S.W. 70; M. Perrow, 710; Philip T. Skelton, S.W. 1247; James Clase, P.M., P.G.D.C.; John W. Tripp, P.M. 202; P. Warren, J. 1254; W. Oram, P.M. 421; Samuel Jones, P.M. 112, 1155, 1332; John Way, P.M. 39, P.G.S.; J. M. Blake, P.M. 666; J. H. Westlake, I.P.M. 666; J. Greenfield, P.M. and D.C. 328; Vincent Bird, P.M. 953; Major J. Yates, 1138, P.G.S.W.; B. T. Hodge, P.M. 164, P.P.G.D.; W. A. Treloar, 331; T. Oliver, W.M. 328; H. C. Hensley, P.M. 33; James Ellis, W.M. 1212; R. Lose, P.M. 159, P.P.G.P.; J. W. Cornish, W.M. 223; J. Montgomery, I.P.M. 223; H. Hooper, W.M. 1254; Captain A. Ridgway, P.P.S.G.W.

On the arrival of the down train, shortly before 11.30, the lodge met in the Assembly Room, which was admirably suited for the occasion. On a raised portion at one end of the room was an harmonium, which was ably presided over by Bro. Wendeatt, of St. John's, No. 70, and Bro. Taylor, of Pleiades, 710, who, in the course of the day, performed some sacred and Masonic music. The Committee of Petitions met at the Guston Hotel, immediately on the arrival of the train, and did some valuable and benevolent work, considering all claims for relief which were brought before them.

Meantime the other brethren assembled in Grand Lodge, which was duly opened by the R.W. the Grand Master in the usual form. Bro. Major Yates, S.G.W., filled his chair, and Bro. Captain Tanner Davy acted as J.G.W., in the absence of Bro. Prinsep, and the other chairs were occupied by their respective officers.

The new Torbay Lodge, No. 1358, was then opened, and after the warrant had been read and the lodge properly placed, &c., the D.P.G.M., Bro. L. P. Metham, delivered the following oration, which excited much applause:—

Under whatever circumstances Masons meet, whether as individuals in the street or in the dwelling-house, whether in the lodge room, or on an occasion of greater solemnity like the present, one sentiment alone animates them, one opinion alone prevails as to the immutability of the principles to which they owe obedience and regard. Politicians differ as to the principles by which mankind are to be governed, although all profess that in governing, they seek to confer the greatest amount of good on the greatest possible number of individuals. Religious bodies, although they invoke the name and rely on the mercy of the same beneficent God for temporal happiness and eternal salvation, have even shed each other's blood in their zeal for their own, and their hatred of another's faith. But Masons do not, cannot differ as to their principles; they would cease to be Masons the moment that any but the one true view of Masonry is entertained and acted on. The methods by which those principles are inculcated and enforced are, of necessity, antiquated, for they have been handed down from father to son, by oral tradition, through numberless generations. But being founded on eternal truth, they are firm and solid as they are venerable. In those four words of our ritual, "Brotherly Love, Relief, and Truth," are the germ of all our principles. We may ornament them, we may enlarge, we may elucidate, we may practically apply them, but still they stand unaltered; the beacon light which has shone through ages, when all else was dark, the pure morning star which is to lead the happy future to the time when sorrow and suffering shall pass away for ever at the presence of its expanded rays. When we look back to the history of the past and reflect on the ruins of the narrow prejudices and seemingly unpassable barriers it has demolished, and of the bitter animosities it has quenched; when we regard, too, the movements of toleration, peace, and goodwill it has erected in the minds of its disciples, the principles of Masonry need no argument

for their support. They are the embodiment of charity in its truest, amplest sense: the charity which carries comfort and consolation to every one of our fellow-creatures in the hour of their need, to the widow and the orphan, the sick, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, the halt, and the maimed. It is that charity which encourages the feeble in their stern battle of life, aids the unfortunate in their troubles, and bids the despairing take heart again; which protects the weak and succours the oppressed of whatever race or creed. It is that charity which thinketh no evil and speaketh no evil, which gives to others the right it claims for itself, of freedom of thought and freedom of speech; it is that charity which not only preaches but practises peace and goodwill among men, and which, as the ritual of Masonry teaches us, leads us so to walk through life that we may raise our eye in humble and devout confidence in death—to that bright morning star whose rising shall bring peace and salvation to the faithful and obedient of the human race. Such are the words, Worshipful Master and brethren of the Torbay Lodge, which you, however feebly I may express them, one and all acknowledge, without a moment's hesitation, convey to your minds a correct description of the doctrines which Masonry enunciates to her children; not a sentence will pass your lips, not even a thought will cross your minds to protest that I have painted Masonry in colours too bright and glowing. No brother will be so great a traitor to those principles as to say, or even think, that Masonry is only a portrait of ideal excellence, meant as a pastime for poetical imaginations, rather than an employment for human nature's daily occupation; a theory to be expatiated on and admired, rather than a practice to be followed and obeyed. Its teaching is our truest staff in the battle of life; it instils into us patience and perseverance, and a firm trust in the final triumph of all that is good. The best of its lessons is the duty of work, constant work for ourselves and others; the idler in Masonry, like the slovenly husbandman, gets little for his pains when he merely scratches the surface: the earnest and industrious man who digs deep finds a mine of gold which will never fail. In its salutary influences it adds to the pleasant links which Providence has provided for strengthening social and domestic ties; to love Masonry and to care nothing for the home constitutes a paradox which no true Mason can understand. If Masonry, rightly practised, conduces, as I contend it does, to make men real, truthful, honest, independent, broad-minded, and warm-hearted to the outer world, surely in that inner world, home, it will make them kindly, considerate, and affectionate to those who depend on them for happiness and comfort. At best, life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells, and life's play will close; and, injured or injurer, all will pass away and be forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other or to wrangle on so short a journey? Be constant, then, I pray you, brethren of the Torbay Lodge, in the practice of active universal charity, not only the charity of almsgiving, beautiful and commendable as that is, but that higher, deeper, broader charity, which ennobles and sanctifies life. The one is lovely when even holding forth a cup of cold water to the passing weary pilgrim—let that be your delight and daily practice; but the other—digging a well in the desert, whose waters, once rising to the surface, shall flow on for ever, to quench the burning thirst of generations yet unborn—let that be the one aim and ambition of your lives as Masons. Let it be your earnest and lifelong purpose to make the world better and happier than you found it. If you have done, or have determined to do this, Masonry is not to you only an occasion for social gatherings and friendly recognition, it is not a scaled book, but, passing beyond the portals, you have entered the inner courts of the Temple, and there you will learn the true doctrines of Masonry, the lessons which smooth and adorn the path of life and cheer the bed of death. As a learned brother and minister of the Gospel in America has well said, "Remember, all the plans of Freemasonry are pacific. It co-operates with our blessed religion in regulating the tempers, restraining the passions, and harmonising the discordant interests of men, breathes a spirit of universal love and benevolence; adds one thread more to the silver chord of evangelical charity which binds man to man, and seeks to entwine the cardinal virtues and Christian graces in the web of the affections and the drapery of the conduct." Would all Masons but practice and enforce the doctrines Masonry teaches them, how much of the misery which the world has witnessed during the last year would have been avoided! The character of a true man is to hope all things not impossible, and to strive for all things not unreasonable. Why should we despair of the reason which has enabled us to subdue all nature to our purposes being competent, if permitted by the providence of God, to achieve the still more difficult task of enabling the collective will of mankind to bear down

the obstacles which human shortsightedness, selfishness, and passion oppose to a "consummation so devoutly to be wished?" To do this it only needs that every brother should practise what he so professes to admire, and that he should labour by night and by day, in season and out of season, to forward principles so beneficent and divine.

While the day hath light, let light be used,
For no man can the night control!
Or ever the silken chord be loosed,
Or broken the golden bowl,
May we build King Solomon's Temple
With a true Masonic soul!

Bro. W. G. Rogers, G. Sec., next read the minutes of the last Provincial Grand Lodge, and then Bro. Jew, representing a committee, stated that £48 6s. 8d. was due for fees of honour. They had received of these arrears £18 17s. 8d., leaving a balance unpaid of £30 9s., and they regretted to have to report that, owing to the death of five of the brethren, the sum of £9 9s. was irrecoverable. This arose certainly from the want of perseverance on the part of the Treasurer, and the committee strongly recommended that all the fees of honour should be paid on the appointment to office, or within one month, or the P.G. Sec. make immediate application for the same. Bro. Jew then, while giving due eulogy to the conduct of the P.G.M., showed that the sum of £71 8s. was lost by making reappointments to honours, instead of appointing fresh men.

The P.G.M., Bro. Huyshe, thanked Bro. Jew for the report, and was much pleased with his courage in bringing up such a one. In respect to the latter part of it, referring to reappointments, he pointed out that the hopes of obtaining higher honours acted as an incentive to action, which more than counterbalanced any pecuniary loss—a point of view in which the lodge cordially concurred, and in support of which Bro. Captain Ridgway made an admirable and telling speech.

Bro. I. Watts moved that such of the brethren as were in arrears with their fees should be expunged from the lists; but, on the motion of the P.G.M., it was decided that they should have a month's time allowed them in which to pay.

The G. Sec., Bro. Rogers, read the statement of accounts, duly examined and signed by the auditors, Bros. W. Cann and Isaac Latimer, which showed a balance in hand of £211 os. 1d. The same brethren were appointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

The Report of the Committee of Petitions was read by Bro. Gover, mentioning the various grants made in charity. It wished to point out to lodges how permanent an advantage would be conferred on the province, if instead of making individual members governors or subscribers, all votes were purchased in the name of the lodge. It showed there was a large field for charity for the Devonshire brethren both in their corporate and individual capacities, and recommended the adoption of a plan, working excellently in other provinces, viz., the periodical purchase of life governorship or subscribership by a small quarterly payment of a shilling and upwards, by which means every brother would have the chance of having his name connected with some great Masonic charity, and thereby give an increased impetus to efforts on behalf of less fortunate brethren. After some remarks from Bro. Metham and Bro. Cap. Ridgway, the former in favour and the latter rather against this proposal, on the proposition of Bro. Metham, fifty guineas were voted the Frotescue Annuity Fund, and fifty guineas to the Boys' School.

This was all the business of the lodge, and the brethren proceeded to church in grand procession, headed by the band of the Paignton Artillery Volunteers, taking in their walk a round of the town. The Rev. C. J. Lyne read the lessons, and the sermon, a very excellent one, on a subject the same as treated by Bro. Metham in his oration, was preached by Rev. Bro. Nankivell. The service ended, the procession re-formed, and returned to the lodge by the same way as it came.

The G.S., Bro. Rogers, read a report of the lodges of Devon, giving the names of the Mas-

ters, times of meeting, and number of members. The number of members is as follows:—

No. 39, 74 members; No. 70, 76; No. 105, 64; No. 106, 80; No. 112, 67; No. 156, 90; No. 164, 36; No. 189, 57; No. 202, 97; No. 223, 52; No. 230, 37; No. 248, 32; No. 251, 49; No. 282, 37; No. 303, 38; No. 328, 39; No. 372, 57; No. 421, 33; No. 444, 39; No. 494, 23; No. 666, 19; No. 710, 43; No. 797, 35; No. 954, 93; No. 1091, 33; No. 1099, 32; No. 1125, 42; No. 1135, 15; No. 1138, 42; No. 1181, 19; No. 1205, 90; No. 1212, 34; No. 1247, 19; No. 1254, 37; 1255, 17; No. 1284, 35; No. 1322, 32. Two of the lodges had not yet paid their dues.

The P.G.M., Bro. Huyshe, now proceeded to the appointments for the ensuing year. Bro. Metham received the Treasurer's collar, and the other offices were distributed as follows:—

Bro. Captain Clarke	Prov. S.G. Warden.
" Captain Shanks	" J.G. Warden.
" Rev. N. Clarke	" G. Chaplain.
" Rev. — Lyne	" "
" Major Russell	" G. Registrar.
" Samuel Jones	" S.G. Deacon.
" J. Greenfield	" J.D. Deacon.
" L. Westcott	" G. Supt. Works.
" H. Miller	" G.D. of C.
" W. Oram	" Asst. G.D. of C.
" J. B. Price	" G. Sword Bearer.
" J. Pridham	" G. Organist.
" J. H. Snell	" G. Pursuivant.
" J. M. Hiffley	" G. Steward.
" A. Davies	" "
" S. S. Tremayne	" "
" H. W. Hoope	" "
" W. Littleton	" "
" J. H. Westlake	" "
" J. May (elected)	" G. Tyler.

The appointments being now all made, the brethren turned from labour to refreshment, and adjourned to the Churston Hotel, where a capital banquet—in respect of quantity and quality—was set out, and to which over 100 of the brethren sat down. Unfortunately, the attendance was not so good, and the impatience of a hungry spirit was not unfrequently shown. For a short time it was a case of care for one's-self, but gradually all things got to order and all went well.

As the banquet was not sat down to until after five o'clock, the time was too short to permit of more than the usual loyal and Masonic toasts.—In responding to his health, the P.G. Master, Bro. Huyshe, referred to the recent visit of the American brethren to England and the sister countries, mentioning the hearty reception they had received and their gratification at it, and said he believed nothing was so calculated, or had assisted so much to allay the jealousy that had existed between the countries as Freemasonry. A few more remarks brought the time near seven o'clock, when the brethren rose in order to catch the train leaving a few minutes after the hour.

The province of Cornwall would have been represented by Bro. W. J. Hugan, P. Prov. G. Sec., but he was unable to attend.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

The annual meeting of this Provincial Grand Lodge was held at the Town Hall, Hertford, on Thursday, 3rd August. Amongst the brethren present were the following: The R.W. Bro. W. Stuart, P.G.W., Prov. Grand Master; the R.W. Bro. G. Francis, Deputy Prov. Grand Master; W. Bros. Wilson, Hles, Prov. Senior Grand Warden; W. Stewart, jun., and T. F. Halsey, P.P.G.S.W.'s; H. Lloyd Thomas and H. Ovey, P.P.G.J.W.'s; the Rev. G. Finch, P.G. Chap.; H. C. Finch, P.G. Reg.; J. Sedgwick, P.G. Sec.; W. Rogers, P.G. Treas.; R. Bruce, P.P.G.D.; S. Austin, P.P.G. Supt. of Works; W. Wilson, P.G.D.C.; J. Terry, J. H. Adams, and C. Drummond, P.P.G.S.B.'s; Bros. H. B. Hodges, W.M. 403, Hertford; J. D. Medcalf, S.W. 403; O. H. Wagner, J.W. 403; T. S. Carter, Hon. Sec. 403; C. B. Jones, S.D. 403; C. P. Wyman, I.G. and Org. 403; S. Neale (M.C.), W. Warrenner, W. P. Willson, J. Boatwright, J. E. Cussans, E. Salisbury, H. Camplin, E. A. Simson, E. Stott, A. J. Small, and F. Taylor, 403; E. Palin (J.W.), E. T. Fard, F. J. Sedg-

wick, 404, Watford; J. Shilcock, P.M. 449, Hitchin; A. Allan (D.C.), Foster, and J. J. Hatton, 504, Berkhamstead; J. Forsyth (W.M.), J. Copestick, and J. Tustin, 869, Gresham, Waltham Cross; F. Drummond, W.M., and H. Marfleet, P.M., 898; Rev. C. W. S. Stanhope, &c., 357; E. West (W.M.), E. Parker (S.W.), W. C. Barnes (J.W.), J. Sheldon (J.D.), and J. Tydeman, 1327, King Harold, Waltham.

The Grand Lodge was opened in due form, and the minutes of the last lodge and the Treasurer's accounts were passed. The P.G. Master then made the following appointments of brethren as Grand Officers:—

Bro. George Francis	Prov. D.G.M.
" H. Basy Hodges	" G.S.W.
" James Shilcock	" G.J.W.
" Rev. G. Finch	" G. Chap.
" H. C. Finch	" G. Reg.
" J. Sedgwick	" G. Sec.
" E. West	" G.S.D.
" J. D. Medcalf	" G.J.D.
" T. S. Carter	" G. Supt. of Wks.
" W. Wilson	" G. Dir. of Cers.
" C. P. Wyman	" G. Org.
" E. T. Foord	" G. Sword-bearer
" J. R. Tustin	" G. Purs.
" J. J. Hatton	" G. Steward.
" S. Neale	" "
" Thomas	" G. Tyler.

Bro. T. S. Carter, P.G. Supt. of Works, proposed that £5 5s. should be paid out of the P.G. Lodge Funds to the Hertford General Infirmary, which motion was seconded by Bro. J. Sedgwick, P.G. Sec., and carried unanimously.

The banquet was afterwards held in the Assembly Room, which was tastefully laid out. Fifty-seven brethren sat down to dinner. The M.W.P.G. Master presided, the deputy chair being filled by Bro. Hodges, W.M. 403. The dinner was an excellent one, and was well served by Mr. E. M. Davis, of the Salisbury Arms Hotel. The M.W.P.G. Master proposed the following toasts, viz.: "The Queen and the Craft," "The Marquis of Ripon, G.M., and Earl Carnarvon, D.G.M.," "The Earl of Zetland and the Prince of Wales, P.G.M.'s," "The Past and Present Grand Officers of England," responded to by Bro. Stuart, jun. Bro. Halsey proposed "The P.G. Master," who returned thanks. Bro. Ovey proposed "The Deputy P.G. Master and the Provincial Grand Officers," which was responded to by Bro. Hodges, W.M. of the Hertford Lodge and P.G.S.W., who stated how pleased he and the other Hertford brethren were to receive the P.G. Master after an absence of seven years, and he trusted it would not be so long again before they saw the P.G. Lodge at Hertford. The G. Chaplain proposed "The Masters of the Lodges in the Province," which was responded to by Bro. Wilson, W.M. of the Berkhamstead Lodge. In the intervals during the toasts some fine glees and songs were sung by Bros. Barnby, Donald King, and Theodore Distin, and gave great satisfaction.

We must congratulate the W.M. and the members of the Hertford Lodge upon the great success of the meeting.

CONSECRATION of the HARTINGTON R.A. CHAPTER, No. 916.

On Wednesday last week this newly-formed chapter was consecrated with full Masonic honours at Eastbourne, in presence of the following companions: E. J. Furner, D.P.G.M. of Sussex, P.Z. Lennox Chapter; the Rev. Sir John W. Hayes, P.Z., P.G. Chaplain of Grand Lodge; Gavin E. Pocock, P.G.D.C., P.Z. Lennox Chapter; John H. Scott, P.Z. Lennox Chapter; Thomas Trollope, M.E.Z. Emulation; Joseph Dixon, P.Z. Lennox Chapter; W. T. Lording, Lennox Chapter; G. Tatham, P.Z. Lennox Chapter; R. Bramwell, P.Z. Lennox Chapter; A. Elmsley, J. 311; E. V. Freeman, P.Z. 311, &c.; C. G. Reed, M.E.Z. 732; W. A. Shickey, P.Z. Lennox Chapter; C. Briscoe, 311; Dr. John Griffiths, H. Lennox Chapter; Rev. G. W. M. Lile, M.E.Z. 311; G. A. Walters, 311; S. Hayward, P.Z. 53; Dr. Cunningham, M.E.Z. 916; Thomas Lane, H. 916; Walter Kirkland, J. 916; T. Headland, 916; C. M. Matthews, 916; T. S. Watts, 916; Charles Cooke, 916; J. Horne, P.Z.; and Dr. Bramley Roberts.

The first chair was occupied by Comp. Furner, supported in the second chair by Comp. Freeman, and in the third chair by Comp. Trollope, by whom

the ceremony of consecration was most ably and impressively performed. Comp. Dr. Griffiths delivered an address—full, as indeed are all the addresses delivered by that rev. companion, of Masonic lore and instruction.

The whole ceremony was under the direction of Comp. Pocock, the pivot on which all the Masonry in Sussex turns. Comp. Dixon acted as E., and Comp. J. H. Scott having succeeded Comp. Furner in the first chair, installed Comp. J. M. Cunningham as Z. of the new chapter. Comp. T. Lane was then installed as H., and Comp. Walter Kirkland as J. The following officers were then appointed and duly invested: Comps. C. M. Matthews, as E.; T. S. Watts, as N.; T. Headland, as Treas.; S. P.S.; Dr. Robeck, as 1st Asst. S.; J. Horne, as 2nd Asst. S.

A number of candidates for exaltation were proposed, and all business being concluded, the chapter was closed in solemn form by the new Z.

An interesting feature in the consecration of the chapter was that a number of ladies were invited to a luncheon and to listen to the strains of the well-known Hanoverian Band, engaged for the occasion. Among the ladies we noticed Mrs. Lane, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Little, Mrs. W. Kirkland, Miss Kirkland, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Trollope, Mrs. Reed, the Misses Cunningham, Miss Bellingham, Mrs. Hide, &c.

The banquet was served at four o'clock, and was of a most *recherché* description, and reflected great credit on Messrs. Headland (Sussex Hotel) and Mr. T. Morris, by whom it was provided. The Banquet Committee well performed their duty, and complete success was the reward. The guests comprised, in addition to the above-named companions, several distinguished Masons. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and suitably acknowledged. We need hardly say a very pleasant day was spent, and one which will be long remembered not only for the pleasure, but also for the instruction it afforded. Letters of apology were received from Comps. the Marquis of Hartington and Lord Pelham, both of whom were unable to be present.

SCOTLAND.

DUNDEE.

A large number of the brethren of Lodges 47 and 49, Dundee, under the patronage of their respective Masters, Bros. Longmuir and Kilt, have been fortunate in carrying out the most successful picnic party we have ever seen in this quarter.

The place selected for the day's excursion, was the Dundee commissioners water-works, at Monikie, in the immediate neighbourhood of one of the residences of the R. H. Earl of Dalhousie, Past Grand Master for Scotland.

Through the instrumentality of Bro. Col. Guthrie, permission was also given the party to visit Panmure House, the gardens, "Live and let live" Monument, and several other places of interest, within his Lordship's private grounds.

His Lordship also gave permission, to those who preferred to indulge in the gentle art, that they might use his boats, for that purpose, on the reservoirs, a favour which was highly appreciated, as it is known such privileges are seldom given beyond his own distinguished friends.

The Monikie reservoirs are very extensive, cover upwards of 130 acres; are studded with prettily wooded islands, and the grounds are beautifully laid out with walks, shrubs, evergreens, and flowers; with lawns sufficiently large to accommodate several thousand visitors.

They are 500 feet above the sea level, and contain nearly a years supply of water to the town of Dundee; 120,000 inhabitants.

The party arrived at the "works" a little before 12 o'clock, and as had been previously arranged, different sections were formed, so that all might see the places having the greatest interest to them.

Meanwhile the stewards, were busily preparing dinner, in a large pavilion, erected by the commissioners, for the comfort of such parties. A splendid spread was ready by three o'clock, including liquors, wines, beer, lemonade, and *monikie*. Thereafter dance-music was commenced, and large numbers availed themselves of a trip on the light fantastic toe.

Aunt Sally attracted crowds of the sterner sex to her arena, and much merriment was caused by the large number of *misses*.

Archery butts were put up, and superintended by Bro. Cowie, affording many their first opportunity of drawing the long bow. Tea was served at 6.30.

The greatest good feeling prevailed the company, only *one* regret was uttered, "that 8 o'clock had come too soon." A special train was now waiting, and all got to Dundee before 9 o'clock, delighted with the day's excursion.

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

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

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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.

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.

J. A. H.—We regret your contribution is not suitable for insertion in THE FREEMASON: the *New York Tablet* has a perfect right to express its opinion on our Order, and there is nothing to be complained of in the article, looking at the subject in the light it does. We should like to have contributions on other topics from your able pen.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

BUCHAN.—On the 2nd instant, at 151, West Nile-street, Glasgow, the wife of Bro. W. P. Buchan, of a son—the seventh son in succession!

JENNINGS.—On the 7th inst., the wife of Bro. Newton E. Jennings (Lodge 1139, South Norwood), 2, Queen's-road, Battersea, of a daughter.

WYLIE.—On the 27th ultimo, at 2, Cambridge-street, Liverpool, the wife of Bro. Robert Wylie, P.G.D.C. West Lancashire, of a son.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871.

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

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

THE PRINCE OF WALES
IN IRELAND.

THE installation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as Patron of the Grand

Lodge of Ireland is an event upon which the Freemasons of the sister isle may fairly be congratulated, and the manner in which the details of the ceremonial were carried out may likewise be regarded as in every respect commensurate with the importance of the occasion. It is also gratifying to be enabled to record that the venerable Duke, who has so long and so ably presided over the Irish Craft, had so far recovered from his recent severe illness as to occupy his wonted chair in the Grand Lodge of Ireland, when the heir to these realms presented himself as a Freemason, for the first time, in the midst of that intelligent and distinguished body. To say that the Prince was well received by such an assembly would be an insult to its undoubted loyalty and fraternal spirit; in fact, it may rather be questioned whether the enthusiasm which our Irish brethren evinced upon the installation of their Royal Patron could be paralleled out of the Craft. We all remember the hearty reception given to the Prince by the members of the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, when his Royal Highness accepted similar honours at their hands, and we are all glad to know that the third Grand Lodge in the United Kingdom has fully equalled, if not surpassed, its sisters in the affectionate cordiality of its greeting. In his reply to the address read by the Deputy Grand Master of Ireland, the Prince of Wales energetically defended the Masonic Order against the various imputations which are so constantly levelled at its supposed constitution and character. The value of a testimonial as to loyalty derives additional force when uttered by the lips of one who is the heir apparent to a mighty empire, and the Prince very justly added that, if Freemasonry were in any way identified with sects or parties, he should not have joined the Craft. From experience, therefore, of its nature and objects, His Royal Highness was able to repudiate the erroneous idea that Freemasonry is other than a beneficent organization of men, banded together to promote the social, moral, and intellectual advancement of mankind in general, and more particularly to develop in the minds of its adherents the godlike precepts of fraternity, peace, and goodwill. Of course, every member of the Craft knew all this before, and a vast number of well-wishers outside the pale are equally convinced that the principles of Freemasonry breathe the very essence of charity and love; but there is nevertheless a considerable section of the community who, from various causes, view the progress of the Institution with dislike, if not with horror. Nor is this feeling confined, as some may suppose, to the dignitaries of the Roman Church—it is found deeply implanted in the breasts of men who refuse to discriminate in their prejudiced proscription of all secret societies. Such men would, in olden times, have denounced the Christian faith because its primitive disciples were compelled by fear

to meet in secret, and to celebrate the mysteries of religion in the caves of Iona or the catacombs of Rome. To be logical, they must also maintain that the secrets of every household should be daily proclaimed on the house-top, and that every human heart should be furnished with a window, that all who pass may read its inmost thoughts. No! they may just as well contend that the seed should not be hidden in the ground—to germinate in darkness and silence into the perfect fruit—as to contend that the progressive lessons of Freemasonry should not be imparted under cover of the friendly shade, and sheltered from the vulgar eye.

It is not very long since an evidence of popular ignorance as to the influence of Freemasonry was exhibited in connection with a trial for murder in which the accused was acquitted, when, because some of the parties concerned were said to be members of the Craft, it was loudly asserted that the result of the trial was due to the efforts made by the Masonic Order in the prisoner's behalf. Ideas of this kind are not easily eradicated, and hence the importance which we attach to the testimony borne by the Prince of Wales in favour of the law-abiding and non-sectarian attitude of the Fraternity. From a Masonic point of view, it is also pleasing to contemplate that if we have separate Grand Lodges for each portion of the United Kingdom—the “Three” are as “One” in their support of the constitutions of the Order, and in their adherence to those principles of loyalty which more effectually guard our ancient monarchy than a rampart of swords and spears. We are also glad to note that the Heir Apparent embraces every opportunity of identifying himself with the Craft, not only by accepting its honours, but by advocating its charities and vindicating its good name.

Our daily contemporaries have been at some pains to contrast the Ireland of 1871 with the Ireland of 1821, when George the Fourth visited the Irish metropolis, and the balance of hope certainly inclines to the present day, notwithstanding the factious efforts of a few misguided partisans. Be this, however, as it may, English Masons rejoice to see the prosperity of the Irish Craft, and will ever be ready to unite with their Hibernian brethren in disseminating the light of Freemasonry throughout the globe. Nor can we doubt that the success of the Masonic Institution in Ireland may be accepted as a pleasant presage of the time when the sons of Erin shall form one united, happy people—when the true principles of freedom and fraternity shall guide their progress, and the blessings of union and peace be for ever established in their midst. In this spirit we tender our congratulations to the Grand Lodge of Ireland upon the installation of the Prince of Wales as Patron of Irish Freemasonry, and we are sure that the honour thus conferred is highly appreciated by our Royal Brother.

Mulum in Parbo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

Is it lawful for any brother, not being a present or past officer of a lodge, on being called on by the W.M. to do so, to deliver the charge to an initiate, the Wardens, of course, consenting to his doing so? Your answer, yes or no, will oblige.

W. T. KINNERSLY.

[Yes, certainly.—Ed. F.]

Bro. Richard Spencer informs us the reprint of the 1722-23-26-30 editions of "The Old Constitutions belonging to the Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of England and Ireland," edited by the Bro. the Rev. Dr. Cox, P.G. Chaplain, &c., illustrated with two facsimile frontispieces by the Woodbury process, and other cuts, is now in course of delivery to the subscribers at the Masonic Depot, 26, Great Queen-street, W.C.

EARLIEST NON-PROFESSIONAL MASONIC OFFICE HOLDERS.

At page 490 Bro. Hughan refers to a statement of Bro. D. M. Lyon that the Earl of Cassillus and Lord Eglinton, being Deacons of the Lodge of Kilwinning in A.D. 1672 and 1674, are the earliest instances yet found of non-professionals, in the building way, holding office in a Scottish Masonic Lodge. Now, in the Aberdeen Records, I find an earlier instance, as it there says, under date 1670, "Harrie Elphinston, Tutor of airth, Collector of the Kinges Customes at Aberdein, Meassen and Master of our Honourable Lodge of Aberdein."

W. P. BUCHAN.

GRAND MASTERS.

The names of the two martyred Grand Masters who yielded up their lives rather than forfeit their integrity will be held in sacred remembrance by the Fraternity as long as time shall last, and their example be held up before the neophyte as worthy of all emulation.

A SENIOR WARDEN.

JUSTICE.

Justice, the practice of which is inculcated to every member of the Order in the first degree. This is the corner-stone on which we only can expect to erect a superstructure solid to ourselves, satisfactory to the Fraternity at large, and honourable in the eyes of the world.

CHALMERS I. PATON.

THE LATE BRO. SIR WALTER SCOTT'S MONUMENT.

Some discussion has arisen as to who it was that undertook the drawings for the workmen to work by in the completion of the erection of the monument in Edinburgh to the memory of the late Bro. Sir Walter Scott. It is somewhat pleasing to learn that after the architect died, the charge of the building of the monument was left in the hands of Bro. John Nicol, architect, Master Mason of St. David's Lodge, No. 36 (S.C.), who, with his own hands and without the assistance of any one, drew out the full-sized drawings and also cut the moulds for the workmen to work by. His fellow-citizens and others interested in this noble structure, one of the finest specimens of Florid-Gothic architecture in Scotland, after his labours were completed, entertained him at supper in Bailie Robertson's tavern, Milne-square, Edinburgh, when a magnificent gold watch and chain were presented to him as a testimonial of his professional eminence and private worth. The watch bore the following inscription: "Presented to Mr. John Nicol, architect, by a number of his fellow-citizens, for his talent displayed in finishing the Scott monument after the lamented death of Mr. Kemp. Edinburgh, 1845." It was delivered to Bro. Nicol by Mr. R. W. Jameson, W.S., with a suitable address, in which he called attention to the gratifying fact that the monument had been completed without the slightest accident, to

which Bro. Nicol made an appropriate and feeling reply. The evening passed off with much harmony and hilarity, and many excellent and appropriate addresses were made by the gentlemen present, chiefly on subjects connected with the Scott monument, and the very able manner in which his task had been accomplished by Bro. Nicol.

This occurrence, although some time past, is of importance in Masonry, especially when everything in connection with Sir Walter Scott is being brought to light.

CHALMERS I. PATON.

Original Correspondence.

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

BOYS' SCHOOL FETE.

To the Editor of the Freemason.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—I am very much surprised to find no answer appear to my note that you kindly inserted in your issue three weeks ago concerning the charges made at the Wood Green Fête of the Boys' School. I certainly thought that a reply would have come from at least the Secretary, if no one else. I should have thought it was in his province, as it is certainly the Secretary's duty to reply to queries more immediately connected with the Craft who retain his services than writing about matters relative to extraneous Orders.

I certainly think that as a subscriber this ought to be properly explained, knowing there are many brethren who are looking anxiously for the reply that ought to put this matter straight.

I remain yours fraternally,

PLANTAGENET.

Stoke Newington, August 9, 1871.

CAUTION.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—At a meeting of the Charity Committee of the Beaufort Lodge, Bristol, held on the 1st instant, a Frenchman who is travelling through the country, by the name of Charles d'Allemand, seeking relief, came here on the above-mentioned date, stating that he was a Mason and a member of Travailleurs Lodge, 212, and in the greatest distress; that he was an escaped prisoner from Metz, &c. He could not speak a word of English. I asked him numerous questions, and he said he had no certificate of any kind; his answers altogether were very unsatisfactory, consequently I did not examine him. I tendered him 2s. 6d., when he became most intolerably abusive, using frantic gesticulations and beating the table with his fist. I ordered him from the room, his expressions being something awful. He is a daring and resolute character, and it was with difficulty he was got out of the hall.

I write this that brethren and almoners may be on their guard.

Yours fraternally,

W. HAZARD, W.M. 103.

Freemasons' Hall, Bristol, August 3, 1871.

GENERAL GRANT IS NOT A MASON.

(To the Editor of The Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—In the account, July 1st, furnished by Bro. Hughan, of a banquet given in Belfast to our so-called "American Knights Templar," a Bro. Gardiner, of Illinois, is alleged to have stated that General Grant was a Freemason. Knowing that General Grant was not present at the Masonic banquet given in Washington in honour of the Earl of Ripon, G.M. of England, Bro. Wadman, publisher of the *Masonic Monthly*, was induced to make inquiry of Bro. Ben. Perley Poore, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who for many years has been Secretary of the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations, and who is doubtless known to all the brethren members of the late High Commission, including the G.M. of England. The said Bro. Poore made the following answer to Bro. Wadman's questions:—

"July 17, 1871.

"Theoph. G. Wadman, Esq.

"Dear Sir and Bro.,—President Grant is not a Freemason. In the winter of 1870-71, . . . I waited on him to attend our annual ball, and was with him during the evening. The conversation naturally turned on Freemasonry, and he spoke highly of the Order, but left the impression on my mind that he was prejudiced against joining at West Point [the U.S. Military College], and I have since become convinced that such prejudice exists in that institution."

Now it is possible that President Grant may have been initiated since the above-alluded-to conversation took place, and that Bro. Gardiner of Illinois was apprised thereof by the Atlantic cable. It is, however, very improbable that such an active Mason (*Knight Templar included*) as Bro. Poore is known to be—and, moreover, he having for many years been a correspondent of the daily press in Boston, whose ramifications extend all around the country, and who doubtless keeps up a correspondence with the brethren at Washington—should not have been informed of President Grant's initiation, if it had ever taken place.

Fraternally yours,

JACOB NORTON.

Boston, U.S., July 19th, 1871.

WEST LANCASHIRE MASONIC RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the committee of this praiseworthy institution was held on Friday, the 7th ult. Present: Bros. W. Laidlaw, P.G.S.W. (in the chair); Hamer, P.G.T.; Thos. Wylie, P.P.G. J.W., P.G.R.; Robt. Wylie, P.G.D.C.; Hill, 786; Robinson, P.M. 1013; Dr. Smith, P.M. 1094; Wilson, 241; Callow, 673; and the Hon. Secretary of the Committee, Bro. Thos. Marsh, P.G.A.D.C., P.G.S.B.

The following report was read and ordered to be printed, and a copy sent to each lodge and chapter.

Twelfth Annual Report of the West Lancashire Masonic Relief Committee.

The Committee have much pleasure in again calling the attention of the brethren to the annual report of the distribution of the Masonic Relief Fund, confident that the experience of the past years will convince them of the satisfactory progress of this valuable institution.

The good working of the Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and other committees continues, and the interchange of reports prevents many impositions upon the brethren.

The committee regret the non-attendance of the representatives of lodges during the past year, and they consider it their duty to state that some of the lodges have been entirely unrepresented for some time past; and the committee respectfully urge upon lodges the desirability of electing only such brethren as will undertake the performance of the duties committed to them, so that the work of this committee may be more fairly shared, and the lodges generally better informed of the arrangements and working of the committee.

The committee again thank the Secretaries of Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, &c., for their kind assistance.

The annual grant is now due, and can be paid to the Treasurer or Secretary any Friday at six o'clock.

You will please elect three members to represent your lodge in the committee, and forward the names of the same to the Secretary.

(On behalf of the committee)

THOMAS MARSH, Hon. Sec.

On the motion of Bro. Hamer, seconded by Bro. Hill, the best thanks of the committee were voted to Bros. Wm. Laidlaw (Chairman), Dr. Smith (Vice Chairman), Mott (Treas.), and Thos. Marsh (Sec.), for their valuable services; and they were again re-elected to the same offices.

THE annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Lincolnshire will be held at Lincoln, under the presidency of His Grace the Duke of St. Albans, Prov. G.M., and under the auspices of the Witham Lodge, No. 297, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock. The lodge will be adjourned to the site of the new Masonic Hall, where the R.W. Prov. Grand Master will then proceed to lay the foundation-stone of the new building. The banquet will be held at the Saracen's Head at 4 p.m. Tickets, including dinner and dessert, 5s. each. In order that Bro. W. Watkins, the W. Master of the Witham Lodge, may make suitable arrangements for the banquet, the brethren are requested to intimate, as soon as possible, if their company may be expected, and he will in such cases reserve seats for them.

INSTALLATION of the PRINCE OF WALES as PATRON of FREEMASONS in IRELAND.

The installation of His Royal Highness as Patron of the Masonic institution in Ireland was by no means the least important incident of the Royal visit. Some time ago a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge appointed him to that high honour, and the present visit of His Royal Highness to this country was made the occasion of his formal installation. The privilege of admission was restricted to Past Masters and the superior officers of lodges, and yet the attendance of members of the Craft at the Masonic Hall, Molesworth-street, was larger than the hall could accommodate. All were in full dress, and wore their aprons, collars, and jewels. Shortly before five o'clock his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master, preceded by the usual procession of Grand Officers, entered the Grand Lodge-room, and took his seat upon the throne. The Grand Lodge having then been opened in ample form, a deputation of Grand Officers, consisting of Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., Sir Edward Borough, Bart., and Arthur Bushe, Esq., the Deputy Grand Master, together with Theophilus E. St. George, Esq., the Grand Steward, and Alderman Manning, Grand Director of Ceremonies, were requested by the Most Worshipful the Grand Master to receive His Royal Highness. A few minutes afterwards loud cheers from the street announced the arrival of the Royal brother. The Prince was received at the entrance of the hall by the deputation just named. He was accompanied by the Marquis of Hamilton, Mr. Francis Knollys, and Mr. Courtenay Boyle. The party were conducted to the Grand Lodge-room, where, on entering, His Royal Highness was saluted by the brethren as a Past Grand Master of England, but at the request of his Grace the Grand Master the salute was strictly according to Masonic ceremonial, no demonstration of applause being made.

The following distinguished members of the Fraternity were present:—R.W. Bros. Robert William Shekleton, D.G.M.; Right Hon. Baron Athlumney, S.G.W.; Viscount Powerscourt, J.G.W.; Arthur Bushe, G. Treas.; Maxwell C. Close, G. Sec.; Rev. John James MacSorley, G. Chaplain; W. Bros. Charles A. Cameron, S.G.D.; Charles D. Astley, G. Supt. of Works; Joseph Manning, G. Dir. of Cers.; Theophilus E. St. George, G. Steward; Francis Quin, G. Organist; Stuart Nassau Lane, G.I.G.; Charles T. Walmisley, D.G. Sec. and Treas.; Bro. S. B. Oldham, Asst. Sec. Representatives:—From the G.L. of England, R.W. Captain Godfrey Brereton, R.W. Grand Orient of France, R.W. Sir Edward R. Borough, Bart.; G.L. of Prussia, R.W. Philip C. Smyly; G.L. of Canada, R.W. James V. Mackey; G.L. of Louisiana, R.W. Lucius H. Deering; G.L. of Virginia, R.W. John Cottle; G.L. of New York, R.W. John Ringland; G.L. of Illinois, R.W. Richard B. De Burgh; G.L. of Alabama, R.W. Capt. George Huband; Prov. G.L. of Lisbon, W. John H. Goddard. The W.M.'s, Wardens, and Secretaries of the Dublin lodges. There were also present: The Duke of Manchester, Lord Bernard, the Right Hon. Major-General Dunne, Sir John Keane, Bart., Sir William Wilde, Colonel Snow, Colonel Cooper, the Rev. S. G. Morrison (P.G. Master), Drs. Macnamara, Beatty, Banks, Ringland, and Smith; Major Gerard Irvine, Capt. Massey, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Robertson, Dr. Tufnell, Dr. Tyner (Downpatrick), Rev. C. K. Irwin, Rev. Mr. Stokoe (Armagh), Dr. Peyton, Major Copley, Captain Bailey, Geo. Chatterton (P.P.D.G.M.), W. Fetherstonhaugh, Ambrose M. Baird (Donoughmore), J. Spaight (Limerick), William E. Gumbleton (P.G.W. England), Mr. Hamerton (Queen's Proctor), Rev. H. Westby, Mr. William S. Tracy, Capt. Nicholson, Capt. Mostyn, Major Thompson, Mr. Francis Elakely, Captain Gilliton, Dr. Minchin, and J. L. Toole.

Having been saluted, the Prince took his seat on the left of the throne, in a magnificent chair, specially prepared for the installation by Bro. Digges, of Lincoln-place. It was surmounted by a beautifully carved and gilt plume of feathers and the Crown, with the motto "Ich dien," the blue ribbon of the Order, and scenery richly emblazoned.

The D.G.M. (Bro. Shekleton), was then called upon by the Grand Master to read the following:—

Address of the Most Worshipful the Grand Master and Brethren of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

May it please your Royal Highness,—We, the Grand Master and Brethren of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland, in Grand Lodge assembled, do most cordially and fraternally welcome your Royal Highness to the Grand Lodge of Ireland. We hail with the highest gratification your Royal Highness' accession as a Brother of the Order. Your Royal Highness, in following the example of your Royal and illustrious relative, by affording your patronage to our Order, has conferred upon it the highest honour which it is possible for it to receive.

We more particularly have to express our warmest thanks and gratitude for the distinguished mark of favour your Royal Highness has conferred upon the Order in Ireland by accepting the office of Patron; and we pray the Great Architect of the Universe that He may grant you a long life and continue to pour upon you His best blessings.

LEINSTER, G.M.

MAXWELL C. CLOSE, Grand Secretary.

Dublin, 4th August, 1871.

His Royal Highness made the following reply:—Most Worshipful Sir and Brethren, I thank you very sincerely for your cordial and fraternal address, and for the kind sentiments contained in it towards myself. It was a source of considerable gratification to me when I was elected a member of the Craft, and I think I may, without presumption, point to the different Masonic meetings which, since my initiation, I have attended as a proof of the interest I take in all that relates to Freemasonry. I can assure you that it has afforded me great gratification to become the Patron of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons in Ireland, and that an opportunity has been given to me by my visit to Ireland of being installed here to-day. (Cheers.)

The Grand Master then invested His Royal Highness with the collar, apron, and jewel as Patron. The apron was of the richest white satin, having two rows of gilt lace, fringed with bullion; the collar to match. The jewel was a beautiful and costly piece of workmanship. It was formed of an oval wreath of shamrocks of gold, on ground of blue enamel, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume in silver; upon the enamel is a square and compass, studded with diamonds, and surmounted by a regal crown enriched with rubies and diamonds. On the back of the jewel is a plate of gold, bearing the following inscriptions:—"Presented by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ireland, to His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, Earl of Dublin, Knight of St. Patrick, &c., as Patron of their ancient Order. 1871."

The brethren then, according to ancient custom, saluted the Prince as Patron of the Order in Ireland, the venerable Grand Master giving the word, and the effect was thrilling in the extreme.

His Royal Highness, in returning thanks, said: Most Worshipful Sir and Brothers, I have now to thank you heartily and cordially for your flattering reception, and for the honour you have done me; and I beg to assure you of the pleasure I feel at having been invited to become the Patron of the Order of Freemasons in Ireland. It is a source of considerable satisfaction to me to know that my visit to this country has afforded this opportunity of meeting you, brothers, in lodge, and so interchanging these frank and hearty greetings. It is true I have not been a Mason very long. I was initiated, as you perhaps know, in Sweden, a few years ago. After which I visited the Grand Oriental Lodge of Denmark, and a short time afterwards I had the signal gratification of being elected a Past

Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England. Last year I had the honour of being elected Patron of the Order in Scotland, and, brethren, though last not least, comes the special honour you have conferred on me—that of being elected a member of this Grand Lodge and Patron of the Order in Ireland. (Cheers.) I thank you for it from the bottom of my heart. I may, I think, refer with some pride to the number of Masonic meetings I have entered in England since my initiation, as a proof of my deep attachment to our Order. I know—we all know—how good and holy a thing Freemasonry is, how excellent are its precepts, how perfect the doctrines it sets forth; but forgive me if I remind you that some of our friends outside are not so well acquainted with its merits as we are ourselves, and that a most mistaken idea prevails in some minds that, because we are a secret society, we meet for political purposes, or have a political bias in anything we do. I am delighted, brethren, to have this opportunity of proclaiming what I am satisfied you will agree with me in, namely, that we as Masons have no politics; that the great bonds of our Order is to strengthen the bonds of fraternal affection, and to make us live in pure and Christian love with all men; that though a secret, we are not a political body; and that our Masonic principles and hopes are essential parts of our attachment to the Constitution, and our loyalty to the Crown. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Your applause unmistakably shows me that you entirely agree in the sentiments which I have expressed. (Renewed applause.) Brethren, let me thank you for the kind and generous welcome which you have extended to me on this occasion. May we all continue to promulgate the principles which have been instilled into our hearts and minds since we became Masons, and let us endeavour to walk in the same path. (Great applause.) Brethren, I thank you once more for the cordial welcome which you have extended to me on this occasion, of which I shall ever bear a pleasing and lively recollection. (His Royal Highness resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged applause.)

At the conclusion of the ceremonial, the newly-installed Grand Patron was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, such as are seldom heard within the walls of the Masonic Hall. Shortly afterwards the G.L. was closed with the customary formula, and His Royal Highness was then conducted by the Grand Master through the various rooms of the hall, and explained the uses to which each was devoted. In one of the small lodge rooms the pupils of the Masonic Orphan School were assembled. The Prince seemed to be much struck with the appearance of the children. He put several questions to them, and expressed great gratification at their intelligence, and the evident interest taken by the Brotherhood in their well-being. While His Royal Highness was in the Prince Masons' room, the brethren lined the staircase and halls of the building, and on passing out to his carriage was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, which were taken up with spirit by the large crowds assembled in the streets.

It may be mentioned that the auspicious occasion of the Prince's visit was availed of to inaugurate the new organ which was sometime ago erected in the Grand Lodge room. As the illustrious Patron was leaving the lodge, Bro. Quin, Grand Organist, played a march composed by him specially for the installation, and which the Prince, in the most gracious manner, authorised him to dedicate to him. The organ was built by Messrs. Telford and Telford. The Grecian case, designed by Bro. Telford, was the present of his Grace the Grand Master. It is very rich, elegant, and appropriate. The instrument contains two manuals, great and swell organs of full compass, a pedal organ of two stops, the usual couplers, and above 1,000 pipes. There is a novel and ingenious plan for moving the stops at the will of the performer adopted in this instrument, which is most convenient, as by pressing a small button in front of the keys the stops are changed instantaneously in an astonishing manner. The tone is admirably suited to the hall, and the quality of each stop individually most perfect and beautiful, and the *ensemble* all that could be desired.

For the above report and following remarks we are indebted to the *Dublin Daily Express*, of 5th inst:—

The scene witnessed yesterday evening in the Masonic Hall has not disappointed our expectations. It was one of the utmost interest and impressiveness, not merely as a spectacle, but in a moral aspect. The brethren of an ancient and noble Order, which has been traduced and denounced by persons who are jealous of its social influence, will read with unalloyed satisfaction the manly vindication pronounced by His Royal Highness. His frank and generous avowal of sympathy with its principles, the true and telling eulogy which he delivered, and the fraternal tone of his address, will endear him to the Order, and raise him, we believe,

still higher in the loyal esteem of the community. Independence and courage are qualities which every Irishman appreciates, and when shown in defence of a good cause, and under circumstances which test sincerity of motives and firmness of resolution, they claim a larger share of grateful admiration. The sentiments uttered by His Royal Highness will find an echo in the hearts of many, even of those who are not initiated into the Order, but who have opportunities of seeing the practical proofs of its benevolent spirit.

THE ROSICRUCIAN SOCIETY IN ANGLIA

It is but fair to the members of this society to state that it is entirely non-masonic in its character, with this sole exception, that every aspirant is required to belong to the Masonic Fraternity. This is rendered necessary, as we find in antiquarian research, that there are many points of resemblance between the secrets of Masonry and those of Rosicrucianism, which it would be impossible to discuss with any degree of fulness before gentlemen who were ignorant of at least the three first grades of Freemasonry.

The society is at present composed of 144 *Fratres*, and is ruled over by three brethren, who have attained to the ninth degree, or *Supreme Magus*. Seventy-two of these compose the London College, and thirty-six is the statutory number of each of the two subordinate colleges, Bristol and the west, presided over by Fr. Capt. Irwin, 31°; and Manchester and the northern counties, the president of which is Fr. C. F. Matier, 30°.

The object of the society being purely literary and antiquarian, it is almost unnecessary to state that no interference with, or opposition to, any rite of Freemasonry is intended, or even tolerated; and it matters not to the members whether the aspirant be a disciple of pure and ancient Masonry, as interpreted by the Grand Lodge of England, or be an enthusiastic follower of those rites which embrace the *Hautes Grades*, provided he be of good standing and possesses sufficient ability to take part in the peculiar objects of research to which the society restricts itself—mystic and Rosicrucian lore.

Thus the roll of the society displays names, side by side, on the one hand, ardent supporters of the high grades, and on the other, their bitter opponents. It affords to both a common platform to discuss for their mutual improvement the writings and doings of those ancient worthies to whom we must unquestionably attribute a great, if not the greater, part of the Freemasonry of the present century.

The Honorary President is Fr. the Hon. Lord Lytton, of Knebworth, perhaps better known in the hearts of Englishmen as "Bulwer Lytton," whose weird novels of "Zanoni" and "A Strange Story" are household works, and in the library of every one. Among others of high literary attainments, we can point to Fr. Lord Lindsay, one of the most energetic and enthusiastic amateur astronomers of the day. Fr. Hargreave Jennings, the author of "The Rosicrucians"; Fr. Yarker, the author of "The Secret Schools of the Middle Ages"; and many others, among whom we must not omit to mention one of the most erudite biblical scholars of the age, Fr. William Carpenter, and Fr. William James Hughan, whose name is familiar to every reading Mason in England and America.

The society possesses an organ of its own, *The Rosicrucian*, at present published quarterly, but which is about to be issued monthly. It is edited by Frs. R. Wentworth Little and Dr. Woodman, and is altogether devoted to that part of the proceedings of the society which may be written and communicated. Contributions are invited from all members of the society, as several of the mystic writings of *Robertus de Fluctibus* (or Fludd) and others are being reprinted in its columns.

We think we have now stated sufficient to assure our brethren of the mystic tie that in supporting the Rosicrucian Society we are not promulgating any new rite in Freemasonry, but simply devoting ourselves to researches in the literature of the past, and especially that portion which is endeared to us by the honoured names of Elias Ashmole and the Rosicrucians of the Middle Ages.

Benedictum sit nomen Domini.

"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., Lpool, Jan. 1869. — To P. D. & Son."

ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

The committee meeting of this Institution was held in the Board-room of the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday, August 9th, Bro. B. Head, V.P., presiding. There were also present: Bros. Major Creaton, C. C. Dumas, W. Young, J. Smith, Gale, F. Walters, F. Adlard, H. M. Levy, T. Cubitt, Fraser, J. Farnfield, E. Cox, A. Perkins, Baker, W. Farnfield (Sec.), &c.

The minutes of the meeting held in July were read and confirmed, and the death of Bro. J. Ashwell, male annuitant, was announced.

The sub-committee's report, recommending the acceptance of Mr. W. Gaskins' tender for repairing the asylum at Croydon, was agreed to.

Bros. C. Blake and Bull and Mrs. Buckingham accepted rooms in the asylum, and were approved of.

There are now on the funds 106 males and 74 females receiving full annuities, and 5 female annuitants receiving half their late husbands' annuity.

The petitions of Bros. W. Alison (Lodge 13) and B. Box (Lodge 422) and Mrs. S. Howell were accepted, and their names placed on the list of candidates for election.

It was arranged to solicit the Grand Master, Bro. the Marquis of Ripon, to preside as chairman at the forthcoming festival, or to get him to provide a brother to do so in case he could not accept it himself.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. BINCKES.

We have received the following circular:

The rise, progress, and ultimate permanent establishment of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys have become matters for Masonic history, and of general interest to all Freemasons.

To those who have taken an active part in the development of the Institution, it is well known how Bro. Binckes has used the most untiring efforts and extraordinary exertions to obtain the funds required for the erection of the present handsome building, which, for completeness as a structure, and for utility as a home and school, is probably unsurpassed.

At the time of its dedication, it became a question amongst both town and provincial brethren, who were cognizant of the great exertions of the Secretary, whether the time had not then arrived for a general recognition of his valuable services; but in the minds of many brethren of eminence a difficulty presented itself in the fact that the school was then burdened with a debt of considerable magnitude, and on reflection it was determined that it was more fitting to centralize all efforts towards reducing the liabilities than, even temporarily, to divert the munificence of donors and subscribers.

By the Secretary's continued perseverance and thorough devotion to the welfare of the Institution the liabilities have been so far reduced as to leave the Institution now only indebted in a comparatively small sum to its bankers, whilst during the nine years of Bro. Binckes' Secretaryship the number of boys has been increased from 70 to 118.

This being the case, it is felt that some suitable compliment should be paid to him by such a substantial testimonial for his earnestness and unflagging zeal, as shall hereafter be a permanent benefit to himself and family. By a resolution of the Committee individual subscriptions are limited to one guinea—those from lodges and chapters are unrestricted.

The Hon. Sec. (Bro. Edward Cox, of 102, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.) will, on application, forward a supply of copies hereof and collecting cards, as desired.

Reports of Masonic Meetings.

THE CRAFT.

METROPOLITAN.

Star Lodge, No. 1275.—An emergency meeting of this flourishing lodge was held at the Marquis of Granby, New-cross-road, Deptford, on Saturday, 5th inst., when the W.M., Bro. W. Ough, P.G.P., in usual fluent and correct manner, raised Bros. W. Kipps, R. F. Duff, and J. Davis to the third degree, initiated Mr. Edwin Townsend, and passed Bros. C. Saunders and J. Fox to the second degree. It was arranged to hold the installation meeting at the lodge-house, on Friday September 1st, and the banquet at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street. Business being ended the lodge was closed. There were present, besides those before named, Bros. C. J. Hogg, P.G.S., S.W. and W.M.-elect; H. Keeble, J.W.; J. Smith, P.G.P., I.P.M., Treas.; Fred. Walters, P.M., Sec.; H. Crabtree, J.D.; G. Pym, P.M., I.G.; G. J. Elliott, G. F. Guest, W. H. Trampleasure, J. J. Limebeer, W. M. Bull, T. Hobson, and others. The visitors were Bros. G. Andrews (J.D. 871), W. Batchelor (1178), E. Glover (509), &c.

Lodge of Asaph, No. 1319.—An emergency meeting of this lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, on Monday last to relieve the lodge of the work at the next regular meeting, being the installation of the W.M.-elect, Bro. C. Coote, S.W. Present: Bros. E. S. Jones, W.M.; C. Coote, S.W.; J. Chamberlin, J.W.; E. Frewin, J.D.; W. A. Tinney, I.G.; T. Adams, P.G.P.; H. J. Tinney, Eger-ton, Compton, Easton, Weston, Reynolds, Horton, J. Baker, jun., Boatwright, Silberberg, Snelling, and Snyders. Visitor: Bro. J. Caswell, 333, I.C. The business consisted in balloting for Mr. J. F. Hutchins for initiation, which proved unanimous; passing Bro. Reynolds, and raising Bro. J. A. Compton. The W.M. having entrusted the chair to Bro. Coote, P.M., and retired, Bro. Coote, in submitting that a P.M.'s jewel be voted to Bro. Jones, said that it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to be the proposer. It was a law in this lodge (and, he thought, a very salutary one), that the sum should not exceed ten guineas, as some brother would subscribe a certain amount which others could not afford, but at the same time from feelings of delicacy felt, they could scarcely do otherwise. He should therefore propose that the highest amount allowed by the by-laws—namely, ten guineas—be voted to Bro. Jones for his indefatigable exertions as the first Master of this happy and prosperous lodge.—Bro. Chamberlin, J.W., seconded the motion in a few well-chosen words, and it was carried unanimously.—It was also proposed by Bro. Coote, duly seconded, and carried unanimously, that a testimonial, engraved on parchment, be prepared and framed to accompany the jewel, expressing the great esteem the brethren have for their first W.M., from whom the idea of the Lodge of Asaph emanated. On the W.M.'s return to the lodge, Bro. Coote announced to him what had been proposed and carried during his temporary absence.—Bro. Jones expressed the great pleasure it would afford him to receive this great mark of esteem. He assured the brethren that the testimonial would be more prized by him than gold or jewels, as it displayed the feelings of the brethren towards him.—The lodge was then closed with solemn prayer.

PROVINCIAL.

SUTTON.—*The Frederick Lodge of Unity, No. 452.*—The meeting of this lodge was held at the Station Hotel, Sutton, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. Present: Bros. C. W. Dommett, W.M.; W. C. Poole, J.W.; J. Robins, P.M., Treas.; Magnus Ohren, I.P.M., Sec.; W. S. Masterman, J.D.; A. J. Dickenson, S.D.; H. E. Frances, D.C.; J. W. Sugg, I.G.; W. L. Webb, R. H. Evans, and N. E. Jennings, P.M.'s; F. Williams, W. V. Wilson, W. C. Holmes; visitor, Bro. H. B. Clarke, Albion, No. 9. It was moved by the Secretary, and seconded by the W.M., that notice be sent to the Grand Secretary and to the Prov. Grand Secretary for Surrey, that by an error of description the words Railway Hotel had been used in connection with this lodge instead of "Station Hotel." Minutes of previous meeting having been confirmed, Bro. William Virgo Wilson was raised to the third degree. Mr. Cartwright Holmes was then initiated in a very able manner by Bro. Magnus Ohren. The Treasurer and Secretary were invested by the W.M. with the jewels presented to them by the lodge. The W.M., in very flattering terms, thanked those officers for the labours bestowed by them upon the lodge duties, and specially thanked Bro. Ohren for the assistance rendered to himself by that brother in carrying out the duties of the chair. Mr. Charles Henry Edmunds was proposed for initiation, after which the lodge was closed and the brethren adjourned to banquet.

ULVERSTON.—*Lodge of Furness, No. 995.*—The usual monthly communication was held on Tuesday, 1st inst., at the Masonic Temple, Theatre-street. The lodge was opened by Bro. Thos. Dodgson, W.M. There was a good attendance of brethren. Three gentlemen were balloted for, the ballot in each case being unanimously in their favour. The W.M., in his usual impressive manner, raised Bro. Nicholson, initiated Mr. James Robinson, and passed Bro. Maud. The W.M. very feelingly referred to the great loss the lodge had sustained by the death of the J.W., Bro. R. James, who during the time he held the offices of Secretary and J.W. gained for himself such a reputation for correct working as few young Masons attain. It was resolved unanimously that an illuminated letter of condolence be forwarded to the father of the deceased J.W.—The lectures are now always given on the tracing-boards with the most particular attention to details, and the musical arrangements of the lodge are

excellent, reflecting great credit on the organist and choir. A very interesting feature of the last meeting, after the regular business had been disposed of, was the presentation by Bro. the Rev. W. A. Blake, M.A., of a magnificent sword to the lodge for the I.G. A fine inlaid rapier, the gift of Bro. Remington, P.M., had hitherto been used, but this sword of Bro. Blake, although of so splendid a character, is by no means out of place in the most gorgeously appointed Masonic temple in the North of England. It is a beautiful new court sword (regulation pattern), with embossed and richly gilded hilt, and heavy gold bullion cord, knot, and tassels. The scabbard is patent leather, with handsome gilt ferrules. The W.M., on the part of the lodge, thanked Bro. Blake most warmly for this very kind donation, and assured him it would be treasured in the lodge as a mark of his esteem and goodwill, and would continually remind them of his fraternal regard.

WESTERHAM.—*Amherst Lodge, No. 1223.*—This young and flourishing lodge held its regular meeting on Thursday, the 27th ult., at the King's Arms Hotel, Westerham, Kent, Bro. Colonel Warde, W.M., in the chair, supported by his Wardens and assistant officers and a goodly muster of members. The lodge having been duly opened by the W.M., Bro. Pearson (of Maidstone), P.P.G.D. Kent, at the particular request of the Master, initiated Mr. Charles Atkins, of Lewisham. Bros. C. C. Petley and G. Mellish were then passed to the second degree, the work of the chair and that of its officers having been performed in a very able manner. Bro. J. T. Bowen, Sec., having read the report of the Audit Committee, the lodge was closed in due form, and the brethren adjourned to the banquet, which was presided over by the esteemed W.M., Bro. Colonel Warde. The cloth having been removed, the W.M. proposed the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the brethren doing ample justice by responding in the most hearty manner. Bro. Col. Warde, being at the present time the Grand Senior Warden of the province, deputed the S.W. to propose the next toast, which was "The Provincial Grand Master of Kent and the Grand Officers, Past and Present." The W.M. and Bro. Pearson, P.P.G.D., returned thanks in suitable and effective speeches on behalf of the province. The W.M. then gave "The Provincial Grand Lodge of Middlesex," coupling with the toast the name of Bro. J. G. Marsh, P.M. 28 and 192, a Grand Officer of the province, who had especially come from London to visit the Amherst Lodge on this occasion, and called upon the brethren to give him a hearty welcome. Bro. Marsh returned thanks on behalf of the P.G. Master, Col. Burdett, and the Grand Officers, thanking the W.M. and members for the honour they had done the P.G. Lodge of Middlesex in proposing and responding to the toast, and also expressed himself highly pleased at the very kind reception given him, and the excellent working of the lodge. The next toast was—and which is also an important one in every lodge on such occasions—"The Initiate" (Bro. Charles Atkins), who had been received into the mysteries of the Order that day, Bro. Atkins replying in an excellent speech. "The Health of the Officers" and the Tyler's toast brought a very enjoyable meeting to a close.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—*Treganna Lodge, No. 1272.*—The regular monthly meeting of this young and flourishing lodge was held on Friday, the 4th of August, at 6 p.m. Bro. Martin Dunn, W.M., Prov. G. Steward, in the chair. There were also present: Bros. Charles Trevithick, S.W.; A. R. Harry, J.W.; John Coombe, P.M., Prov. J.G. Deacon; and several other members of the lodge. Bro. W. James Hughan, P.M. 131, P. Prov. Grand Secretary, attended as a visitor by special invitation from the lodge. The W.M. worked the ceremonies of initiation and passing in a faultless and most impressive manner, and in consequence of the anxiety of that worthy brother to give the degrees at all times to the candidates singly, and there having been a considerable number of new members within the last few months, the officers have had numerous opportunities to perfect themselves in the ritual, and availed themselves of such opportunities with avidity. The various officers performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner, and especially the capabilities of the Wardens and the J.D. were most manifest. The W.M. having desired Bro. Hughan, P.M., to confer the third degree on Bro. T. T. John, the ceremony of raising was worked by that well-known brother to the complete satisfaction of the brethren present; but, unfortunately, owing to the "slight of time," the lectures on the tracing-boards (which several of the members were prepared to give) were deferred to a more convenient season. The W.M. having resumed his chair, Bro. C. Trevithick then formally proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. W. James Hughan, the late Prov. G. Secretary of Cornwall, for travelling from Truro to St. Ives, in response to the wishes of the brethren. The proposition was seconded by Bro. Coombe, P.M., and most kindly supported by the W.M., J.W., and Bro. T. T. John, and, of course, carried by acclamation.—Bro. Hughan, in reply, congratulated the Master, Wardens, and brethren on their excellent working, and expressed his surprise to find that in a few months the youngest lodge in the province had actually proved itself capable of giving the beautiful ceremonies of Freemasonry equal in every respect to the oldest or best-worked lodge in the county! Bro. Hughan also observed that, as they had a fine Masonic hall of their own, and were determined to work together in love and harmony, and as every brother, from the Worshipful Master to the Tyler, endeavoured to assist each other in the duties of their lodge, and were most anxious to promote the interests of Freemasonry, it was evident that, while the members were favoured with such excellent presiding officers as the present Worshipful Master, the lodge was bound to be prosperous, financially, and successful, Masonically, in the highest degree.—Two propositions for initiation were received, and quite a "red-letter day" in the history of the Treganna Lodge was brought to a close.

ROYAL ARCH.

METROPOLITAN.

Caveac Chapter, No. 176.—On Thursday, the 3rd ult., this prosperous chapter was held at the Bridge House Hotel, Southwark, Comp. P. A. Nairne, M.E.Z., presiding. Comp. F. Walters, P.Z., Treas., installed Comp. P. Browne as H. The usual five-guinea P.Z.'s jewel was unanimously voted to Comp. P. A. Nairne for his services rendered to the chapter. The following companions were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz., Comps. P. Browne, Z.; M. Scott, H.; R. S. Foreman, J.; A. Williams, S.E.; T. Quhampton, S.N.; J. Hills, P.S.; F. Walters, P.Z., Treas. (re-elected for fifth time); and C. T. Speight, Janitor (re-elected). The chapter was then closed. Visitor: Comp. G. S. Elliott, 949. Banquet and dessert followed, and the usual toasts were given and received, Comp. G. S. Elliott responding in an able manner for the visitors. "The Treasurer" was made a special toast by the M.E.Z., who, in an eloquent speech, mentioned the eminent services rendered to the chapter by their Treasurer, Comp. F. Walters; also alluding in a happy manner to the fact that it was the anniversary of that companion's birth. This toast was received with enthusiasm, and Comp. F. Walters responded in an appropriate speech. After a few hours most agreeably spent, the companions separated.

PROVINCIAL.

SUTTON.—*The Frederick Chapter of Unity, No. 452.*—A convocation of this chapter was held at the Station Hotel, Sutton, on Tuesday, the 1st inst. Present: Comps. James Robins, M.E.Z.; R. H. Evans, H.; Magnus Ohren, Scribe E.; C. W. Dommett, 1st A.S.; A. J. Dickinson, 2nd A.S.; W. L. Webb, H. E. Frances, and W. S. Masterman, P.Z.'s; and Frederick Williams. The minute was confirmed altering the days of the meeting of the chapter to the first Tuesdays in April and September, instead of May, June, July, and August, as before—they being the meetings of the lodge and most inconvenient. It was moved by Comp. Magnus Ohren, Scribe E., seconded by the M.E.Z., and carried unanimously, "That from, and after, September next the subscription to the chapter be 5s. per annum, and that the joining fee be £1 3s. 6d."

MARK MASONRY.

WINCHESTER.—*Economy Lodge, No. 52.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., for the purpose of installing the W.M.-elect, Bro. J. Naish, P.P.G.J.W., for the ensuing year. The following brethren were present: Bros. E. Sheppard, W.M.; J. Naish, W.M.-elect, J. Harris, W. Whale, E. Snelling, C. Sherry, H. Newman, J. Doswell, T. Hoper, J. T. Burchett, and several visiting brethren, including Bros. J. R. Stebbing (G. Treas.), A. Cole (63), J. L. Symon (63), and W. H. R. Gregory. The ceremony of installation was ably performed by Bro. Sheppard, I.P.M., and at the close a cordial vote of thanks was given for the ability displayed by him. Bro. J. Naish, W.M., then proceeded to invest his officers in the following Order:—Bros. J. Harris, S.W.; W. Whale, J.W.; E. Snelling, M.O.; F. Warner S.O.; Lumsden, J.O.; W. H. Wooldridge, S.D.; J. Doswell, J.D.; H. Newman, I.G.; T. Hoper, Reg. of M.; J. T. Burchett, Sec.; H. Pottle, Tyler. The lodge was closed at eight o'clock, when the brethren partook of an excellent banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts being drunk, a very pleasant meeting was brought to a close.

SHEFFIELD.—*Britannia Lodge No. 53.*—The members of this lodge held their regular meeting on the 3rd inst., when there was a good attendance of officers and brethren. The lodge was opened by the W.M., Bro. H. Matthews, P.M. and P.G.S.W., assisted by the following brethren:—Bros. H. J. Garrett, I.P.M.; Pfeilschmidt, S.W.; Bennett, P.G.S.D., J.W.; Bromley, M.O.; Scargill, S.O. and Sec.; Fawcett, J.O.; Wostinholme, S.D.; Moss, J.D.; Ellis, I.G.; Wilkinson, O.G.; Drury, P.M.; Chester, &c. Several of the brethren heartily congratulated the W.M. upon his having been appointed P.G.S.W. of the Prov. G.L. of M.M. of West Yorkshire, also Bro. Bennett upon his appointment to the office of P.S.G.D.; expressing their firm convictions that the R.W. Prov. G. Master had made a very judicious selection. The ballot was taken for Bro. S. Suckley, of the Royal Brunswick Lodge, 296, and Bro. William Ryland, jun., of the Wentworth Lodge, 1239, which proving unanimous in their favour, they were severally introduced and advanced to this honourable degree in a very able manner, each officer doing his work in such a style as to greatly redound to his credit. Labour being ended, the brethren adjourned to banquet, presided over by the W.M. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and heartily responded to, Bros. Scargill and Moss adding much to the pleasure of the brethren by their admirable vocalisation, who separated after spending a truly fraternal evening.

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

MANCHESTER.—*Palatine Conclave, No. 50.*—The inaugural meeting of this conclave was held on Saturday, 29th ult., and was very successful. The throne was taken by Ill. Sir. Kt. W. Komaine Callender, jun., I.G. South Lancashire, assisted by Ill. Sir Kts. Capt. Turner, I.G. West Lancashire, as V.E.; C. Fitzgerald Matier, as H.P.; G. P. Brockbank, K.G.C., as 1st Gen.; Sir Kt. Entwistle, as 2nd Gen.; &c. After the first grade had been conferred, the conclave was consecrated in the form by Sir Kt. Callender, assisted by the other Sir Knights, and was duly constituted and proclaimed. The second

grade of the Order was then conferred on Sir Kts. Wayne and Hargreaves, and the third grade on Sir Kt. Entwistle. Sir Kt. Callender was then enthroned in the chair of M.P.S., and Sir Kt. Matier in that of V.E. Sir Kt. Wayne was appointed Recorder, and the appointments of the other officers, owing to the shortness of time, were postponed till next meeting. On the motion of Sir Kt. Matier, Sir Kts. R. Wentworth Little, Grand Recorder, and Capt. Turner were elected Honorary Members. The conclave was then closed in peace and harmony.

ROYAL ARK MASONRY.

We are requested to insert the following copy of a letter sent to the G. Secretary of the Mark Grand Lodge by the Grand Scribe of the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners:—

"Devereux-court, Temple, London,
20th June, 1871.

"Sir and Brother,—I am directed by the M.W. G.C. of the Order of R.A.M. for England and Wales, the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, to express to the Grand Lodge of M.M. Masons the great regret he feels that they should have published their intention to grant warrants to Mark lodges to work the degrees of the order of Royal Ark Mariners. The Grand Commander of R.A.M. enters his protest against this attack upon the rights of R.A.M. by a body which has not the slightest title to interfere with an order conferring a set of degrees higher than that of Mark Master Mason; the more especially as the Grand Lodge of R.A.M. have an undoubted and long-exercised right to confer the degrees of Mark Man and Mark Master. This right, however, they are willing to waive, provided their jurisdiction over other degrees is not interfered with.

"The G.C. of R.A.M. desires to place on record the following facts:—

"1.—That the English Order of Royal Ark Mariners, with its various degrees, has existed from time immemorial, and has had a Grand Lodge for nearly one hundred years. It has never been subordinate either to the United Grand Lodge or the Grand Chapter of England, and while the Scottish branch of the order is allied with, and under the control of, the Grand Chapter of Scotland, yet the order is never given to any brother unless he is a Royal Ark Mason, and the R.A. Mariners have their own office-bearers, separate books, &c.

"2.—That this Grand Lodge has had a continuous working long before and since 1793, when H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence was elected to, and did accept, the Grand Command of the order. The documents proving which are now in the possession of the G.C. of the R.A. Mariners.

"3.—That by this Grand Lodge, so constituted, during the past year 24 warrants have been issued or applied for, some of which are in various parts of the globe, so that very shortly, it is hoped, a R.A. Mariner may find a lodge with brethren of his own jurisdiction or order in the principal places of the world.

"4.—The Grand Lodge of M.M.M. was not formed until 1856, and until the last year have never claimed to have the right to work anything else but the Mark Master degree; consequently, in this invasion of the Royal Ark Mariners' jurisdiction a modern organization of Mark Masters is claiming authority over an order working higher degrees than its own, and endeavouring to coerce a Grand Lodge nearly a century its senior at least. This authority the G.C. entirely repudiates.

"5.—The G. Commander is well aware that the excuse offered for this unmaisonic act, on the part of the Grand Mark Lodge, is that the G.M.M. is *ex officio* G.C. of R.A.M.; this is contradicted by its own showing, for if the G.M.M. was G.C. of R.A.M., the G.C. of R.A.M. would *ex officio* be the legal G.M.M. The Grand Lodge of R.A.M. having been in existence for more than three-quarters of a century previous to the establishment of the G.M.L., and having exercised power over the Mark and other allied degrees.

"The G.C. of R.A.M. must certainly condemn, in the strongest terms, the recent circular of the Mark Grand Lodge, in which a premium (so to say) is offered to R.A.M.'s to desert their allegiance, and offering to give, at half-price, spurious and counterfeit Ark Mariner degrees.

"It is urged that the recognition of a supreme jurisdiction over the R.A.M. degree would be an anomaly. It is scarcely more so than the recognition of an authority over the Mark degree. While, however, fully admitting the right of Royal Ark Mariners elsewhere to place themselves under the jurisdiction of their respective Grand Lodges, where such Grand Lodges recognise the Royal Ark Mariner degrees, the G.C. of R.A.M. has simply to vindicate the time-immemorial supremacy of the Grand Lodge of R.A.M., and to maintain its right of authority over the order, and to protest against the unwarrantable aggressions which are threatened by the G. Mark Lodge.

"The G.C. of R.A.M. is most sincerely anxious that brotherly friendship and mutual good feeling

should subsist between all Ark Mariners as individuals; but the G.C. of R.A.M. can in no way recognise the warrants or certificates issued by the G. Mark Lodge.

"I am, Sir and Brother, yours fraternally,
M. A. LOEWENSTARK,
Grand Scribe.

"To the Grand Secretary,
G. Mark Lodge, London."

*Treaty between Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners and
Grand Mark Lodge.*

In accordance with the terms of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners of England and Wales, the Colonies, and Dependencies of the British Empire, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on the 6th day of July, 1871, appointing the M.W.G.C., Bro. Morton Edwards, the R.W.D.G.C., Bro. Major Finney, and the V.W.G.S.W., Bro. J. O. Oxland, its representatives, a letter was addressed to the M.W.G. M.M.M. Bro. the Rev. G. R. Portal, M.A., by whom the following brethren were appointed as the representatives of the Grand Mark Lodge, viz., V.W. Bro. F. Binckes, G.S.; V.W. Bro. J. Stevens, P.G.J.O.; and W. Bro. R. W. Little, P.M. No. 1; and the said six duly authorised representatives of the respective Grand Lodges met at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 21st day of June, 1871, when the following resolutions were severally and conjointly agreed to, viz.:-

Article 1.—The Grand Mark Master shall be regularly enthroned as Grand Commander of Royal Ark Mariners in the existing Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners of England and Wales, the Colonies, and Dependencies of the British Empire.

Article 2.—On the enthronement of the Grand Mark Master as aforesaid in Article 1, a deed which shall have been previously executed shall be handed over by Bro. Morton Edwards, surrendering to the G.M.M., as G.M. M.M. and G.C. of R.A. Mariners, and his successors, all claims to power and authority over the degrees of Mark Man, Mark Master, Excellent Master, Super-Excellent Master, and Royal Ark Mariner, now vested in him, the said Bro. Morton Edwards, by virtue of a warrant dated 24th of November, 1793, and under a deed executed in his favour by the late Grand Commander, Bro. John F. Dorrington, on the 13th May, 1870, such surrender as aforesaid to be endorsed on the warrant of 24th November, 1793, and a copy of such deed of surrender to be attached thereto.

Article 3.—The Mark degree to be thenceforth the supreme jurisdiction.

Article 4.—The title, "Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners of England and Wales, the Colonies, and Dependencies of the British Empire," shall be changed to that of "Grand Ark Council," for the working of the Ark degree attached to the aforesaid jurisdiction.

Article 5.—By the enthronement of the Grand Mark Master as aforesaid in Article 1, the appointments of all present and past Grand Officers shall be confirmed, and they shall take rank and precedence as Past Officers of the Grand Ark Council.

Article 6.—The liabilities and assets of the Grand Lodge of Royal Ark Mariners shall belong to and be vested in the supreme jurisdiction as aforesaid.

Article 7.—Pending the ratification of this treaty, no further warrants shall be granted by the present Grand Commander of Royal Ark Mariners, nor shall any warrant for working the Royal Ark Mariners degree be issued by the Grand Mark Master.

Article 8.—This treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties on or before the 1st day of August, 1871.

Given under our hands, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, London, on the 6th of July, 1871.

(Signed) MORTON EDWARDS, G.C.
E. H. FINNEY, G.G.C.
J. O. OXLAND, G.S.W.
Representatives of G.L.R.A.M.

(Signed) FREDK. BINCKES, S.S.
JAMES STEVENS, P.G.O.
R. WENTWORTH LITTLE, P.M. 1.
Representatives of G.M.L.

THE FREEMASONS' LIFE BOAT.

The regular monthly meeting of the Committee was held at Br. Forster's, Railway Tavern, London-street, E.C., on Thursday the 3rd inst. There were present: Bros. A. E. Harris (in the chair), S. Davis, Gottheil, C. C. Taylor, John Boyd, H. M. Levy, Mortlock, Dairy, N. Gluckstein; visitors, Bros. Swallow (382), P. Davis (141), Ralph Levy (Texas).

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Bro. S. Davis proposed, and Bro. Boyd seconded that Bro. M. Davis, P.M. 205, be accepted as a member of committee, which was carried.

Bro. Taylor proposed, and Bro. Gottheil seconded, that Bro. Mortlock be entrusted with the duty of carrying out the wishes of Bro. W. J. Hughan. This was also carried.

A letter from Bro. Henry Chapman, Hon. Secy. of the "City of London Masonic Life Boat Fund," and a copy of a resolution of that committee, proposing an amalgamation of the two funds was laid before the meeting, and after mature consideration it was resolved to accept the proposition, on certain conditions, to be discussed at a special meeting of

both committees to be held on the following Thursday at 8 p.m.

The financial position of the committee stands as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Acknowledged in THE FREEMASON	389	0	0
Grand Lodge of England	50	0	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Lodge, No. 24	2	2	0
Provincial Grand Lodge of Cornwall	3	3	0
Frederick Lodge of Unity, No. 452	2	2	0
Per Bro. Page...	0	12	0
Bro. Ash, 179...	0	5	0
„ Mander, 121	0	1	0
„ M. Davis, P.M. 205	1	1	0
„ W. Bartlett, 141	0	2	6
„ W. Woodman, 157	0	5	0
„ J. F. Hume, 51	0	2	6
Per Bro. H. M. Levy	1	1	0
Total	449	17	0

**ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE BOAT
INSTITUTION.**

On Thursday, 3rd August, a meeting of this Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi, London, Thomas Chapman, Esq. F.R.S., V.P. in the chair. Richard Lewis, Esq. Secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting to £51 were granted to the crews of Lifeboats of the Institution for services rendered during the past month. The Lifeboat stationed at Bude Haven, on the coast of Cornwall, proceeded out in reply to a signal from the yacht Hattie, of Cromer, during a strong wind from the N.N.W. Twice the Lifeboat was beaten back by the rough seas, and one of the crew, whose heart failed him, had to be put ashore. His place was, however, readily supplied, and after nearly an hour's labour the breakers were passed, and the yacht was reached, when her owner and crew of two men were taken out of the little vessel, which was towed in by the boat. The courageous owner of the little craft, Mr. Abel Tillett, spoke highly of the behaviour of the crew and of the noble Lifeboat, and gave the men £5 in addition to what they would receive from the Institution. The Fishguard Lifeboat, the Sir Edward Perrot, went off to the aid of a sailing boat which had drifted out to sea, having on board two lads, who were unable to manage it. The Lifeboat on reaching the boat took in tow that boat and another which had come to its assistance, and brought them safely ashore. The Chichester Harbour Lifeboat, Undaunted, was launched on signals of distress being shown by a dismasted vessel, which proved to be the brig Hope, of Portsmouth, during a very strong wind from S.W., and in a heavy sea. The Lifeboat remained alongside until the weather moderated, and a steam-tug was enabled to take the vessel and crew into Portsmouth. The Kingsdown, North Deal, and Broadstairs, Lifeboats also proceeded out to the Goodwin sands in readiness to aid vessels which had gone ashore there; but happily there was ultimately no necessity to call their services into requisition, the vessels being enabled to get away from their dangerous positions. Other rewards were likewise granted to the crews of shoreboats for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1,228 were also made on various lifeboat establishments, while various works at a cost of £374, were ordered to be carried out at other Lifeboat stations. A contribution of £800 has been received from J. M. S., which was to be appropriated in providing a very fine new Lifeboat for Wexford, to be named the Ethel Eveleen, after his little girl. J. M. Hetherington Esq., of Manchester, had just given a donation of £115 10s in aid of the general funds of the Institution. The Ancient Order of Foresters had presented the sum of £100 as their contribution of the past year, in aid of the support of their two Lifeboats, named the Forester, and the Foresters' Pride, which had been provided by them, and which were stationed respectively at Newquay, Cardiganshire, and at West Hartlepool. A new Lifeboat had recently been sent by the Institution to Dungeness, Kent, and was to be publicly named and launched there for the first time on the occasion of the Regatta. Reports were read from the Inspector and the Assistant-Inspector of Lifeboats to the Institution, on their recent visits to different Lifeboat stations. The proceedings then terminated.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly-celebrated ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues immediately on application lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, endue the vessels with the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confer on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh in place of that which has become diseased. Holloway's pills, simultaneously taken, much assist the ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together, these medicines act like a charm; no invalid, after a fair trial, has found them fail to relieve his pain, or completely cure his disease. The combined beneficial action of the ointment and pills, in all disorders, is too irresistible to be withstood.—[Advt.]

Foreign Masonic Intelligence.

NEW ZEALAND.

[From the *Weekly Herald*, Auckland, N.Z.]

The ceremony of the presentation of a jewel by the brethren of the Masonic Lodge Beta to Past Master William Cumming took place at Hamilton, in the Episcopal Church, where the Venerable Archdeacon Pritt, after reading the service of the day, delivered a very eloquent and impressive sermon, dwelling particularly upon the essential characteristic of Masonry—charity: the charity that suffereth long and is kind, that vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up.

Past Master McPherson addressed the assembly informing the initiated that the worthy recipient of this honourable distinction had, during the period of five or six years in which the lodge had been in existence, occupied the Worshipful Master's chair four different terms, in addition to holding the various offices of Treasurer, Warden, and Secretary. That he had performed the duties of those offices with an earnestness and zeal which gained for himself the approbation of his brother Masons. That they had resolved upon making this presentation public in order that all men might know that Past Master Cumming was a good Mason, and, as an inevitable consequence, a good man.

Past Master McPherson concluded a fervid address by saying: "I earnestly pray that the Most High may be pleased to grant you long life, health, and strength to wear your jewel, and that you may arrive at the summit of Masonry by passing through the speculative degree of this mortal life to that glorious and celestial lodge where the grand password of the Almighty Architect will procure you admission, and with whom peace, order, and harmony will eternally reign."

Senior Past Master Beere, with a few congratulatory words, affixed the jewel to Bro. Cumming's breast, who, in returning thanks, attributed his success chiefly to the cordial support of the other officers and the wise councils of the Past Masters.

After a Masonic prayer and hymn, and the benediction by the Venerable Archdeacon, the proceedings terminated.

The musical part was kindly conducted by a lady, who presided at the harmonium, and largely contributed to the interest of the ceremony. The jewel, a very massive one, consists of the square and compasses, with the rising sun in the centre, and bears upon its reverse side the following inscription: "Presented to Bro. P.M. Cumming, as a mark of respect, by the brethren of Lodge Beta, 450 I.C., 1871." The assembly of members and others not connected with the Craft in the church was moderately large. Outside the church a torchlight procession was formed, and the brethren returned to the Royal Hotel, where dinner awaited them.

In connection with the above event, invitations were issued for a quadrille party, which proved to be one of the best yet witnessed in the Waikato district.

MASONIC FESTIVITIES.

**PICNIC OF THE HUMBER LODGE, No. 57,
HULL.**

The eighth annual picnic in connection with the Humber Lodge has afforded unusual enjoyment to upwards of 170 of the members and friends. On the morning of the 2nd instant the party started from the lodge-room to enjoy a delightful drive, by Hesslewood, skirting the pretty village of Welton, and on to Brantingham Thorpe, the seat of Christopher Sykes, Esq., M.P., P.G.S.W. of the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, who had in the most generous manner placed the whole of the extensive park and grounds in the hands of the W.M. of the Humber Lodge, with a *carte blanche* to inspect the conservatories and house, which had been recently honoured by a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of St. Albans, and party. The grounds are charmingly situated on a slope commanding an extensive range of views over a well-cultivated country, stretching to the banks of old Father Humber, and across whose broad bosom are seen the wolds of Lincolnshire, forming a *tout ensemble* of rural beauty rarely surpassed. On arrival, dancing to an excellent quadrille band commenced, and croquet and other games were maintained with spirit during the happy hours.

The whole party dined together, under canvas, presided over by the W.M., Bro. W. Tesseymann, supported by Bros. Dr. Bell, D.P.G.M.; Dr. Hay, Anthony Bannister, and J. Wilson, P.P.G.S.D.'s; Michael W. Clark, P.P.G.J.D.; William Needler, I.P.M., and Thirling, W.M. 250; G. C. Roberts, P.P.G.R., the Town Clerk, and other distinguished brethren, with their ladies.

Poetry.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER.

A SACRED SONG.

Beautiful Summer ! thy glorious days
And lingering sunsets bright,
With the varied charms that the season displays,
Fill our senses with purest delight.
Father, we thank thee for each sweet scene,
For the balmy zepthers and the sky serene.

Beautiful Summer ! the lovely flowers
That 'broider the emerald sod,
Or sparkle like gems in our garden bowers,
All lead our affections to God.
Father, we thank Thee for gifts so fair,
For the flowers that point to Thy watchful care.

Beautiful Summer ! thy bright hours pass,
The pleasures thou bringest us fade,
The enjoyments we hope to partake of, alas !
Are soon lost in the Autumn's deep shade.
And our lives, like thy months, are approaching
their close,

As day is succeeded by evening's repose.

Beautiful Summer ! thy bright hours teach
An eloquent lesson of love,
Inviting the Christian in prayer to beseech
God's blessing from mansions above.
Father, we bless thee for Summer days,
Hear our hymns of thanksgiving, our songs of
praise.

AGNES S.

THINK OF THE DEAD WITH AFFECTION

Think of the dead with affection,
Look back with a tear on the past,
On those hours of enjoyment and fondness,
Which, alas ! were not destined to last.
Think tenderly, too, on the kindness
Thou, perhaps, hast received from that one
Who has quitted earth's trials for ever,
Whose labour in this world is done.

Think of the dead with affection,
Recall not each blemish and fault,
But rather their good deeds endeavour
In memory's shrine to exalt.
Think, too, of the love and devotion
That perhaps they once cherish'd for thee,
And remember from errors and failings
No mortal existing is free.

Think of the dead with affection,
And pray that their souls are at rest ;
That their spirits have reach'd that bright haven
Which forms the last home of the blest.
Oh ! think of the dead with affection,
Look back on their memory with love,
And pray for the bliss of reunion
In our Father's bright mansions above.

AGNES S.

AGE OF MASONRY.—From a recent statement in a Moscow paper, it seems that St. John's Lodge, No. 3, of that city, has recently celebrated the 80th anniversary of its existence, it having been erected by charter from King Malcolm, in 1060. We should like to see the muster roll of that lodge, beginning more than eight centuries ago, and running along with the ages to the present time. What kings and kingdoms have risen and fallen since the gavel was first sounded in its East. How the world has changed, and what progress has been made in science and art. Eight hundred years in the lifetime of a lodge !—*The Keystone.*

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS

For the Week ending August 19, 1871.

MONDAY, AUG. 14.

Chap. 720, Panmure, Horns Tavern, Kennington.
Strong Mañ 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. 15.

Board of General Purposes, at 3.
Lodge 435, Salisbury, 71, Dean-street, Soho.
Chap. 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.
Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
Royal Union Lodge of Instruction (382), Hotel de Cologne, 60 and 61, Haymarket, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottlebrune, 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, Goodman's-yard, at 8.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Lodge 619, Beadon, Greyhound, Dulwich.
,, 1320, Blackheath, Royal Standard, Blackheath.
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. 17.

Chap. 742, Crystal Palace, Clarendon Hotel, Anerly.
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.

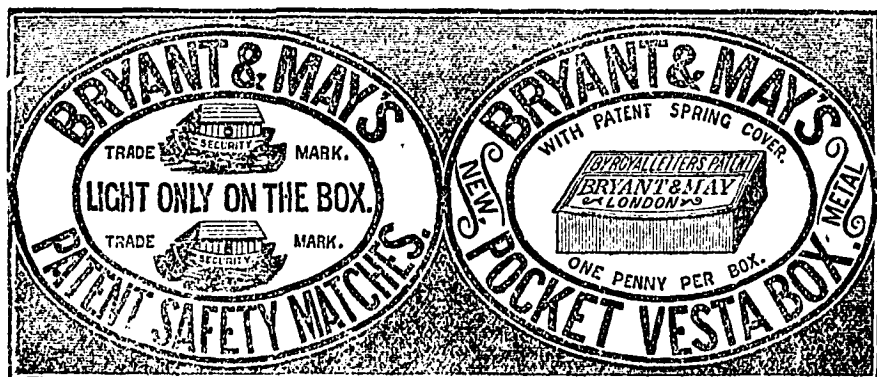
FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

House Committee Boys' School.
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.
St. James' Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8.
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. 19.

Lodge 1185, Lewis, Nightingale Tavern, Wood Green.
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.

SMALL-POX, FEVERS, AND SKIN DISEASES.—The predisposition to is prevented by Lamplough's Pyretic 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.]



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