

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Footsteps of Freemasonry 131
 Freemasonry and Israelitism 132
 Presentation of the Robert Wentworth Little
 Testimonial 132
 Presentation of Testimonial to Bro. J. Rowe, Sec. 105
 Masonic Ball at Torquay 134
 CORRESPONDENCE
 The Aggression of the Grand Chapter of
 Scotland on English Mark Masonry..... 135
 Masonic Tidings—British, Colonial and Foreign..... 135
 Poet Masons 136
 Freemasonry 136
 CRAFT MASONRY:—
 Metropolitan 138
 Provincial 138
 ROYAL ARCH:—
 Provincial 138
 Mark Masonry 139
 ORDERS OR CHIVALRY:—
 Red Cross of Constantine 139
 Annual Festival of the Royal Arch Chapter of
 Improvement 139
 Masonic Meetings for next week..... 141
 Advertisements..... 129, 130, 141, 142, 143, 144

THE FOOTSTEPS OF MASONRY;

OR,

FREEMASONRY IN RELATION TO AUTHENTIC HISTORY.

By W. VINER BEDOLFE, M.D., J.W., 1329. Hon. Secretary Sphinx Lodge of Instruction.

Before recommencing the explanation of the remaining "fragments," we may in passing remark that several points would have been brought more prominently forward, but from a desire to avoid opening out the interior of Masonry, for from what has been already said it is evident that the externals of our calling do not necessarily convey any knowledge of the inner manifestations.

It might for instance have been more dramatic to have imagined an F.C. presenting himself to the S.W., or his deputy, sitting beneath the depicted emblem of the "Ear of Corn and Fall of Water," at the foot of the winding staircase which lead to the "Tablinum or Inner Chamber." In this position, as he demanded of him *Quid Velis?* (What do you want?) we might curiously listen to the reply "*Tribesthai.*"—(I desire) to be winnowed or tried, and there seems little doubt but that the modern word is derived from this ancient form.

I remark here that I shall shortly have to call attention to a sign in common use amongst the Romans, and holding a precisely similar signification amongst ourselves. This sign, in my opinion forms definitely and logically an indisputable link between Roman times and our own,—between us and them—and could by no other means have got into Masonry except by actual tradition.

Although most important, it will, on the above mentioned principle, be merely simply referred to in due course, and without other remark.

We have already referred to the "Cowan," who prowls without, and to the "Tyler" who guards our gates; the next personage to be explained should be the

INNER GUARD.

There is, however, no record of any such officer in the ancient collegium or lodge.

The one who nearest seems to approach to that office was the *Precon*, *Herald*, or *Crier*, and who still exists in the College of Cardinals—the undoubted "analogue" of the College of Augurs.

The ancient *Precon* had to announce the ceremonial entry of the person admitted, whether candidate or otherwise, and to proclaim the edicts of the W. Master, *ad urbem et orbem*, or as St. Paul hath it, not merely "to those within," but "to those without." We may state that it is very remarkable how this sentiment of "those within" and "those without" pervaded the ancient Roman world.

At the present day a R. C. Bishop, however appointed or elected, cannot enter canonically into office until he has been invested and officially proclaimed or praconised by command of the Pope, the Pontifex Maximus, the W. Master of the College of Cardinals, where the ancient term of *Præcon* is still retained.

As, however, Masons do not proclaim their acts to the external world, but only amongst themselves, the Inner Guard may be considered as the modified form in which the ancient "precon" has come down to our days.

DEACONS.

The office bearers of this name, in Greek, *διακονοι*, are not difficult of identification. It is, however, although ancient, an ecclesiastical term, the root *κοιτω*, being an old Ionian or Italian word, and signified those who served the table at meals.

Thus at the feast of Cana of Galilee, the *διακονοι*, or Deacons, are especially mentioned, we must bear in mind that at this epoch the Jews had become Romanised in their manners, for instead of eating the Passover with staff in hand and shoes on feet, the beloved disciple reclined "*more Romano*" on the bosom of his master.

In this case we may infer that, as it is distinctly stated, that the "Deacons" obeyed the *Αρχιερακλειτος*, or Worshipful Master of the feast, so evidently the custom of the Romans was that a Deacon was one who obeyed in private, or semi-private, or social assemblies, the commands of the Worshipful Master, as now with us.

Having thus far completed the offices, before proceeding to the highest among them viz., the Wardens or Tribunes, and the W. Master, let us, going from grave to gay, dally a short time longer in the flowery mead of research, and discourse a little concerning our clothing.

"Whose primitive tradition reaches
 As far as Adam's first green breeches."

for so says Butler.

We have hitherto considered Masonry in its political organization and philosophical tendencies, but we must not forget that it has also a milder and more social aspect; a lively and festive character, dear to us all, and this we must associate with our garb, the emblem at once of labour, innocence, and joy. Let us then at once come to

THE APRON.

The gown makes the Monk, and the apron the Mason; and it is not in modern times only that the question of vestments has agitated the public mind.

The Romans were a gowned, or *gens toga* nation, and despised the Gauls, who, like the moderns, were a *braccata*, breeched, or *culotte* nation. We, as masons follow really and literally a more ancient custom than either; for although we may look upon the Apron as the badge of a working mason, yet, like many other things in

our mysterious Craft, it has a secondary or emblematic meaning, and there is little doubt that our curt habit had its origin in primeval innocence, and *Pandæan measures*, when wild in woods the naked savage ran.

In studying a mixed institution like our own, a full solution of its origin is not to be obtained by looking at it in its purely civil character, and a study of the "sodalities" of Rome, which although religious in their origin, had the elaiac element developed in, or associated with them, throws light upon it. These associations were all accustomed to their festive meetings when the good brethren did not fail

"To mix frugality with wine

And honest mirth with thoughts divine."

Cicero, Aulus, Gellius, and others refer to these associations, but Horace uses the term *sodales* to signify a festive companion, an incident of his finest odes.

As an example, let us take the *Lupercælii*, an association connected with the grand Roman festivals to the God Pan. This Sodality, or brotherhood, derived its origin from the ancient priests of Pan; two of its lodges were very ancient, a third was established in the time of Cæsar, and called hence the Julian. Marc Antony, the great Consul, the lover of Cleopatra, and for whose sweet sake he lost the world, was the first master.

Cicero in his "Oration for Cælius" speaks of them thus, "Nor am I startled at his saying, that Cælius was his mate at the Lupercal festivals, for the institution of those meetings is *more ancient than that of government and laws*. Its odge fellows not only mutually accuse each other, but in their accusations mention even their very bye-laws, as if they feared any one should not discover that they belonged to this brotherhood."

I fear, indeed, we sometimes copy this original a little too closely, for a quaint old author remarks, "they had, it seems, an odd and savage custom of exposing one another's faults, and even professed that members of their societies acted consistently with the laws of their association when he endeavoured to blacken his brother *Lupercus.*"

It was in his capacity as Master of a Lodge of the *Lupercælii*, that Mark Antony, at the head of his brethren in grand procession, and, as it is expressly stated, wearing aprons of goat-skin offered the kingly crown to Cæsar.

"You all did see that in the Luercpal,
 I thrice presented him a kingly crown,
 Which he did thrice refuse."

Now this was not only a sodality or brotherhood, partaking as such in our own characteristics, claiming and acknowledge to be ancient, governed by bye-laws, and each member owing special duty to his fellows. But for us, their special characteristic was that they were literally clothed with white aprons of goat skin, and that Mark Antony and his procession actually wore such on on this world-renowned occasion.

The Apron is the oposite to the *Cingulum* or girdle of the soldier, the one being a military, the other a festive decoration.

This characteristic of white aprons of goat-skin they bore from the period of their introduction into Italy by Evander before the building of Rome, and continued until the brotherhood was formally dissolved by the Emperor Anastasius

in the sixth century after Christ, the era of the Saxon Heptarchy.

Here then is an instance of an institution performing mystic, social, and festive duties, in white aprons, for a period of 1300 years, and after that time, the custom of the apron doubtless lingered long, traditionally handed down by the "Old Mortalities" of the period, as a badge of festivity and brotherhood.

It is in memory of these ancient and mystic festivals we still continue its use, and although we do not as in banquets of old.

"Braid our locks with Ivy twine
Breathing perfumes, dropping wine."

yet wearing that time-honoured ensign, we still drain a bumper to the memory of Auld Lang Syne; and some, unwisely lingering after the Tyler's toast may, even drink like Monks of old to "one saint more."

Truly then may we designate the Apron as more ancient than the Roman Eagle, more honourable than the Garter or any other order in existence, being (in memory of that Silver Age whence it originated) the Badge of Innocence and the Bond of Friendship, and such may it ever remain.

In our next we hope to continue the "Fragments."

FREEMASONRY AND ISRAELITISM. AN EPITOME OF BRO. CARPENTER'S ARTICLES ON THIS SUBJECT.

BY W. E. N., No. 766.

I am glad to find that the suggestion of an epitome or *resumé* of the articles lately published on the above subject in the *Freemason* meets with the approval of Bro. Carpenter, and I greatly regret to learn that he feels unable to accomplish this task himself, and am heartily sorry for the cause he assigns for his inability.

As I have offered to prepare this *resumé* for publication, in the event of Bro. Carpenter being unable to do so, I will endeavour, to the best of my ability, to redeem my promise. I must, however, claim your readers' indulgence, especially that of Bro. Carpenter, for any shortcomings.

People usually do not peruse scientific, literary, or historical works, as they do works of fiction or amusement. The student of the former, frequently finds it necessary to refer back to previous pages for more certain information, or to correct, modify, or confirm impressions on some particular point.

Unless an ample index or *resumé* of the contents of the book be provided, the search for a particular part, contained perhaps, in a few lines, will be very tedious. Hence good indices are very useful, in fact are almost indispensable for scientific works and books of reference. Now Bro. Carpenter, in the 25 articles that have appeared in the *Freemason*, under the above heading, has collected a vast array of evidence, and has supported his conclusions by a number of very ingenious arguments; but as this evidence, and these arguments, and the facts deduced therefrom, are spread over twenty-five numbers of the *Freemason*, and extend over some six or seven months of time, the difficulty of mastering all the details will be self-evident. It is satisfactory to find that Bro. Carpenter's articles on this most interesting subject are to be collected and published in the form of a book or pamphlet, to which, no doubt, an ample index will be appended; but as all the readers of the *Freemason* may not purchase Bro. Carpenter's book, it will be convenient for those, who do not do so, to have such an epitome of the articles that have appeared in the *Freemason* as will enable them to refer back for more ample detail if desired.

To this end it is proposed to take the articles *seriatim*, refer to their date of publication, and give an epitome of the facts and statements set forth; but omitting, as a general rule, the arguments upon which the conclusions are founded.

In Art No. 1, published May, 27th, 1871, the writer commences by pointing out as a remarkable fact, that numbers of professing Christians in the United Kingdom, America, the British Colonies, France, Germany, and elsewhere, have adopted a system (Freemasonry) which is obviously founded on Judaism or Israelitism. No person is now prepared to carry the origin of the Craft to a period anterior to the Christian Era, and yet the ritual of Freemasonry is based on Judaism. Much labour has been thrown away in attempts to identify ancient peoples with Freemasonry, but its origin can be plainly fixed in Christian times, and among Christian people. How is it then that Freemasonry, its traditions, ceremonies, and ritual, are rooted in Judaism? The Saxon branch of the Teutonic race have great tenacity of will in holding to opinions, convictions, and principles, and no revolution has ever been effected among them until after long conflicts and much suffering. How comes it then that a Christian people do not scruple to accept obligations based upon a Jewish foundation? The solution of the problems full of interest, and points to a conclusion of high import.

No. 11. June, 3rd.—The consideration of this problem furnishes one link in a chain of circumstances which leads to the conclusion, that we (the English and some other European Nations) bear a close affinity to the Hebrew race. The whole history of Israel, and the prophecies pointing to the future of this people, are amongst the most wonderful works of God.

In treating of the subject, two things are taken for granted.

1. That the conquest of the kingdom of Israel by Assyria is an authentic history.
2. That the prophecies of the Old Testament, relating to this people have been, or will be fulfilled.

Here follows a short review of the history of Israel; Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob were powerful Princes or Emirs. They were Chiefs, Priests, and Judges over their families, which (with their dependants) formed large bodies of persons.

The twelve sons of Jacob ruled their families in like manner, but when their descendants increased in numbers, they formed distinct tribes; each having a prince as its ruler. This form of government exists at the present day among the Arabs, and was maintained by the Hebrews even in Egypt. On the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, the worship of God was so connected with the political structure of the nation, that Jehovah became their Law-giver, Judge, and King. The laws were unalterable, and without the sanction of Jehovah no important measure could be undertaken.

When the people took possession of the Promised Land, they settled down under their princes or heads of tribes, with a divinely appointed judge as chief magistrate or supreme ruler.

Getting tired of this form of government, they ultimately set up a king and elected Saul to reign over them. The kingly power did not remain long in Saul's family, but was, by God's direction, conferred upon David, who, after a struggle of some years with family of Saul, was proclaimed king over "all Israel." David's reign was a glorious one, and his victorious arms extended the empire to the Euphrates. He then desired to build a temple to God, but this honour was reserved for his son, Solomon, who built a magnificent temple, which was the glory of the empire, and dazzled all strangers.

Solomon's reign was also a glorious one, until it became tainted with idolatry, when it degenerated, and at length, under his son Rehoboam, the empire collapsed, and was broken up into two kingdoms, known afterwards as Judah and Ephraim or Israel. The two kingdoms were perpetually striving for the mastery under their respective kings, Ephraim representing the revolted ten tribes, and Judah the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, who remained faithful to the house of David.

No. 111. June 12th 1871.—The disaffection

of Ephraim and the northern tribes having grown in Solomon's prosperous but burthensome reign, culminated under his successor, and under the guidance of Jeroboam, Ephraim took the lead and split the empire in two. A jealousy between the two nations ensued, and continued for many years, and although both were God's chosen people, they frequently were guilty of idolatry, more especially the revolted ten tribes, who trusted the downward course of impiety and sin, until the Israelitish kingdom was finally destroyed by the Assyrians, and the principal inhabitants were transported to the river Kur, which runs into the Araxes, and empties itself into the Caspian Sea. After the lapse of a few years Shalmanezar carried away the rest of the people to Halah, Habor, and Gozan, in Media and Assyria. Thus Ephraim or "the Kingdom of Israel," was utterly destroyed 258 years after the revolt and, 722 B.C.

The kingdom of Judah was not so utterly depraved, and although it frequently relapsed into idolatry, many of the kings punished and endeavoured to extirpate this sin. Wickedness and rebellion against God, ultimately, however, obtained the upper hand, and the nation was punished by being invaded by Nebuchadnezzar, who destroyed the Temple at Jerusalem, carried away all that was valuable, together with many of the Hebrew nobility, including Daniel and his three friends. A remnant of the people were left under Zedekiah, who plotted with Egypt and rebelled against the King of Babylon, and they were in the end utterly destroyed, 387 years after the revolt of the ten tribes, and 134 years after the destruction of the kingdom of Israel, 588 B.C. In the kingdoms of both Judah and Israel a succession of bold honest prophets re-proved and warned both kings and people, but with no useful result. The captivity of Judah was unlike that of Israel; that of the former was only to last for 70 years, and under Cyrus, King of Persia, the people were allowed to return to their own land. The temple was re-built and the Jewish nation re-established, but although the nation never relapsed into idolatry they fell into other sins, for which they were again punished by being utterly uprooted under Vespasian, A.D. 70. They have not been destroyed, but are now dispersed throughout the whole civilized world, waiting for their restoration, while Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, and Rome no longer exist as nations, they having mightily oppressed God's people; while the Persians who showed them kindness, still remain an established kingdom.

PRESENTATION OF THE ROBERT WENTWORTH LITTLE TESTIMONIAL.

On Saturday evening last, a company of forty brethren assembled at a banquet at the Cannon-street Hotel, to present the testimonial (which we announced a fortnight since, consisted of a splendid clock and a purse of 300 sovereigns) to Bro. Robert Wentworth Little for the services he has rendered the cause of Freemasonry. About two years ago it was suggested that such a testimonial should be subscribed for, and the movement received the support of ourselves, and our old Masonic contemporary *The Era*. The matter was taken in hand by some energetic brethren, and a committee was formed, of which Bro. John Hervey, G.S., became Treasurer, and Bro. John Thomas Moss, the Secretary. The difficulties which beset any new undertaking are well known, but the perseverance of the brethren who took this matter in hand, and the magnificent amount of £300, with a surplus to purchase an enduring memento of the respect of the subscribers was raised. As no testimonial is supposed to be properly presented without some accompanying conviviality, the necessary "go" was given to the Little testimonial, as we have said, by a banquet, and it would be unfair to pass over the event without our presenting a verbal testimonial to Bro. Spencer, the proprietor of the Cannon-street, Hotel, and his manager, Bro. Davies, by saying that a better supplied or better served banquet we have never partaken of. The company who assisted at the ceremonies of banquet and presentation comprised Bro. Colonel Francis Burdett,

Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, who presided as chairman, and Bros. John Hervey, George Kenning, H. C. Levander, Charles Cooté, Barnett, John Boyd, W. Carpenter, Stedwell, W. Smeed, Magnus Ohren, Horsley, A. Thiel- lay, John Coutts, James Brett, W. Roebuck, George S. Slater, Williams, Hurlstone, H. G. Buss, Major Finney, T. Finney, junr. F. Davison, Odell, Thomas, S. Rosenthal, Thomas W. White, Taylor, T. Cubitt, D. D. Beck, Brown, J. Adlard, W. H. Scott, G. Scott, John Cockburn, T. B. Yeoman, H. Parker, John J. Moss, and H. Massey. Bro. Little occupied a seat immediately on the chairman's right, and Bro. F. Davison took the vice-chair. In the course of the evening the following telegram, dated 7.45 p.m., was received from Bro. W. J. Hughan, Truro:—"Sorry I cannot be present. Warmest congratulations to Bro. Little. Hearty good wishes to brethren, and success to Freemasonry every where."

When the cloth was removed and grace sang, the toasts were introduced.

The Chairman said, although he was chairman of a very large and pleasant party he did not think it was necessary to inflict long speeches upon the company. They were met together to pass an agreeable evening, and for one other particular purpose, at the same time they met as Masons, and a convivial party of Freemasons never met without drinking, as the first toast, "The Health of the Queen." They all felt how much they were indebted to her, and how much they might hereafter be indebted to her and to her son, the Prince of Wales, who had lately passed through a most critical illness. We hoped to see him in public amongst us again soon, not only as Prince of Wales, but as a brother Mason. He coupled the two names in one toast so that he might not trespass on the brethren's time.

The Chairman again rose, and said it had seldom fallen to his lot to have the opportunity either of proposing a toast, or making a proposition similar to that which he was now going to submit to the brethren; and he felt that he encountered some difficulty in performing the duty which devolved upon him, because, as the representative of every brother present, he was obliged to do his utmost, thoroughly to embody their feelings in what he had to say. He felt that every one would wish all his own sentiments to be conveyed with respect to the benefit that had been conferred upon themselves and the Craft at large, by one who, he was happy to say, was present on his right hand, and was their guest. That guest had served the Masonic Order with the greatest ability, and the greatest kindness. Though he (the Chairman) had started with a short speech, he must trespass on the brethren's patience and indulgence now, because he could not do justice to the subject he had in hand in an effectual manner, if he was very brief. On this account only he would almost have preferred that some other brother who was more eloquent than he—should have taken the President's chair. (cries of "No, No.") He was much obliged for their kindness, but while almost wishing that another brother should have presided, he felt that no brother's speech would have been dictated by greater feelings of admiration of Bro. Little than his. Still they must not measure his feelings by his poor language, and he would not delegate the privilege of presenting the testimonial to any one else. He had great pleasure in proposing "The health of Bro. Little." He might, perhaps never have the opportunity of doing so again in public, and in conjunction with it, expressing the gratification he had in presiding over a company, who confessed Bro. Little's merits, and were desirous of rewarding them. Very likely many of the brethren were aware of his feelings towards Bro. Little. He had had the pleasure of knowing him for some time: many of the brethren perhaps had known him longer and much better, and could better appreciate his worth and excellence than he; but he should be very sorry, when he had the opportunity of expressing his feelings, not to do so. Many brethren no doubt would be glad to express theirs, but as he had been honoured with the position of Chairman he hoped that what he said would be taken as conveying all their views. He had just said he had known Bro. Little some time; he must make that observation that the more he

knew of him, the better he liked him. He looked on him, not only as a brother in the Masonic order, but as a brother in the world in general, for he had instructed them to do what they could for the welfare of others. In their intercourse with him they had experienced a sincere feeling of fellowship from him—a feeling which they felt happy to return to him again as far as lay in their power. He would be happy to say much more of Bro. Little, if he was not present, but even in his presence he would not refrain from saying, he had done everything in his power to promote the interest of the order, and every thing for his brethren individually and collectively. His kindness, beneficence, and general behaviour to all was what the brethren appreciated most highly. He (the Chairman) had great pleasure in presiding on this occasion; he had never occupied a chair with greater pleasure, and he now begged to hand to Bro. Little, in the name of all the brethren a purse, of 300 sovereigns and a handsome clock, the inscription upon which Bro. Moss, the Secretary to the Testimonial Fund, would read. (Great cheering). The presentation was made in recognition of Bro. Little's services to Masonry, and as a return for the kind behaviour he had shown towards all the brethren.

The Chairman then presented the purse of sovereigns, and Bro. Moss read the following inscription on the plinth of the clock:—

"Presented, with a purse containing £300, to Bro. Robert Wentworth Little, P.M. 975 and 1273 P.Z. 177 and 975, Provincial Grand Secretary, Middlesex, by several brethren, in token of their high admiration of his personal qualities, and in recognition of his ability and zeal in promoting the interest of Freemasonry in all its branches.

"COL. FRANCIS BURDETT, P.G.M. Middlesex.
"JOHN THOMAS MOSS, } Hon.
"HENRY C. LEVANDER, } Secs.
"JOHN HERVEY, Grand Secretary of England,
Treasurer.
"February, 1872."

The chairman said the purse containing the sovereigns had been made and presented gratuitously by Bro. Kenning, to whom they were indebted for a like kindness when a Testimonial was given to Bro. James Brett.

BRO. LITTLE.—Most Worshipful Chairman and Brethren,—To some extent I feel myself in the position of the member of the House of Commons who rose for the first time to make a speech, and who said, "Mr. Speaker, I rise, impelled by a sense of the duty I owe to my constituents"—but found he could get no further, and ultimately felt himself bound by a sense of duty to his constituents to sit down. Well, sir, I rise with some diffidence, but I cannot say I appear before my constituents, but I can say I meet here my friends. There is not one here to night of whom I cannot say it; in fact, their presence is evidence that they are my friends. They have evinced that good, true, masonic feeling which every brother ought to have towards another, so long as he pursues the path of duty, and acts honourably and uprightly to all men. But, sir, my difficulty increases when I approach the subject which you have so gracefully alluded to, and when I give to the Subscribers, the Committee, and the Brethren present my sincere thanks for their kindness. Brethren, the Right Worshipful Chairman has told you the brethren represent much larger numbers than those who attend here to-night. I have to thank you, brethren, as representing them, the committee, and the masons generally, for the magnificent token of their esteem and regard which has been presented to me. Whatever services I may have rendered to the cause of Freemasonry, however great you may have been pleased to think them, I have considered them but slight. I fear they have been over-estimated; and I cannot see why I should have been deemed a fit recipient of such a testimonial. However, Right Worshipful Sir, and brethren, as it has pleased you and others to present me with this testimony and mark of your esteem, I must tender to you, and through you to them, my heartfelt thanks for the compliment paid to me. I accept it, sir, as an evidence of that boundless good-will which has been one of the tenets of our ancient order, and receive it as a stimulus to greater exertion in my

future career. I shall strive to be, if possible, more deserving than I may have been in the past I have occupied, more deserving of the estimation and confidence which has been this day reposed in me. I will only say I will not detain you longer. You have justly said that long speeches were to be deprecated on the present occasion. I can only tender you, from the bottom of my heart, my thanks and gratitude for that estimation and affection which has been manifested towards me this evening. (Great applause.)

Bro. Davison proposed "The health of the Chairman," testifying, at the same time to his merits as a mason, and to the readiness with which he came forward to assist the Little Testimonial movement when it was set on foot.

The Chairman said he was much gratified with the kindness of the brethren. Although he had done what he could to support the movement, he could have done very little without the assistance of others. A great many brethren round the table had aided him materially; but it was labour well bestowed, for no one had assisted him in the order more than Bro. Little. Not only so, but Bro. Little had brought him forward in a manner that could not be done by any brother in the Craft. Several of the brethren at the table had contributed their services to the same end, and to all of them he felt himself indebted for his position of Grand Master of Middlesex. Bro. Hervey, Bro. Little, and Bro. Moss took a leading part in the work. The province had to be established, and that entailed great difficulty and trouble. Middlesex was now in a position which nobody could regret; and no one would deny that it was standing, well as compared with other provinces. It was a great honour to be the Provincial Grand Master of Middlesex, and while he occupied that distinguished position he should devote his attention to promoting the prosperity of the province.

The Chairman then proposed "The health of the Treasurer and Secretary, Bros. John Hervey and John Thomas Moss," and informed the brethren, that the time, trouble, and expense of getting the testimonial up were incalculable.

Bro. John Hervey said he had a very small interest in this toast. He had had very little to do, but that little which consisted in acting as Treasurer to the Fund gave him great satisfaction to have it in his power to do. He had a fancy for supporting all who did their duty. He knew and felt that Bro. Little had done his duty; therefore he had supported him, and on the same should continue to support him. (Cheers). They, the subjects of this toast, must be very much gratified with the result which had been attained. For himself he should have been sorry indeed if a good result had not been obtained. It would have been a grievous thing if it had failed. He had played a subordinate part. The giant's part had been played by Bro. Moss, which was quite right, as he had appliances at hand which others he had not, and a purse at hand which they had not. Bro. Levander was an able coadjutor of Bro. Moss, as for myself, continued Bro. Hervey, laughing, I have made a fortune out of the money during the time it had been in my hands. I have profited most largely by the interest I have received on the deposits; and I am gratified at any rate that the cheque which was included in the purse this evening could not be handed over without me. (Cheers and laughter.) I do hope that the cheque will be paid when it is presented, because if not I shall be placed in an unfortunate position. (Cheers).

Bro. J. T. Moss in responding said although he had experienced a good deal of labour in working this movement it was to him a source of great pleasure.

Before he undertook the duties of Secretary he did not know he should have to write to so many brethren. When he wanted some circulars Bro. Kenning printed a thousand, all free of expense, too, which would show what were his sentiments towards Bro. Little. Bro. Kenning expressed those sentiments in words, and said he believed him to be the right man in the right place. He afterwards printed another thousand circulars, and in the end another thousand. Bro. Kenning had also advertised the Testimonial, and he (Bro. Moss) thought injustice would be done to Bro. Kenning if his liberality were not made known.

Bro. H. C. Levander also replied, but could

not pretend to have done nearly so much as Bro. Moss, but he had done what he could, and introduced the movement to the attention of many brethren.

The Chairman proposed "The health of Bro. Davison, the Vice-chairman."

Bro. Davison in reply said he had spent a very pleasant evening. He would have been sorry to miss it, and should look back on it with great delight.

The Chairman next gave "The Press," coupling with it the name of Bro. Kenning.

Bro. Kenning, in thanking the Chairman and brethren, stated that though a newspaper proprietor he was not yet used to respond at dinners for this toast. He had started *The Freemason* at considerable expense, because he believed a suitable organ for the craft was not at the time in existence, and he had had a long and tedious time to wait while it established itself on a footing which encouraged him to hope it would pay. Brethren who had not tried the experiment had no idea of what the cost of a newspaper was; but he might inform them that unless a man had a large capital at his back; unbounded energy, and dauntless courage, it was no use attempting to establish one. Fortunately, he had capital; no one accused him of want of business energy; and he thought the brethren, if they knew the trials an uphill working of a newspaper entailed, would not think him egotistic if he laid claim to some courage in treading fearlessly forward. *The*

The Chairman at this point retired, and deputed Bro. Hervey to succeed him.

Bro. Hervey proposed "The Charities of London, especially those of the Masonic Order."

Bro. F. Adlard acknowledged the toast.

"The health of those brethren who have written on Freemasonry," was afterwards proposed, and Bro. W. Carpenter responded, after which the company separated.

The musical arrangements were under the able direction of Bro. H. Parker, and the songs sung during the evening were "The Tempest of Life," by Bro. Moss; "My Father's Apprentice," by Bro. Magnus Ohren; "Mistress Malone," by Bro. Horsley; "Sunny Days will Come Again," by Bro. Parker; "When other Lips," by Bro. Moss; a comic song by Bro. Charles Coote, and the "Red Cross Song," by Bro. H. Parker.

TESTIMONIAL TO BRO. J. ROWE, SEC. 105, PLYMOUTH.

A strong muster of the officers and brethren of Lodge Fortitude, No. 105, assembled at the Globe Hotel, Plymouth, on the 21st. instant, for the purpose of paying a tribute of esteem and regard to their tried and valued Secretary, Bro. James Rowe, and presenting him with a purse of thirty guineas, as a small recognition of his services.

The Worshipful Master, Bro. Martin Williams, presided, and after the brethren had done ample justice to the good things of this life, admirably put on the table by Bro. Watts, the usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and suitably responded to.

The Worshipful Master requested the V.W. Bro. R. Rodda, P.M., P.P.G.R., to propose the toast of the evening, and to make the presentation, and who, on rising, said:—Worshipful Master and brethren,—At your command, I rise to execute a very pleasant duty in acknowledging the meritorious services of V.W. Bro. James Rowe, P.M., P.P.G.T., who for upwards of 24 years past, has been the industrious, indefatigable, and eminently successful Secretary of Lodge Fortitude, now numbered 105 on the roll of the United Grand Lodge of England, and although it would have been more satisfactory to me, had some more worthy brother been selected to perform this office, who would render it more efficiently than I can possibly do, yet I will not hesitate to say that I yield to none in my desire to pay a tribute of respect to the distinguished Masonic abilities of our excellent brother, and to join my song in the united and harmonious chorus of Lodge Fortitude, and shout "Thus shall it be done unto the brother whom the Lodge delighteth to honour." I think it is not always in the best taste to laud and magnify a person in his presence, or expatiate on and extol the Masonic merits of

a brother other than in his absence; but the brother whom we have met this evening to honour is an exception to the rule, if ever the rule afforded one.

On the escutcheon of his Masonic career for nearly 50 years past, has been sculptured in such bold relief, "that he who runs may read," that motto dear to every true and faithful brother of the mystic tie—namely, strict and unflinching fidelity to the principles of our illustrious order. By a long and consistent life he has thoroughly proved his attachment to our hallowed institution, and for a quarter of a century has his flag been hoisted at the mainmast of the good old frigate to which we are all proud to belong. Through evil report and through good report, in sickness and in health, in adversity and in prosperity, under the murky clouds of an obscure sky, as well as in the bright sunlight and azure firmament, he has illustrated the Duke's motto, "I am here." He has stuck faithfully to the old craft and kept her afloat, and during the whole period to which I have referred, no Master has left the chair without acknowledging a debt of gratitude to Bro. James Rowe, and without admitting that whatever success crowned his year of office, it was in a great measure due to the unwearied services and untiring zeal of the excellent Secretary. Few Secretaries have evinced such peculiar aptitude for the office, as that for which our Brother James Rowe has acquired so just a reputation. During the two years I had the honour of filling the chair of Lodge Fortitude, I had frequent and ample opportunities of acquainting myself with the great correspondence and heavy responsibilities which devolved upon the Secretary, and of witnessing the unwearied zeal and unabated perseverance with which he devoted himself and his valuable time to Freemasonry in general, and to Lodge Fortitude in particular. And it is to testify the high estimation in which he is so deservedly held, and to mark their appreciation of his worth, that the Worshipful Masters, Past Masters, and Brethren of Lodge Fortitude have met this evening to present him with a small tribute of their regard and esteem. (Turning to Bro. Rowe) And in asking your acceptance of this gold, my dear brother, it by no means represents our measure of your worth. You are now seventy-four years of age, you have passed the time allotted by Heaven to man, and we should deeply regret your passing away from amongst us without evincing some slight recognition of your most valuable services; and although we hope that you may yet live many years to afford us your counsel, instruction, and assistance, which you are so admirably qualified to do, we also sincerely pray that when you shall lay down your working tools to resume them no more, when the building of this life shall be completed the last stone fixed with shoutings of grace unto it, and the clarion of death shall sound to call you hence, then may the spirit of the blessed be near you to waft your enfranchised soul to the abode of everlasting peace. May the portals of the everlasting mansions in the Grand Lodge above be thrown open to receive your disembodied spirit, and may the first sound that falls upon your ears, as you enter that blissful region, be the voice of your Great Grand Master, welcoming you with the crowning plaudit of "Well done." There may you—

"Rest with the saints whose race is run,
Whose virtues track their flight to Heaven,
The goal is gained, the battle won;
To the him palm, the crown be given,
Which conquerers in that region wear,
Where all is lasting, bright and fair."

Bro. Rowe replied in a feeling and impressive manner, recognising the kindness of his brethren as most gratifying to himself and his family. He also gave some statistics of the lodge, and the friends present afterwards spent a right genial and pleasant meeting.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast, tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epp's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

TORQUAY ANNUAL MASONIC BALL.

The second ball under the auspices of St. John's Lodge, (No. 328), Torquay, was held on Monday, February 12th, in the Bath Saloon, and proved the most successful ball that has taken place in Torquay during the present season, there being 300 present. The arrangements were everything that could be desired, and reflected great credit on the Committee:—Bros. D. Watson, W.M. 328; T. Olliver, I.P.M.; I. Chapman, 18°, S.D.; H. Day, Steward; and F. M. Millar. The railway accommodation enabled those from Plymouth, Exeter, and other parts to arrive and depart in good time, showing that nothing had been left undone to make the whole a success, which it proved to be. The room was beautifully decorated with Masonic devices, emblems, flags and flowers. Over the entrance doors were the mottoes, "Virtue, Honour, and Mercy," and "Truth, Peace, and Concord." The room used for last year's ball, was on this occasion appropriated for refreshments, and was amply furnished with the choicest viands and wines, which drew forth the praise that follows such sumptuous preparations. The dancing commenced at ten o'clock, and was preceded by the brethren forming a guard of honour to the Lady Patronesses as they entered the ball room. The brethren in their various Masonic uniforms, ranging up to the 32°; in connection with the rich military and naval costumes of the officers in Her Majesty's service, together with elegant dresses of the ladies, made up one of the most brilliant scenes ever witnessed in Torquay. Bro. Henry Round's Quadrille Band, gave forth those strains of music that secured the approbation of those who triphed the light fantastic toe. Among those present we noticed:—

LADIES.—Baroness Burdett Coutts, the Dowager Lady Erskine, Miss E. Erskine, Lady Maria Crosse, Lady Macgregor, Lady Theresa Boyle, Miss Boyle, Lady Bishopp, Miss Bishopp, Lady Colquhoun, Miss Agnes Temple, Miss Kate Temple, Mrs. Col. Kirkman, Miss J. Hinton, Mrs. and Miss Hearder, Mrs. T. Oliver, Misses and E. Haswell, the Misses Clarke Jervoise, Miss Maude Kenny-Tynte, Mrs. Easton Cox, Mrs. Boyd Fawcett, Mrs. Cosway, Madame Garcia, Madame Mistowski, Miss Swete, Madame Von D'Orlick, Misses M. and E. Bradford, Misses Vicaray, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Misses Robertson, Miss Pynsent, &c.

GENTLEMEN.—Lord Houghton, Major-General Sir George Macgregor, K.C.B.; Colonel the Hon. Dalzell, C.B.; Hon. S. Skeffington; Hon. R. Pynsent, Z.C.; Bro. L. P. Metham, D.Prov. G.M. of Devon; Bro. I. Latimer, (Mayor of Plymouth) Prov.G.Sec. of Devon; Hon. E. Ewitt, Major Leith, Bro. Major Shadwell, H. Clerk, Prov.S.G.W. of Devon, 32°; Bro. J. Oxley Oxland, 32°; Bro. Col. Elliott, Prov.S.G.W. 30°; Col. Campbell, Col. Kirkman, Col. Cuppage, Col. Gardener, Dep.-Controller Penno, Bro. Capt. Boyd Fawcett, K.T. General Stockman, Captain A. N. Clay, (79th Cameron Highlanders), Captain Gordon Money, (79th Cameron Highlanders), Bro. J. C. Curtice, Prov.G.S.B.; Bro. S. Jones, Prov.G.S.D., 30°; Bro. J. Chapman, 18°; Bro. Captain Costley, R.A.; Bro. Easton Cox, K.T.; Captain Jenkins, Captain James Brown, Captain Patterson, Captain A. F. Perkins, Captain and Adjutant Phillips, R.N.; Bro. Captain W. H. Haswell, R.N.; Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Captain Cookes, Captain Heyland, Captain Morton Pitt, Captain Miller, Captain Moray Browne, (79th Cameron Highlanders), Captain Applin, Captain A. Cary, Captain Bloxland, Captain Magor, Captain John Costley, R.A.; Captain Southerby, Lieutenant Thomas Martin, Bro. D. Watson, W.M. 328; Bro. Thomas Oliver, I.P.M. 328; Bro. J. Westhead, Dr. Radcliffe Hall, Dr. Macgregor, Dr. Rawlins, Dr. Ramsay, Dr. Brooking, Dr. Maryarti, March Phillips, Esq., J.P.; C. Birch, Esq., Octavius Toogood, Esq., Bro. Signor Garcia, Bro. J. Ingle, Senr. H.R.A.; Dr. H. Gaze, Bro. J. Greenfield, Prov.G.J.D. of Devon; H. W. de Schmidt, Esq. Bro. Mons. J. Mistowski, Mons. H. Velthusen, F. Campbell, Esq., Mr. Donald Macgregor, Bro. W. Hearder, Bro. B. Fallwood, Bro. F. M. Millar, Mr. Cecil Clerk Jervoise, &c.,

Original Correspondence.

THE AGGRESSIONS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF SCOTLAND ON ENGLISH MARK MASONRY.

SIR AND BROTHER.—A curious document has lately come into my possession which throws considerable light on the estimation in which the Grand Chapter of Scotland was held by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as lately as 1818, twenty-one years later than the date of the present minute book of the Mark Lodge at Bolton. The notion of a modern body, so utterly repudiated by the Masonic authorities in Scotland, claiming to interfere with the ancient and independent Mark Degree in England, is so inexpressibly ridiculous, that one wonders the absurdity does not strike our worthy neighbours themselves—unless it is true, as Sidney Smith once said, that a surgical operation is necessary in order to get a joke into the head of a Scot. The following extracts will speak for themselves.

First comes a long remonstrance from the then newly established Grand Chapter of Scotland, dated July 20th, 1818, to the Grand Lodge of Scotland, beginning thus—

“Most Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.—It is with surprise we hear that a law has been passed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, excluding from the right of sitting or voting in that body, all Masons who may hold offices in Masonry that acknowledge a higher degree than the three first.”

Next comes the action taken by the Grand Master of Scotland on the memorial of the Grand Chapter.

At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, held in Freemasons' Hall, this 3rd day of August, 1818—

“The Grand Secretary stated that he had received a letter from a Mr. M. Pringle, Recorder Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland, enclosing a communication, subscribed by certain persons as the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Most Excellent Grand Principals of the Supreme Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland; Whereupon James Allan Macnochie, Esq., R.W. Proxy for Mother Lodge, Kilwinning, stated; That as the Grand Lodge acknowledged no higher Degree or Order of Masonry, than that of St. John's, consisting of Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason; and as the Grand Lodge had even by her standing laws, strictly prohibited all Masonic communication with any such pretended higher Orders or Degrees, he would object to any such communication being either received or read. And accordingly he moved that the communication in question be rejected without reading. This motion was seconded by Bro. James Dallas, Esq., R.W. Master of Canongate and Leith, Leith and Canongate Lodge. Bro. George Burnet, Esq., R.W. Master of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, seconded by Bro. James Neilson, Esq., R.W. Proxy for New Abbey Lodge, moved that the communication should be read; and the vote being put ‘reject,’ or ‘read,’ when 51 voted reject, and 32 read. The communication was therefore rejected by a majority of 19.”

Yours fraternally,

AN ENGLISH MARK MASTER.

BRO. A. M. SILBER, of the Tuscan Lodge (of the well-known firm of Silber and Fleming, Wood-street, City), has been elected an Associate of the Society of Civil Engineers. Last year that gentleman read a paper on a new description of light, which if carried out in railways and places where gas cannot be easily obtained, will be a great boon, not only from the saving of expense, but also from the brilliancy of light exhibited. The various trials at several public places has been a great success; and the very elaborate and talented paper read by him before the Society was listened to with great attention, and that gentleman, it is hoped, will reap a reward, not only in an honorary sense, but also in a pecuniary one, which he so well deserves, not only from the simplicity of his invention, but also for the talent shown in its development.

Masonic Tidings.

BRITISH, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

TURK'S ISLAND.—The annual installation meeting of the Forth Lodge, No. 647, (E.C.) was held at the Masonic Hall, in Grand Turk, Turk's Island, when the W.M. elect, Bro. John T. Astwood, S.W., having been regularly installed Right Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, was pleased to appoint the following brethren to be his office-bearers; viz:—Bros. C. R. Hinson, I.P.M., Treas; James Maclean, S.W.; Edwin J. Astwood, J.W.; Joseph A. Gardiner, Sec.; James W. Milbourne, S.D.; Michle Victoria, J.D.; Henry Kennedy, I.G.; James Astwood, and T. J. Godet, Stewards; Anthony Francis, Tyler.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Masonic Ball, (for the benefit of the poor of all kinds) was held at the Greek Theatre, under the patronage of the Dist. G.M., Bro. J. P. Brown, and under the auspices of the four lodges working under the English constitution, was attended by upwards of 300 persons, and went off with great eclat. The theatre was prettily decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a brilliant *tout ensemble*. In the intervals light refreshments were served to the ladies. Dancing commenced shortly after 9 p.m. and continued until five o'clock in the morning.

A Masonic Lodge is in contemplation at Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, the supposed primitive abode of man, where there is, already, quite a number of Freemasons, among whom are some Persian Mussulmans. The Chief Minister of the Shah of Persia, the Commander-in-chief of his army, and many other of his highest functionaries belong to the order. It is believed that a lodge will soon be founded at Teheran, the capital of Persia, if, indeed, one does not already exist there, under the Grand Orient of France.

Another lodge (English) is about to be founded in Jerusalem, the ancient city of Kings David and Solomon. The Consul of the United States of America has taken the initiative in its formation. Besides a goodly number of resident brethren there, Jerusalem is annually visited by travellers of all faiths and nationalities, who are Freemasons; thus the great order of universal brotherhood, after making the circuit of the entire world, returns to the scene of its primitive creation, and the Temple of Solomon will once more shed light upon the footsteps of Freemasons. The “Jerusalem Lodge” is to contain as much of the ancient fragments of the “Lodge of Solomon” as can be collected together. The cedars of Mount Lebanon will furnish its working tools; Joppa and Baalbek will lend their aid in the reconstruction of the edifice; and Hiram, King of Tyre, live in the memories of those who humbly imitate his faithful career in life, as well as in his faith.

Notwithstanding the misconceptions existing among many Mussulmans of Turkey regarding the principles of Freemasonry, it gradually recommends itself to their better opinion. It tends very much to dispossess them of their great animosity against men of all other religious bodies than their own. It is to this hostility that may be attributed the slow progress made amongst Mussulmans in mental culture and improvement, even in the arts and sciences of other peoples and countries. Everything, therefore, which tends to dispel it, must be a great advantage to them; and it is only when it has been removed, and religious hostility fades away before the genial light and warmth of one universal brotherhood, that there will exist not only harmony between the Moslem and men of all other faiths, but a sincere sympathy among them.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—*St. James's Lodge* (No. 448).—On Tuesday, January, 30th, the annual festival of this lodge was celebrated at the Freemasons' Hall, St. John's Place, Halifax, where there was a numerous attendance of brethren. Prior to the banquet the lodge was opened in the three degrees by Bro. J. Ibbertson, W.M., and after the transaction of business Bro. W. F. Wilkinson was duly installed W.M. for the ensuing year by Bro. Normanton, P.M., P.P.G.S.D., assisted by Bro. F. Waddington, P.M. of the Saville Lodge, Elland, who conducted the installation ceremony in an excellent manner. The W.M. then proceeded to invest his officers, Bro. R. Jessop being conducted to S.W.'s chair. Bro. A. Matthewson, J.W.; Bro. T. Whitaker, S.D.; Bro. Taylor Wheelhouse, J.D.; Bro. C. T. Rhodes, I.G.; and Bro. J. Greenwood, P.M., Tyler. The lodge having been closed the brethren dined together in the dining-hall, the W.M. presiding, being surrounded by Bros. H. Gaukroger, W.M. of Probitry, No. 61; W. H. D. Horsfall, W.M. of De Warren Lodge, and several visiting brethren. The loyal and masonic toasts were proposed by the chairman, that of the Provincial Grand Master and Officers of the Province being responded to by Bro. Normanton, P. Prov. G.S.D., and Bro. Fred. Whitaker, Prov. G.S.D. The “W.M. of St. James's Lodge” was proposed by Bro. Ibbertson, P.M., and received with hearty cheers, to which the chairman responded. The “Installing Officers” was proposed by the chairman, responded to by Bros. Normanton and Waddington. The “Past Masters of St. James's Lodge” was proposed by Bro. Matthewson, to which Bros. E. Walshaw, P.M.; Normanton, P.M.; Lupton, P.M., and Ibbertson, P.M., responded. “Our Visiting Brethren” was introduced by Bro. E. Walshaw, and replied to Bros. Beaumont and Mackenzie, of the Saville Lodge, Elland; Sutcliffe P.M., Todmorden; Hartley, Todmorden, and Belton. “The Senior and Junior Wardens and Officers of St. James's Lodge” was proposed by Bro. Lupton, P.M. and responded to by thy Wardens. “The W.M., P.M., Officers and Brethren of the Lodge of Probitry, No. 61,” was proposed by the chairman, and gracefully responded to by Bro. Gaukroger, W.M. of Probitry. “The W.M., P.M., Officers and Brethren of the De Warren Lodge, No. 1302,” proposed by the chairman, to which Bro. W. H. D. Horsfall, W.M.; J. Firth, P.M.; and F. Whitaker, P.M. responded. “The Masonic Charities” was proposed by Bro. T. G. Knowles, responded to by Bros. E. Walshaw, and Normanton, who spoke of the value of Masonic institutions, and felt sure that the brethren could visit the Schools and the Home for Decayed Masons they would be induced to assist those institutions more liberally. Bro. F. Whitaker also responded, and spoke of the large amount of good done by those institutions. He had taken a great pride in them, and not only in them, but in other charitable institutions at home. For some time he had made a practice of devoting a certain percentage of his income to these charities, and he never yet felt, however, much he had given, that he was the worse; on the contrary, the more he gave the more he seemed to receive. But that was not his sole motive; he was sure that to assist such institutions was to act on the true Masonic principle, which blessed both the giver and the receiver. He urged all the brethren to adopt the same plan, and they would never regret it.—The toast of the “Poor and Distressed Masons” was given by the chairman. The evening was very pleasantly spent, several songs and recitations being given.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Liver Complaints and Disorders of the Bowels. It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtue of this Medicine, in the treatment of all affections of the Liver or irregularities of the Bowels. In cases of depraved or superabundant Bile, these Pills taken freely, have never been known to fail. In Bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, but they should then be taken rather sparingly, for every every medicine in the form of an aperient requires caution when the Bowels are disordered, though a more gentle or more genial aperient than these Pills in moderate doses has never yet been discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions they not only cure the complaint but improve the whole system.

NOTICE.

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

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

United States of America.

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

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.

The following communications unavoidably stand over:—Grand Lodge of Scotland and Reform, by Bro. J. Hughan; Aids to Study, by Bro. W. Carpenter; Consecration of Lodge, No. 1384, Widnes; W. L. A. 30°; Plymouth; Reports of Lodges, 289, 1208, 185, 1235, 88, 960, 224, (S.C.); Provincial Grand Lodge of East Lothian; Mark Lodge, 60; Knights Templar Encampment, Newport; Europa Rose Croix Chapter, Gibraltar; Consecration of Huyshe Chapter, Rose Croix.

ERRATUM.—Page 119, column 2, line 30, for *Strand* read *Grand*.

The Freemason,

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1872.

The Freemason is published on Saturday Mornings in time for the early trains.

The price of the Freemason is Twopence per week; annual subscription 10s. (payable in advance.)

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

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

POET MASONS.

It is a somewhat curious fact that few of our great poets appear to have been members of the Masonic Fraternity, and that still fewer seem to have added to the poetic literature of the Craft.

This is the more remarkable, when we consider that the traditions of Freemasonry offer a fitting field for the imagination, and that some of its legends convey philosophical instruction under the fanciful guise of allegory and parable.

True, we possess one gem of poetic lustre in Duganne's "King Solomon's Temple," and it is a specimen which at once attests his scholarly attainments and masonic zeal. It is also true that Burns's "Farewell," and Rob Morris's "We meet upon the Level and part upon the Square," are each perfect in their way; but when we have mentioned these, we may be said to have exhausted the list of masonic lyrics which the Craft will not willingly let die.

These somewhat desultory utterances make us lament that none of the masters of song have favoured us with a more exhaustive production on so worthy a theme as Freemasonry, which combines the romances and mythicism of the past

with the matter-of-fact realities of the present. It is, however, gratifying to know that one of the sweetest and purest poets of the day is a true and practical Freemason—that one who can kindle dazzling thoughts at the fire of his own heart and brain is also one who can spread the cement of brotherly love, as a fellow labourer in our midst—that the work of Freemasonry is to such a mind a congenial and pleasing task, because he believes it to be consistent with man's highest and holiest aspirations.

It will be within the remembrance of our readers that we hailed the appearance of Bro. William Sawyer's first poetic volume, "Ten Miles from Town," with sincere sentiments of pleasure and delight. As far back as the 1st May, 1869, we bore testimony to his genius in the following words:

"In Bro. Sawyer we recognize a true poet, one of the gifted few who possess the faculty of penetrating into the inner life of man, and revealing its mysteries of cloud and sunshine, of hope and joy, or of doubt and darkness." How well our eulogium was merited, time has already proved, and the latest creations of Bro. Sawyer's opulent muse will still more amply justify our somewhat prophetic praise.

From a perusal of his last work, "The Legend of Phyllis," with "A Year of Song," we have risen with feelings of unalloyed satisfaction, and we may fairly add that some of its conceptions surpass in colour and brilliancy nearly anything that we have seen in the wide range of modern poetry. Bear witness the following passage, which describes the meeting of the Prince Demaphöon, the son of Theseus, with the Royal Phyllis:—

"She, in her queenly splendour girt about,
Went forth to meet him. And Demaphöon
Uplifting eyes, beheld her as she moved,
Regal, with scintillant glint and interglow
Of blending gems. Wound gold about her brow,
The gold of gathered tresses woven fair,
Glittered for diadem. Around her feet,
Wide as a wave, a robe of shimmering sweep,
Purple and gold inwoven, thread for thread
Sparkled its shining way. Enmeshed in light,
Her bosom netted in a diamond net
Shone pearl-wise, and for girdle, glittering
With gems through all its undulant length, a snake
Of triple coil circled her waist and lolled
A heavy head with onyx aspic eyes.
So moved she lustrous, gleaming in the sun,
In the matched movement of the absolute prime
Of beauty, blossom-brief, and in the touch
Of its own ripe perfection perishing.
So glorious drew she near Demaphöon,
Who, unregardful of aught else, beheld
Her face, and looking in her face, saw youth
And beauty shining in the light of youth,
And seeing loved."

We shall resume our consideration of Bro. Sawyer's exquisite poems next week.

FREEMASONRY.

BY BRO. J. P. B.

To limit Freemasonry to any portion of time, or to restrict it to any portion of the globe, is to deprive it of the universal interest which its principles have always possessed in the opinion of mankind. The name which it bears is calculated nevertheless to convey a very inadequate definition of its real character and objects. Indeed, it wants one of a more significant analyzation, and better calculated to bear with it a more satisfactory explanation. And yet, when properly interpreted

even its name will be seen to denote that it does clearly refer to the nature and principles of a world-wide institution.

The Almighty Creator, not only of this world, but also of the entire universe which surrounds it, is called its *Architect*. Architecture, or the art of constructing habitations for man, must have been the very earliest one to which the minds and thoughts of the offspring of Adam and Eve ever turned, after leaving the temporary abode prepared for them, previous to their creation, by the Almighty.

It may be supposed that the progenitors of the human race, in the beginning, had no need of any "house built with hands," and that that they actually did reside very much in the open air, sheltered only by the trees, and couched upon the foliage of the locality, wherever it was, in which their Maker created them. In the course of time, exposure to the elements of heat and cold and the rains, compelled their descendants to endeavour to provide, for these inclemencies, by the construction of artificial covers, in the same manner as the original pair made for themselves clothing from the leaves of trees.

Indeed, the earliest history of mankind is fully connected with nature and its seasons. The rugged surface of the world, and the starry firmament above it, must have deeply impressed the early human inhabitants of our globe.

What we now call civilization, its wants and its vices, were wholly unknown to Adam and Eve, and, unbiassed by almost all of the passions of a confined existence, they were guided only by the ordinary impulses of nature. However, that they knew and fully recognised the Creator of all things, the writers of the Bible clearly tell us, and their earliest attempts at Architecture must have been humble efforts to imitate the works of the Great Architect of everything which surrounded them, and came within the limits of their corporeal powers of vision. If they possessed none of the instruments of Architecture now in use, nature will have suggested to the offspring of Adam and Eve the only rules suitable for the construction of their humble abodes. The branches of trees, as well as their leaves, must have been the first materials used by them for such purposes. Stones and earth would naturally be the next used.

The form of their edifices, such as they were, would, in all probability, be square or triangular and all upright, as a matter of necessity. An entrance would be left for the inmates, probably towards the East, or sun's rising, so that its other three sides would be directed to the West, North, and South points of the horizon. Or, if this disposition of the earliest edifices constructed by human hands is erroneous, the entrance might have been, possibly, placed to the West, and the portion of it occupied by its Architects, in the depths of the enclosure, viz., the East.

As the talent of architecture increased, and became more developed among mankind, an improvement must have been made in the implements used for such a purpose. It may be supposed that, with many, the circular form was adopted in the construction of dwellings, imitations of the visible feature of the surrounding world. The tent still in use among the wanderers of the desert, is of this form, in place of

being square; and no other reason may be assigned for such a shape. The few exceptions which exist to such a theory, would not be alleged as a proof of its fallacy. Indeed, the entire art of architecture, if not a divine one, is at least one based upon nature, and humbly imitative of the works of the Great Architect of the Universe. As it progressed, it, in its highest branches, became still more so, and the sublimity of the domes of the loftest edifices, are only imitations of the greater dome of the Heavens. The bodies of trees, originally used as supports of the dwellings, erected by the earlier architects, became, at a later period supplanted, by stone and marble columns; ornamented by imitations of the branches with which the former were adorned by nature, and the foliage of the more beautiful plants.

In this manner, architecture must have been the very earliest art of mankind, in the beginning of human existence, and has, since then, been progressing down to the present period of its perfection. It is the noblest, the most sublime of all the arts and sciences, and there is, therefore, no need for surprise, that in view of its origin and commencement it should become a mystical one, and its implements, so many symbols, applicable to laws of mortality and Humanity.

For the reasons above stated, architecture, or Masonry, is intimately connected with geology, philosophy, and the divine laws of nature. The Great Architect of the Universe is the author and architect also of the movements of the celestial bodies, the changes of the seasons, the return of day and night, the phases of the moon, and consequently of the divisions of time, into years, months, weeks, days, and hours. *With all of them, Freemasonry is intimately connected.* The whole vast universe is the lodge of the Almighty Architect. This single globe, is the work of His sublime art. The arch of the Heavens is His footstool, and this earth, probably, only one of the infinite atoms composing the columns of His incomprehensibly vast edifice.

The reunions of the Grand Lodges occur during the two poetic seasons of Spring and Autumn, when nature is vivified, and again grows old. It has been most truly stated that nothing in nature is ever at rest. All nature is in movement and only when it stops, life will seem to exist. Even time is said to pass in cycles; to human comprehension, everything in nature is circular, and the ancients, therefore, used the serpent with its tail in its mouth, as a visible symbol of this belief. A ring, placed on the finger of a bride is an emblem of perpetual love and fidelity. The world revolves in a perpetual circle, and so do the stars in the firmament above, which, so we suppose, is the abode of the Divine Architect. Not so do the four seasons, but also the subdivision of the year. It is, therefore, usual for the lodges to meet once a month, thus also showing the connection of Freemasonry with time, and the phases of the moon, and the divisions of the year.

Freemasonry has an intimate connection, also, with man, in the divisions of the time allotted him to live. Youth, maturity, and old age, are clearly pointed out in its three degrees. The rejuvenescence of man is one of the symbols of the Rosicrucians, as fallacious as was the "Fountain of Youth"

so much sought after during the Middle Ages. It was thought that as nature seemed imperishable, and Spring succeeded Autumn and Winter, the fall of leaves followed by returning verdure, that human life, in this world, could be perpetuated or restored by chemical means. Alas! for so much delusion and error. Man is to be born again, but will live in another world; and not in this even will he progress towards a better knowledge of the Divine architecture, to perfection, or retrograde in the degrees of existence. The responsibility of his career in life seems to be left with himself. If he really acquires light, (so to use one symbolic term for knowledge) and is guided by it in the true path, he will rise upwards; if not, he will probably sink beneath his present state. Will he ever be annihilated from existence, or will he be one ejected from within the very Lodge of the Great Architect of the Universe?

Such are the reflections which still, and probably always will, occupy the minds of reflecting men in their search after Divine light.

Freemasonry may, therefore, be considered as a theoretic imitation of the divine art of Architecture, divested of its actual and natural signification, and applied to the equally sublime edifice of man, in the structure of his morality and humanity.

It is a strange though covert fact, that true religions, as well as politics, seem to separate mankind, in place of bringing them together. Fancied inspirations have the effect of creating imaginary convictions of the faculty of judging the beliefs of others. It is a result of human frailty, in man's search of the divine light, to forget that all are the children of our common Creator, who alone knows which of them is right, and which is wrong.

Freemasonry has, for principle, to reject all such vain pretensions in mankind, and to leave the Great Architect of the Universe the only true judge of men's hearts. It enjoins its members to fully recognize the existence of a Divine Creator, and the justice of His providences. It urges the Christian to be a sincere and good one and the same of the Jew and the Moslem, each in their particular faith. It seeks to convert neither the one nor the other from his own convictions. It has no respect for whoever is only tolerant of his peculiar faith. The hypocrite possesses such sympathy. It places all mankind on the one common platform of *brethren*, without any regard to their religion or political convictions. It is enough for the Freemason to meet a brother (and in this view all men are brethren) in distress, in poverty, in suffering, to hasten to his succour, without any regard to his religion, his nationality, or his political creed.

In this manner, it forms an universal brotherhood, among all men who fully recognise one universal God and Creator, under whatever name this may be.

Though some may not be fully aware of this fact, it is the real origin and perpetuation of Freemasonry, and the cause of its extension over nearly the whole of the globe. It cannot be these principles to which the prejudices can be ascribed, existing against Freemasonry in the minds of many persons. They are now too well known, I believe, to have so unfortunate a result. Their tenets are too often visible, in their charities, their

assistance and their sympathy, bestowed upon the poor, and the needy, to have so unfortunate a result. Often, also, the fruits of our institution are unknown to the public,—for Freemasonry seeks for no popularity or commendation.

The real cause of its condemnation, on the part of many excellent persons, is its secret signs of individual recognition amongst its members, and the erroneous interpretations given to its symbols. Innocent as they are, and totally divested of any connection with religion, they seem unfortunately to inspire the most erroneous apprehensions. Innumerable books have been written and published on the real nature and character of Freemasonry, there being now little unknown to the public regarding them, and yet, these harmless signs and symbols cast a dark shade over the whole most ancient institution.

Nothing entirely renders them perfect, and there are unfortunately very many bad Freemasons. Some are intemperate, others immoral, and others again, far from being actuated by the sentiments of universal fraternity which are its very basis, and yet it comprises on the other hand, millions of the highest and best of men. So it is with Christianity. How many there are, who would deem themselves always insulted if their character as Christians were put in doubt, but whose whole actions and lives fully show that they are not actuated by high and true Christian principles.

It is too well known to be matter of any secrecy, that the implements of architecture are used now by Masons as so many symbols of morality. An upright edifice serving as a term viz., an upright man, all of whose acts are square and not tortuous, and in this manner the Square and Compasses are used as so many definitions of what should be the conduct of all mankind in their dealings with each other. If any other benevolent or philanthropic society, should adopt private words, or even signs for mutual recognition, they certainly would have a perfect right to do so.

In the olden times of Christianity, men greeted each other with a holy kiss, in modern days they do so by a mere shake of the hand, as so many tokens of kindly recognition. Why, therefore may not the Freemasons, have a peculiar shake of the hand, by which to recognise and distinguish each other, without increasing the penalty of condemnation on the part of those who are not of the benevolent fraternity? Certainly the outer world is unjust to us, and disposed to judge of us, rather by what they do not know than what they do do regarding our object. When the Christian is seen to succour the poor Jew, or the Moslem to aid the poor Christian, simply because they meet on the common platform of pity, of an universal brotherhood, irrespective of their individual religious faiths, the outer world, which in its narrow sentiments of bigotry and religious pride, considers itself superior to any such sentiments, cannot in its heart condemn us.

Be this, however, as it may, Freemasons, may well afford to disregard opinions based upon so fallacious a supposition. We feel and know that the All Seeing Eye of the Great Architect of the Universe—the Almighty Creator of all men, sees into the very depths of our hearts. He, alone is the supreme judge of our principles, and of our conduct; and we humbly submit them to His all just judgment.

REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

Craft Masonry.

METROPOLITAN.

CRYSTAL PALACE LODGE.—An emergency meeting has been convened for Friday, March 7th, when a special banquet is to be given to Bros. Bertram and Roberts, in recognition of their public and Masonic services at the Crystal Palace.

PANMURE LODGE (No. 720).—This lodge met at the Balham Hotel, Balham, on Monday the 19th ultimo., the W.M., Bro. H. F. Huntley, being supported by Bros. H. F. Hodges, S.W.; T. Poore, J.W.; J. M. Young, P.M., Sec.; H. Payne, S.D.; C. Pulman, J.D.; Lane, I.G.; Holmes, Maddern, Trussler, Lilley, R. W. Huntley, and other members. Visitors:—Bros. James Stevens, P.M. 720, 1216. There being no business, before the lodge, the sections of the third lecture were ably worked, the questions being put by Bro. Stevens. Propositions for initiating at ensuing meetings were taken, and the lodge having been duly closed, the brethren adjourned to supper, and at an early hour separated.

MIDDLESEX.

LEBANON LODGE (No. 1326).—The regular meeting of this flourishing lodge was held on Thursday, 15th inst, at the Red Lion Hotel, Lion Square, Thames Street, Hampton. Bro. Samuels Wickens, W.M., opened the lodge at three o'clock there were present during the afternoon Bros. J. Haywood, as S.W.; J. Catchpole, as J.W.; J. T. Moss, P.G. Steward, Middlesex, P.M., Treas.; F. Walters, P.M. Sec.; J. W. Jackson as S.D.; W. Hammond, P.M., J.D.; J. Pallett, as I.G.; H. Potter, P.M., W.S.; J. C. Sinclair, G. M. Solly, W. Taplin, I. G. Donald, E. Gilbert, J. W. Balwin, J. Wells, J. Greason, E. Hopwood, P.M.; A. Beresford, C. F. Payne, R. R. Millington, W. H. Payne, W. Lyons. The visitors were Brothers J. T. H. Moss, 169; R. R. Mabson, 100; T. Clark, 282; E. Hazel, 569; T. Pallett, 1306. The minutes of the previous lodge and an emergency meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. Ballots were taken for the admission of Brother William Stanton, 525; as a joining member, and Messrs. Woolf Lyon, Robert R. Millington, (Nephew of the late Brother, A. U. Thiselton, Secretary of Boy's School), William F. Payne, and James R. Moore, as candidates for initiation. Brothers W. Taplin, J. G. Donald, and J. W. Baldwin, were raised. Brothers H. Cutress, and J. Greavson were raised, and Messrs. Woolf Lyon, and R. R. Millington, and W. F. Payne were passed, several candidates were afterwards proposed. Bros. Thielley, 145; L. Beck, 205; R. R. Mabson, 100; T. Clarke, 282; T. Pallett, 1306; were proposed as joining members. The business being ended the lodge was closed. Banquet and dessert followed.

DEVONSHIRE.

TOTNES.—Pleiades Lodge (No. 710). The monthly meeting was held at the Masonic Rooms, on Thursday, February, 22nd. Soon after half-past six the chair was taken by Bro. A. B. Niner, W.M., supported by Bros. Wm. Cuming, I.P.M.; T. E. Owen, P.M.; J. Marks, P.M.; Dr. Hopkins, P.M. and P. Prov. G.S.W.; Stafford, S.W.; Preswell, J.W.; Maye, Secretary; Westhead, S.D.; Dronman, I.G.; Taylor, Organist; Fowle, Past J.D.; and other brethren. The lodge having been opened, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, a ballot was taken for Mr. P. David, a candidate for initiation, which proved unanimous in his favour. He was then admitted, properly prepared. The ceremony was very ably conducted by the W.M. especially as it was the first occasion of his performing it, indeed, in points both of style and verbal exactitude, it would be excelled by but few even of long experience. The explanation of the working tools was given by the J.W. the charge by the W.M.; and the lecture on the first tracing board by Bro. Dr. Hopkins. Some important private business was discussed, and the lodge was closed.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—Phoenix Lodge (No. 94).—On Monday evening the officers and members the Phoenix Lodge, No. 94, gave a complimentary dinner to Bro. T. Henderson, P.M., at the house

of Bro. T. Cairns. During the evening Bro. John Potts, *J.P.*, P.M. and P.P.G.J.D., presented Bro. Henderson, in the name of the subscribers, with a handsome gold Past Master's jewel, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Brother Thomas Henderson, P.M., as a token of respect and esteem, by his brother officers and members, and in recognition of his valuable services as W.M. of the Phoenix Lodge, No. 94, Free and Accepted Masons, during the year 1871.

LANCASHIRE (WEST).

LANCASTER.—Lodge of Fortitude (No. 281).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Wednesday evening, the 14th instant, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenæum. In the absence of the W.M., the chair was occupied by Bro. Dr. Moore, G.S.B., the immediate Past Master, who was supported by the following officers and members:—Bros. Edmund Simpson, P.M. and Secretary; W. Fleming, S.W.; Edward Airey, J.W.; W. J. Sly, S.D.; Jas. Taylor, J.D.; R. Gregson, Steward; R. Tayler, Tyler; and others. The usual business having been transacted, the W.M. proposed that an address of congratulation, which he produced and read to the Lodge, be presented to Her Majesty the Queen, and to the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the convalescence of our Royal Brother from his recent serious illness. This was seconded by Bro. Fleming, S.W., and passed unanimously. Bro. Moore's Lecture on Masonic Clothing was, at the request of several members, postponed until the next regular meeting of the Lodge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A special meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge was held at Freemasons' Hall, Leicester, on Friday, the 23rd ult., numerously attended by past and present Provincial Grand Officers, and by representatives of each Lodge in the province.

St. John's Lodge, No. 279, having been opened in the three degrees, the Provincial Grand Master and his officers were received in due form. The Provincial Lodge having been opened, and the roll called, Bro. A. Pell, *M.P.*, Prov. G. Reg., read addresses of congratulation to Her Majesty, and to the Prince of Wales, which had been prepared.

Bro. W. Kelly, Prov. G.M., moved the adoption of the address the Queen, which was seconded by Bro. H. Halford, Prov. S.G.W., and carried unanimously.

On the motion of Bro. A. Pell, Prov. G. Reg., seconded by Bro. Dr. Haycroft, P. Prov. G. Chaplain, the address to the Prince of Wales was also unanimously adopted.

Bro. H. Deane, Prov. J. G.W., proposed, and Bro. Rev. J. Spittal, P. Prov. S.G.W., seconded, that the addresses be signed by the Provincial Grand Master, and countersigned by the Provincial Grand Registrar and the Provincial Grand Secretary, which was carried unanimously.

The Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers, P. Prov. J.G.W., having taken an O.B., as to the government of the province, was installed and saluted as D. Prov. G.M., and expressed his acknowledgments for the honour which had been conferred on him.

A resolution expressive of sympathy with the family of the late Bro. W. G. Palmer, P. Prov. S. G. W., was, on the motion of the Provincial Grand Master, seconded by Bro. Deane, Prov. J. G. W., unanimously adopted. The deceased, who was one of the oldest Masons in the province, was universally esteemed both by his Brethren in the Craft, and the inhabitants generally of the neighbourhood in which he resided.

On the motion of the Provincial Grand Master, seconded by the Rev. W. Langley, P. Prov. S. G. W., and supported by the Rev. J. Spittal, P. Prov. S. G. W., a donation of £5 5s. to the Boys' School, to be made in the name of the Provincial Grand Secretary for the time being, was unanimously carried.

Bro. Duncomb, Prov. G. J. D., desired to express the gratification of the Lodge at the recovery of the Provincial Grand Master from his recent illness. The Rev. J. Denton, P. Prov. S. G. W., also made some remarks to the same effect; after which the Provincial Grand Lodge, and afterwards the Lodge of St. John's, were closed in due form.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of Emergency was held in the Staffordshire Knot Lodge Room, Stafford, on Friday, the 22nd ult. About forty brethren were present, including several of the Provincial Grand Officers.

The Lodge was opened by Bro. Pilling, the W.M. of the Staffordshire Knot Lodge, and the Provincial Grand Lodge, was subsequently opened in due form by the Right Worshipful Brother the Earl of Shrewsbury, Provincial Grand Master, who, on assuming the gavel, was saluted masonically by the brethren.

The Divine blessing having been invoked by Bro. the Rev. Jos. Westbury, Prov. G. Chaplain, the Prov. G.M. called upon him to deliver a short inaugural address on the business which had called the brethren together, namely, the adoption of addresses of congratulation to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, on the recovery of His Royal Highness from his recent severe illness. This having been done, the *Te Deum* was chanted, as well as the 103rd, 121st, and 145th Psalms, Bro. Barlow, P.G. Organist, presiding at the organ.

It is quite impossible, from the crowded state of our columns, to give more than a reference to the subsequent loyal and patriotic speeches which characterised the moving and seconding of the addresses. The noble Prov. G.M. thanked the province generally for the ready manner in which the brethren had joined in their congratulations; every lodge in the province had prepared addresses to her Majesty and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the whole of which, together with the two beautiful addresses from the Province, would be forwarded to the Marquis of Ripon for presentation that evening.

The addresses from the province were then read by Bro. W. Cartwright, P.G. Sec., and (together with those from the various lodges) placed on a table for subsequent inspection by the brethren.

The addresses having been adopted, the R.W. Prov. G. Master remarked that he hoped those lodges which had provided the more elaborate addresses would exercise increased liberality to the various masonic charities, and that those which had not been so extravagant would expend their reserved resources on the same admirable objects.

Bro. Bodenham, P. Prov. S. G. D., then moved that 50 guineas should be presented from the funds of the Provincial Grand Lodge to the Masonic Institution for Boys, on the occasion of the R. W. Prov. G. M. presiding at the Anniversary Festival.

The suggestion was seconded by Bro. Howells, Prov. G. Treasurer, and adopted.

SUFFOLK.

Beccles.—Apollo Lodge (No. 305).—The following reply to an address of congratulation from the W.M. and Brethren of Apollo Lodge, has been received:—"Sandringham, King's Lynn, January 22, 1872. General Sir William Knollys is desired by the Prince of Wales to return to the Worshipful Master and Brethren of the Masonic Lodge Apollo, 305, his grateful thanks for the resolution forwarded to him during his dangerous illness, and for the prayers they offer in it for his recovery. It is with profound thankfulness to the Almighty that H.R.H. is enabled to profit by his restoration to express these acknowledgments.—The W.M. of the Apollo Lodge."

Royal Arch.

CORNWALL.

TRURO.—Royal Cornubian Chapter (No 331).—The companions of this chapter held their annual festival on the 27th ult., at the New Public Buildings. Companion Mayne presided as the installing Z. Comps. T. Solomon was installed First Principal; E.D. Anderson, Second Principal; and Richard John Third Principal; Comps. May and Surpell, Scribes; W. Lake Principal Sojourner; Guy and Griggs, Assistant Sojourners; G. Clyma, Standard Bearer; Crago, Organist; Crago and Modee, Stewards. Comp. E. T. Carlyon, P.Z., was re-elected Treasurer. At the conclusion of the business the companions adjourned to the banquet, which

was served in the supper-room of the lodge by Companion W. Rooks.

DURHAM.

SUNDERLAND.—*Chapter of Strict Benevolence* (No. 97).—The annual meeting for the installation of Principals and the investiture of officers, was held at the Masonic Hall, Park Terrace, on Thursday afternoon, when the following companions were duly installed and invested, viz., George Lord, Z.; M. Allison, H.; W. Liddell, J.; John Lindsay, Treasurer; R. Humphrey, E.; S. P. Austin, N.; J. H. Coates, P.S.; W. I. Chambers and J. Athay, Assistant Sojourners; and J. Thompson, Janitor. The companions dined together after the ceremony in the banquetting room of the hall. There was a good attendance.

Mark Masonry.

WEST YORKSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.

On Friday, the 16th instant, the half-yearly communication of the West Yorkshire Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, was held at the Masonic Hall, Surrey-street, Sheffield, at the invitation of the Britannia Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 53. The R. W. Prov. G.M.M., Bro. Thos. Perkinson, of Halifax, was accompanied by the following officers:—Bro. H. Matthews, Prov. S. G. W., Bro. Allison, Prov. J.G.W., Bro. Roberts, Prov. G. M. O., Bro. Firth, Prov. G. S. O., Bro. Hartley, Prov. G. J. O., Bro. Burgess, Prov. G. Reg., Bro. Cooke, Prov. G. Sec., Bro. Bennett, Prov. G. S. D., Bro. Schofield, Prov. G. J. D., Bro. Horsfall, Prov. G. I. of W., Bro. Holroyd, Prov. G. S. B., Bro. Oakden, Prov. G. St. B., Bro. Whitaker, Prov. G. Org., Bro. Lobley and Bro. Crossby, Prov. G. Stewards, and Bro. Greenwood, Prov. G. Tyler. The Britannia Lodge having been opened by the W. M. and officers, the Provincial Grand Officers were duly formed by Bro. Roberts, acting Prov. G. D. of C., and entered the lodge room, when the Provincial Grand Lodge was properly opened. On the roll of lodges and officers being called over, it was found that one lodge was unrepresented, and seven officers absent from duty. Bro. Wordsworth, D. Prov. G. M., and Bro. Arnitage, Prov. G. D. of C., each sent an apology for their attendance. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, a code of bye-laws, previously drawn up by a committee appointed for that purpose, and circulated throughout the province, was then considered, and, after one or two alterations had been made, duly passed. An invitation to hold the next provincial meeting at Eastwood was then given to the Prov. G.M.M., from the Prince Edward Lodge, No. 14, after which, there being no other business to transact, the Provincial Grand Lodge was duly closed. Bro. Thomas Oakden, Prov. P. G. St. B., presented a magnificent banner and stand, with the arms of the Provincial Grand Lodge thereon, which was cordially accepted. A banquet, presided over by the Prov. G. M., was provided, at which a goodly number was present. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were given and responded to, and altogether a very agreeable evening was spent by those assembled, the Sheffield brethren doing their utmost to add to the pleasure of the visitors.

Red Cross of Constantine.

HAMPSHIRE.

PORTSEA.—*Naval and Military Conclave* (No. 35).—This flourishing conclave assembled in their Hall, Freemasons' Tavern, Portsea, on the 16th inst., under the presidency of the M.P.S., Sir Knight Robinson, assisted by Sir Knight Miller, M.E.U.; Sir Knight McAskie, S.G.; Sir Knight Skevins, I.G.; Sir Knight Howell, Recorder; Sir Knight M. Cormack, Sentinel; Sir Knight Ellis, H. Many other Sir Knights were also present. The conclave having been opened in due form by the M.E.P.S., Bro. H. S. Williams, who had been previously proposed, seconded, and balloted for, being in attendance, was duly installed a Sir Knight of the Red Cross. The charges, the lectures, and the historical orations, were most ably delivered by Sir Knight McAskie. Five certificates were delivered to Sir Knights previously installed. The conclave was closed in due form by M.E.P.S., at 10 p.m., in F.U.Z.

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF IMPROVEMENT.

The second annual festival, closing the second season of this Chapter of Improvement, was held on Thursday week at Freemasons' Tavern, after an evening's work at Freemasons' Hall. The success which was anticipated for the Chapter when it was started, has during the two years of its operation been more than realised, and it is with considerable gratification we have heard that the attendance of the companions desirous of receiving instruction has been both regular and numerous. It appears, however, not entirely to entirely to meet with the approval of the Preceptor of the Chapter, that some of the companions who honoured it by becoming its founders have not further assisted it by attending its weekly meetings, and Comp. Brett, it will be seen, in the remarks he made after the dinner on Thursday night, points this conduct out as a failing. Of course there always two sides to a question, and the companions who are guilty of such lax conduct might perhaps, if they were heard, submit good reasons for their absence. Business engagements may peradventure be more important to them than a knowledge of Masonic working, and they may not feel disposed to let the Masonic world witness their orphans suppliant for relief from destitution occasioned by their parents' too great devotion to the learning or imparting a knowledge of Craft or Arch ritual. Excepting to the Preceptor, unqualified satisfaction has been given to the members. Following in the steps of the Emulation Lodge of Improvement, the Chapter, affording the same sound instruction, hoped the same amount of support. Their hopes have been realised, and comparing roughly the total number of Craft Masons with that of the Arch, the good workers of the Degree are about on a par. The attendance at the festivals of the two degrees, is also comparatively the same, so that they would seem to be running neck and neck.

Among the companions who attended on Thursday week we noticed the Rev. C. J. Martyn (Chairman at the banquet), John Hervey (Treasurer), James Brett (Preceptor), John Boyd, Capt. C. F. Trower (Prov. G. P. S. Hants), James Self, Alfred Clayton, S. Rosenthal, G. K. Lemann, W. West Smith, W. Nicholas, H. Dicketts, W. H. Green, C. Godfrey, H. H. Pearce, C. Saxon Hooper, T. Bull, W. Carpenter, H. Chapman, T. Cubitt, John Coutts, W. Goodyer, Rev. W. Cochrane, R. S. Warrington, G. A. Ibbetson, J. L. Thomas, Bosworth, T. H. Edmunds, J. A. Farnfield, J. W. Barnett, Kingston, T. K. Tippett, Treadwell, R. W. Crane, G. Cooper, R. Wentworth Little (S. E.), Thos. W. White (Asst. S. E.), G. Kenning, H. D'Arcy, Mitchell, C. A. Long, Davis, A. H. Thiellay, W. Roebuck, W. Taverner, Major Firney, Finney, jun., H. M. Levy, Joseph Last, J. K. Stead, J. Warner, D. D. Beck, C. J. Smithers, G. D'Arcy, George States, and H. Massey.

The Chapter was opened by the Companions, with the following Companions as officers:—James Brett, Z.; J. Boyd, H.; H. Dicketts, J.; G. K. Lemann, N.; R. Wentworth Little, E.; W. West Smith, P. S.; James Self, 1st A.; W. H. Green, 2nd A.; and John Coutts, I G.

Comp. Brett gave the historical oration, and was followed by Comp. Self, who worked the 1st clause, Comp. W. West Smith the 2nd, and Comp. W. H. Green the 3rd. Comp. Brett then explained the jewel worn by the Companions of the Order, and Comp. H. Dicketts gave the historical portion of the ceremony, which falls to the J. of a chapter. The readiness with which all these divisions of the ritual were delivered were the theme of universal approbation, and Companions of Chapters where the ceremony is hobbled through, would have done well to see what benefits accrue from a little attention to education in Masonic ceremonies. After some formal chapter business had been conducted, the companions adjourned to an excellent repast in Freemasons' Tavern, where Mr. Francatelli had shown great skill in catering, and when the banquet had been disposed of, grace was said, and the toasts of the evening followed. In giving the first toast, "The Queen," &c., the Chairman said a peculiar interest attached to this toast just now, as in a few days her Majesty was coming to take part in a great national

rejoicing. Every one of her subjects would hail with joy the fact that she was once more among her people; and the citizens of London would do all in their power to give her a suitable welcome. As Arch Masons we had to look at the event in another point of view. It was our duty to submit ourselves to all lawfully constituted authority, whether of masonic or civil jurisdiction, and, therefore, we should drink with all the honour, and the greatest enthusiasm, the health of the Queen.

The Chairman then said he would go out of his way as president of a Royal Arch gathering, for which he would ask pardon, and propose the health of the Prince of Wales. It was not a right thing, that though his Royal Highness was not a Royal Arch Mason, his name should be omitted in assemblages of Royal Arch Masons. We knew what he was in other departments of the order he had taken up, the energy he had displayed, and the interest he had taken in the charities. He (the Chairman) would give, and he trusted the companions would drink with all cordiality, "The Health of His Royal Highness," and would express, in the name of all his hearers, how rejoiced he was at the Prince's recovery, and how thankful he was to the Almighty for it. The celebration of next Tuesday was a public offering of such thankfulness, and he hoped that the illness which it was feared would terminate fatally would be the beginning of many a happy year of useful life.

The Chairman, after giving "The Health of the M.E.G.Z.," proposed that of the G.H. and G. J., and in doing so, said he was aware that he was proposing the health of exemplary and worthy men. As he had said at the festival of the Benevolent Institution a few weeks ago, he had the honour of being exalted in Royal Arch Masonry fifteen years ago, with the G.H., the Earl of Carnarvon, and ever since that time the noble companion had worked well and worthily for the cause of Masonry. He would couple the names of Companions Hervey and Brett with the toast.

Companion John Hervey said the difficult task of returning thanks had fallen him, who was least entitled to do so; but he did not the less appreciate the kind expressions the M.E. had made use of. He felt himself very small on that occasion, as Comp. Brett had carried off all the honours of the evening, had done all the duties, and performed them satisfactorily. Speaking for the Grand Principals, they were two noblemen who deserved well of the Craft. The M.E. had stated what he knew of the G.H., and he (Comp. Hervey) was sure that Lord de Tabley in his own province of Cheshire had done all he could to promote Masonry in general, and Royal Arch Masonry in particular. As Comp. Brett would speak for himself, he (Comp. Hervey) would thank the companions in his own name only, and would assure the companions how much he valued the kind expressions used by the M.E. towards the Grand Principals and the Grand Officers.

Comp. John Hervey then proposed "the M.E.Z., Comp. the Rev. C. J. Martyn," who deserved well of all the companions. The Rev. Companion had said how admirably Lord Carnarvon had performed all his duties during the last fifteen years, but he (Comp. Hervey) would appeal most confidently to all the companions present, whether Comp. Martyn had not during the same time, done all he could to increase the usefulness of the Craft, and uphold its honour. In the province, of Gloucestershire, he had for a long time presided, over both lodge and chapter, in a most efficient manner. He then migrated in a slight degree, to London, inasmuch as he was appointed a Grand Officer, and during the two years that he was Grand Chaplain in the Craft, and while he was Grand Officer in the Arch, every one of his duties was performed to the satisfaction of both Craft and Arch. Now, he had migrated to Suffolk, in which province, he had also applied himself to carry out the duties of Masonry, there he was now Master of a lodge, and propagating the Craft with his usual vigour. They were under peculiar obligations to him that evening, for coming from Suffolk, a distance of 120 miles, to preside over them. They were quite alive to the value of these services, and would show their appreciation of them by drinking his health.

The Chairman said, he rose to thank the companions with feelings of real respect and deep gratitude, and for this reason, that he knew many of them, at all events, had been pleased to take him to a certain extent on trust. Living so far away, he must be unknown to many, not perhaps by name or report, but still actually and personally, then he could say—it was one of the very great pleasures of life that one had the opportunity these meetings offered, of being put into connection with those, whom, without such opportunity of meeting, one would not come in contact with. He sincerely thanked them for their kindness in accepting the health proposed by Comp. Hervey. It was quite true, as that Companion had said, that he endeavoured to promote the interests of the order, and devoted a good deal of time to that object. He wished he had been able to devote more, but when he came to think that he had duties of another sort to perform, he could not suppose that it was required of him to follow Masonry closer than he did. With respect to his coming from Suffolk to attend this meeting, a subject also alluded to by Comp. Hervey, he could only add that he had the greatest pleasure in doing so. Touching the same Companion's mention of his (the Chairman's) zeal in Masonry, he might inform the companions, without self-laudation, that he had to start off next morning early by train, and when he reached the station in Suffolk, would have to drive 22 miles to attend the Provincial Grand Lodge which was to be held that day, to pass resolutions congratulating the Queen and Prince of Wales on the happy recovery of the latter. After this he would have to preside at his own lodge to perform three initiations, a passing, and a raising, in Craft Masonry. He was not altogether a drone in Masonry. Some months ago when he was asked to preside that evening, he said he would do his best, but wished they could find some one who would do it better. He had, however, done his best; it was not much but such as it was they were most heartily welcome to now and at any time.

The Chairman next said—I will ask your permission to propose as a toast "Prosperity to the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement," which I am certain you will receive as I give it, with all cordiality. In the Chapter to-night we have all of us—and I for one took the liberty of saying so—been delighted with the great treat we have had, and I am quite sure we shall all go away—at least I shall, impressed with all I have heard, determined, still more than I have hitherto been, to follow our Royal Arch Masonry, and make myself acquainted with the details of its every part. You must all know pretty well, that the excellence could not have been arrived at but by the most patient assiduity being bestowed on it by Comps. Brett, Boyd and others in the Chapter; and as it has been said by an old English proverb, that the proof of the pudding is in the eating, so the proof of Comp. Brett has been found in the admirable Masonic repast he has provided for us to-night. I give you "Prosperity to the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement," and couple with it the names of Comps. Brett, Boyd, Dicketts, and the three Principals to night, and also the health of all those of other Companions who have assisted so admirably—Comps. Self, West, Smith, and Green. We cannot single out one name in drinking this toast; and I therefore think I shall have consult your wishes, as well as my own by giving honour where honour is due, and proposing "The Health of Comp. Brett."

Comp. James Brett, G.D.C. said he felt that he could not return thanks as he ought for the toast which had just been drunk, if he had been responding only for himself, but there was an outlet for him when he saw other Companions standing in acknowledgment of the toast who had assisted him in the duties of the Chapter. In the first place he thanked the M.E. for presiding that evening, and every member of the Chapter felt indebted to him for the able and graceful way in which it had been done. Much had been said by the M.E. in praise in the way in which the evenings work had been conducted, and for this compliment he (Comp. Brett,) in the name of himself and of all those who had taken part in it, begged to thank him. On the point of the working of the Chapter he felt strongly. There were those present who were

the first promoters of the Chapter—he might say the first to suggest it, as a society to which they might resort for instruction, in which smoking and drinking would not be permitted during the work. Ever since he had been a Royal Arch Freemason they had been in the habit of meeting for instruction in taverns, where he must confess, he had learned a great deal, and where he ventured also to say they had enjoyed themselves in each other's company. But there were distinguished Masons who thought it was not a proper thing for Royal Arch Masons to do, and they proposed to him a Chapter similar to the Emulation Lodge of Improvement. At first he did not support the idea—he would not say he threw cold water on it; but after a little consideration he said he would do all he could to further their wishes. Soon a great number came forward who approved of the movement, and they met together and started it. A great many put down their names as founders, and, although he did not now stand up for the purpose of making a complaint, they must pardon him for saying, not unkindly, that, with few exceptions, those who advised, persuaded, and induced the establishment of this Chapter, had not since supported it by their presence at the weekly meetings as he had hoped they would. There were, however, he was proud to say, those present this evening who had supported the projectors, and it was due to them that the Chapter stood in its present prosperous position. Still he thought they ought to meet in a much prouder and more prosperous position even than that; a large number ought to attend both of founders and Grand officers, men who had done good suit and service in Masonry, and were proud to be ranked among them. Sometimes they came among them, though he did not see many before him, but they did not, as a rule, come forward and help them. They must not understand him as complaining. He had given his own time to them, and had not been absent once last year, without leaving an efficient substitute to perform his duties, so that the companions had never suffered from his absence. To those brethren who had honoured him by taking his place he returned his best thanks. Allow him to return thanks for the companions, who had helped him to perform the ceremonies this evening. Comp. Boyd, one of them, he might say, was the father, or the founder, or the First Principal, of the Chapter of Improvement. He was the first M.E. of the Prudent Brethren Chapter, under whose warrant, those, who were visitors here for the first time, might learn the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement. That chapter was established but three years ago, and it became very numerous. That chapter was the first to have a public night, to explain to Royal Arch Masons the working of the Royal Arch, and those public nights had given universal satisfaction. Comp. States, the S.E. of the Chapter, Comp. Boyd, and others, were at the head of the movement, and the Royal Arch Order generally had much to thank them for, as also Comp. Dicketts, the J. of the same Chapter. They were all satisfied with the way in which he had done his work. Then they came to Comp. Self, who was capable of taking any office; he was one of the companions who started the Chapter, and had never deserted it. Comps. West, Smith, and Green, had left the banqueting room, but they were also deserving of the thanks of the companions. Comps. Warrington, Thomas, and Finney, who belonged to the committee, and had worked hard for the Chapter, were equally deserving of the companions' recognition of their services. In conclusion, he would say he hoped they would meet in still larger numbers in future, for the companions must bear in mind that when the perceptors came there to perform the ceremonies, it was necessary to have an audience as well as performers, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than others gave assistance as well as himself. (Frequent cheers greeted Comp. Brett during the delivery of this address.)

The Chairman, proceeding with the toasts, gave "The health of Visitors," and prefaced his speech with the observation that he himself most heartily merited the commendation of Comp. Brett for having assisted in founding the Chapter, and not having frequently attended subsequently. He confessed himself one of the erring ones, but

regretted there were many who followed his example. His own excuse was that he lived a great way off. On the subject of the toast, he would remark on the great use visitors were, and said it frequently happened that they became joining members. Such was the case with Comp. Nicholas, whom he associated with this toast. To those who did not know him, he (the Chairman) would say he was the indefatigable and hard working Secretary of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood. Diverting for a moment from his subject, he begged the Comps. to consider the great and glorious gifts of reason possessed by themselves, and to think on the wants of those who were admitted into the Asylum for Idiots. No more religions no more Masonic duty could have been performed than that to which Comp. Nicholas' life had been devoted, and as a worthy visitor, of whom he would have said more in his absence, he begged to propose Comp. Nicholas' health.

Comp. Nicholas replied. This was his first visit to the Chapter, and as a member he should come as often as he could to attend to his duties. He hoped to become faithful and diligent and try to follow the footsteps of the Illustrious Preceptor, Comp. Brett. The Earlswood Asylum, to which the Chairman had been kind enough to allude, would shortly be put before the order as a Masonic Institution. It was intended shortly to erect an Infirmary to it, and the Prince of Wales had promised to lay the first stone; on account of his illness, however, it would not be done this year. The Infirmary would cost £3000, and it was proposed to raise this sum among the craft of this country. Just a word or two on its being a Masonic charity. He had just heard it said that in a Masonic sense it was not legal. He would answer that everything that was good was Masonic, and therefore that it was legal. Moreover the Asylum for Idiots might be said to supplement the Freemasons' Boys' and Girls' School, for it admitted within its walls those Freemasons' children, the weakness of whose intellect excluded them from those Institutions. The Asylum for Idiots scarcely ever had an election at which some of the candidates were the children of Freemasons. A clergyman, one of the subscribers to the Asylum, always asked him if there any clergymen's children on the list to whom he could give his vote, and if there were not, then he would give them to Freemasons' children, because he considered it his duty as a clergyman and a Freemason to give them to these before all others. He (Comp. Nicholas) hoped that when the time came the Freemasons would feel proud to point to an inscription which it was intended to put in the front of the building that it was erected by the Masons of Great Britain as a tribute of respect to their Brother His Royal Highness who would lay the first stone, and as an expression of thankfulness to the Almighty that He had restored him to health. He (Comp. Nicholas) felt himself unduly honoured by this toast being proposed, but he took it not so much as in honour to himself as to the Institution of which he was Secretary.

THE CHAIRMAN.—Companions, be good enough to do all honour to the toast of "The Officers of this Chapter of Improvement." There are several of them, and they all commend themselves to your attention. They are Comp. Hervey, G.S.E., the Treasurer; Comp. Little, whose name is always received with great delight in masonic circles, and whose services many masons are looking forward to reward in a more substantial way than with mere words. There is also one companion upon whom the greatest amount of work connected with this happy and successful gathering has fallen—Comp. Thomas W. White, the Assistant S.E. He, in his turn, has been assisted by Comp. Finney, and I am sure that these two last companions especially, are entitled to your thanks for the admirable arrangements which have made everyone so comfortable this evening.

COMP. THOMAS W. WHITE.—On behalf of myself and the officers of the Royal Arch Chapter of Improvement, I beg to thank you most sincerely for the manner in which you have drunk our health. With respect to myself, all I can say is: anything I can do to further the interests of this Chapter in particular, and Royal Arch Masonry

generally, I shall be most happy to do. As my brother officers are waiting to return their own thanks individually, I shall simply thank you, and leave it to them to say what they see fittest to this occasion.

Comp. John Boyd.—For the honour you have done me as an officer of the Chapter in proposing this toast, my best thanks are due. What I have done in connection with this Chapter is but an earnest of what I will do. I pledge myself on some future occasion to show you something greater than you have yet seen. This is only a passing way of exhibiting our art. I trust on the next occasion it will be proved that this will only be a stepping-stone to some further improvement in this Chapter of Improvement, and that when you come again to a similar meeting to that over which you, Most Excellent, have so ably presided, you will be able to discover some superior working.

Comp. Geo. S. States.—I own I took some little trouble in forming this Chapter of Improvement, but what trouble I took is most heartily at your service. It has been amply recompensed, and it was from the first a labour of love.

The Companions then separated.

THE "FREEMASON" LIFEBOAT.
(MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE.)

At the meeting which took place on the 6th ult., Bro. E. Gottheil having expressed his wish to be relieved of the duties of Hon Sec., it was proposed and agreed upon that Bro. D. Davis, 141, who announced his willingness to accept the post, should be appointed.

The report in *The Freemason*, of Nov. 18, 1871, shows a balance in the hands of Bro. D. Davis, Treasurer, of—

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Received since that date:— | £21 | 13 | 0 |
| Angel Lodge, 51 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Devonshire—Glossop | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Union, 246 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Keystone M.M. 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Unanimity Chapter, 82 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Collection by Bro. Wm. Forth | 1 | 15 | 0 |

Total £33 0 0

Communications are henceforward to be addressed to D. Davis, 230, Whitechapel-road, E.

METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, March 8, 1872.

The Editor will be glad to have notice from Secretaries of Lodges and Chapters of any change in place or time of meeting.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

- Lodge 142, St. Thomas's.
- Chap. 975, Rose of Denmark, Star and Garter, Kew Bridge.
- General Committee Boys' School, at Freemasons' Hall, at 5.
- Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. S. Dilley, Preceptor.
- Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Stirling Castle, Camberwell, at 7; Bros. Thomas and Worthington, Preceptors.
- Moant Sinia Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

- Lodge 12, Fortitude and Old Cumberland, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 25, Robert Burns, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 72, Royal Jubilee, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 83, United Lodge of Prudence, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
- " 144, St. Luke's, Masons' Hall, Basinghall-street.
- " 171, Amity, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.
- " 188, Joppa, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.
- " 256, Unions, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1319, Asaph, Freemasons' Hall.
- Chap. 174, Sincerity, Cheshire Cheese Tavern, Crutched Friars.
- " 1056, Victoria, Masons' Hall, Masons' Avenue, Basinghall-street.

- Premier Conclave, Red Cross, Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street.
- Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7.
- Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. James Terry, Preceptor.
- Camden Lodge of Instruction (704), Adelaide Tavern, Haverstock-hill, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Instruction (95), Royal Hotel, Mile-end-road, at 7.30; Bro. E. Gottheil, Preceptor.

- British Oak Lodge of Instruction, Bank of Friendship Tavern, Mile End, at 7 for 8.
- St. James's Union Lodge of Instruction (180), Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, (opposite the Pantheon), Oxford-street, at 8; Bro. J. R. Stacey, Preceptor.
- Wellington Lodge of Instruction, White Swan Tavern, Deptford, at 8; Bro. C. G. Willey, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.
- St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 7; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

- Colonial Board at 3 o'clock.
- Lodge 7, Royal York and Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 9, Albion, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 18, Old Dundee, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.
- " 101, Temple, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 172, Old Concord, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 765, St. James's.
- " 1257, Grosvenor, Victoria Station, Metropolitan District Railway, Pimlico.
- " 1259, Duke of Edinburgh, New Globe Tavern, Bow-road.
- " 1261, Golden Rule, Masons' Hall, Masons'-avenue.
- " 1298, Royal Standard, Marquess Tavern, Canonbury.
- Chap. 169, Temperance, White Swan, Tavern Deptford.
- Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.
- Domatic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 7.30.
- Faith Lodge of Instruction, Artillery Arms, Rochester-row, at 8; Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.
- Yarborough Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753) Knights of St. John's Tavern, St. John's Wood; Bro. F. G. Baker, Preceptor.
- Dalhousie Lodge of Instruction, King Edward, Triangle, Hackney, at 7.30. Bro. J. Saunders, Preceptor.
- Sydney Lodge of Instruction (829), Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood, at 7.30.
- Ben Johnson Lodge of Instruction, Ben Johnson, Goodman's-yard, at 8.
- Florence Nightingale Lodge of Instruction, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich, at 7.30.
- Prosperity Lodge of Instruction, Gladstone Tavern, Bishopsgate-st. Within, at 7.30; Bro. Bolton, (W.M. 1227), Preceptor.
- St. Marylebone Lodge of Instruction (1305), British Stores Tavern, New-street, St. John's Wood, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

- Quarterly Communication Grand Lodge, at 6 for 7 p.m.
- Lodge 511, Zetland, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Pythagorean Lodge of Instruction (79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich, at 8; Bro. J. Robt. Nash, Preceptor.
- United Strength Lodge of Instruction (228), the Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales' Road, Kentish Town, at 8; Bro. J. N. Frost, Preceptor.
- Israel Lodge of Instruction, Rising Sun Tavern, Globe-road, at 7.30; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- New Concord Lodge of Instruction, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton, at 8.
- Confidence Lodge of Instruction, Railway Tav., London-street, City, at 7.30.
- Royal Union Lodge of Instruction, Horse and Groom Tavern, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8. Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- 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, Anerly, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

- Lodge 10, Westminster and Keystone, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 27, Egyptian, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- " 45, Strong Man, Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's Gate.
- " 136, Good Report, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street.
- " 192, Lion and Lamb, City Terminus Hotel Cannon-street.
- " 227, Ionic, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 231, St. Andrew's, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 538, La Tolerance, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 554, Yarborough, Green Dragon, Stepney.
- " 822, Victoria Rifles, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 1155, Excelsior, Sydney Arms, Lewisham-road.
- " 1351, St. Clement Danes, 265, Strand.
- " 1360, Royal Arthur's, Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, New Wandsworth.

- Chap. 2, St. James's Freemason's Hall.
- Annual Festival of the General Grand Conclave of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantinople
- The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor. Ceremony, explanation of R.A. Jewel and Solids, part sections.
- Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (2), Goat and Compasses, Euston-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.
- Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.
- Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Steam, 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.
- Whittington Lodge of Instruction (862), Crown Tavern, Holborn, at 8; Bro. Lewis Alexander, P.M. 188, Preceptor.
- Chigwell Lodge of Instruction, Bald-faced Stag Hotel, Buckhurst Hill, at 7.30.
- General Grand Conclave and Annual Festival of the Grand Imperial Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, Freemasons' Tavern.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

- Lodge 33, Brittanica, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 134, Caledonian, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.
- " 157, Bedford, Freemasons' Hall.
- " 177, Domatic, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.
- Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M.s. Freemasons' Hall, at 7.
- Metropolitan Lodge of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Bro. Brett, Preceptor.
- Belgrave Lodge of Instruction, Duke of Wellington Hotel, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross; Br. Pulsford, Preceptor.
- Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.
- Stability Lodge of Instruction, Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, at 6; Bro. Muggeridge, Preceptor.
- Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, Preceptor.
- Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales'-road, N.W., at 8.
- St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Gladstone Tavern, Brompton-road, S.W.
- 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 9.
- Temperance Lodge of Instruction, Victoria Tav., Victoria-road, Deptford, at 8.
- Burdett Coutts Lodge of Instruction (1278), Approach Tavern, Approach-road, Victoria-park, at 8; Bro. Geo. W. Verry, Preceptor.
- Clapton Lodge of Instruction, White Hart, Clapton, at 7.30; Bro. John Saunders, Preceptor.
- Royal Standard Lodge of Instruction (1298), The Castle Tavern, Holloway, at 8; Bro. R. Lee, (P.M. 193, W.M. 1298), Preceptor.
- Pythagorean Chapter of Instruction (No. 79), Prince of Orange, Greenwich-road, at 8; Comp. W. West Smith, Preceptor.

Advertisements.

ELECTION, MAY, 1872.

ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION
FOR AGED FREEMASONS OR THEIR WIDOWS.
The favour of your Votes and Interest is earnestly solicited on behalf of

WILLIAM ALLISON,

AGED 62 YEARS.

He has been a Mason 27 years, having been initiated into the Barton Lodge, No. 723, in Hamilton, Canada West, in 1844; Exalted in the Royal Arch Chapter, No. 733, in 1845; joined the Waterloo Lodge, No. 13, in 1848. Became a Knight Templar in 1856. He suffered a considerable time from disease of the throat, rendering it necessary for him, thirteen years ago, to undergo an operation; the result of which, and old age, unfits him to contribute anything towards his own support. He is entirely dependent on the small sum he receives from three Lodges and one Chapter as Tyler. He was formerly in good circumstances, having been a Foreman in a Boot and Shoe Makers' Warehouse, in Canada.

The case is strongly recommended by—
Bro. the Right Worshipful Frederick Pottison, P.G.W.; 57 Old Broad-street, E.C.

- † G. Bolton, P.M. 109, 147, 1155, P.Z. 109; Russell-street, Rotherhithe.
- † C. Compland, P.M. 913, A.S. No. 13 Chapter; Burrage-road, Plumstead, S.E.
- † Samuel May, P.M., P.G.S. 23, 101, 780, 87, 1185, Grand Stewards, Lodge, V.P.
- † Edward Arnoulin, P.S.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.
- † C. W. Ashdown, S.W. 1076; Lime Villa, Gurney-road, Stratford, E.
- † F. T. P. Birrs, 13, P.M. 829; Powis-street, Woolwich
- G. B. Davis, W.M. 13; Wellington-street, Woolwich
- J. Dellagane, P.J.W., No. 12, 172; St. John's-street
- C. A. Ellis, P.M. and W.M. No. 912; 19 Vicarage Park, Plumstead.
- John Graydon, P.M. 13 and 913, P.Z. and M.E.Z. 13 Chapter, P. Prov. G.S.D. Kent; Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
- † W. J. Graham, W.M. 700; Albion-terrace, Charlton.
- † J. Henderson, P.M. 13, 829, 913, 1107, P.Z. 13; 33 Eleanor-road, Woolwich
- † McKierman, 192, 1288; 62 St. John's-square, Clerkenwell
- † Knight, W.M. 1107, J.W. 913, P.G.S. Kent.
- † George Kenning, (V.P.), P.M. 192, P.J.W. G.D. 1293, Middlesex; Upper Sydenham, S.E.
- † S. H. Pain, S.W. 913, 1107; Artillery-place, Woolwich
- † Pickling, P.M. 13 and 1227, 1076; 28 Victoria-Grove, South Hornsey.
- † J. Rowland, P.M. 700
- † C. J. Sutton, P.M. 55 and 1107, P. Prov. G.A.D.C. Kent; 268 City-road.
- † Edward West, W.M. 1327, P.M. 1076, S.G.D., Herts; North Woolwich.

Gentlemen against whose names † will be thankful to receive proxies on behalf of William Allison, 44 William Street, Woolwich.
Boys and Girl's Proxies will be gladly received for the purpose of exchange, at Bro. W. Francis', No. 8, Red Lion-square, London; Bro. Ed. West, North Woolwich; and Bro. Kenning, Upper Sydenham, London.
MR. RICHARD RING, Solicitor, of 26
Frederick-street, Gray's-inn, begs to inform his clients that he has opened an office at 23, Worship-street, Finsbury, and that Divorce Cases are conducted. Arrangements with Creditors promptly made under the present Bankruptcy Act.

MASONIC ASSURANCE OFFICE,
9, NEW BRIDGE-STREET,

Chairman, London Board - - Dr. Beaman.
" Portsmouth " - - Ald. Ford.
" Leeds " - - Ald. Addyman.
" Plymouth " - - Major Studly.

This Company invites the attention of the Craft to its entirely novel and original instrument of POSITIVE LIFE POLICY.

FREDK. BIGG, P.M., Manager and Actuary.
LOANS GRANTED.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Conducted under the official supervision of the State of New York.

\$100000 have been deposited with Trustees in England.

Life Assurance only. Purely Mutual. All Profits annually to Policy Holders.

Accumulated Funds, December 31st, 1870 ... £3,172,244
Surplus over all Liabilities, and Reserve Fund 389,322
Income for Year 1870 1,317,271

Bro. M. X. COHEN,
SPECIAL AGENT,
76 & 77, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

Norwich and London ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £100,000.

For Insuring against ACCIDENTAL DEATH,

With Compensation for Personal Injury, Caused by Accidents

CHIEF OFFICES—ST. GILES'S STREET, NORWICH.
LONDON: 10, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.
Secretary: CHARLES R. GILMAN, Esq.
London Manager: Mr. GEORGE POWELL.

THE LOMBARD EXCHANGE AND NEWS ROOM,
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TERMS: £. s. d.
Entrance Fee 3 3 0
Annual Subscription 3 3 0
Members residing and carrying on business at a distance of fifty miles and upwards from London, Merchants, Captains, and Clerks to Subscribers (no entrance fee) 1 1 0
The Room is well supplied with newspapers, telegrams, and books of reference. It includes a Post-office, Poste Restante, Telegraph-office, Reading and Writing Room, Restaurant, Lavatories, &c.; also copying machines for the use of subscribers.

Bro. JOHN H. YOUNGHUSBAND,
P.M., P.Z., P.E.C., P.P., J.G.W., &c., Manager.

THE "EXPRESS" GENERAL STEAM PRINTING OFFICE,
TRAFFORD-STREET, HULME,
MANCHESTER, S.W.

BRO. MASON begs to state that he can forward PRINTING to any address in the country, carriage paid.

100 Cards 1/6, 2/0, 2/3, 3/0 and 3/6
5,000 Handbills 12/6, 20/0, 25/0, 34/0 to 50/0
12 Funeral Cards 1/6, 2/0; 24 ditto, 2/6, 4/6
100 Posting Bills 5/0, 7/6, 10/6, 12/6, 15/0, 20/0
50,000 Wake's or Paulden's Annual Circulars ... £87/10
Gentlemen's or Ladies' Private Cards 50 for 2/6; 100 3/6
12 Window Bills 1/0, 1/6, 2/6, 5/0, to 7/6
5,000 Billheads, at per 1,000 5/0, 6/0, 7/6, 10/6
Society Rules, 16 pages, 30/0, 35/0, 40/0, 45/0, to 105/0
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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

BALL FAVOURS,
NEWEST DESIGNS.

MASONIC DEPOTS 2, 3, & 4, LITTLE BRITAIN,
AND 198, FLEET STREET, E.C.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY,

Enrolled in 1855, pursuant to Act of Parliament.
SHARES, £25 each, may be paid in one sum, or by Monthly Subscriptions of 5s. per share.
INVESTING MEMBERS receive 5 per cent. Interest, and Share of Surplus Profits.
MONEY ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE, without Premium, for any term of years.
Bro. JONATHAN TAYLOR (Doric 933), Secretary.
Offices:—107a, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

THE BIRKBECK

Is the only Building Society whose Annual Receipts exceed ONE MILLION!

How to Purchase a House for Two Guineas per Month, With immediate possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29 & 30, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

How to purchase a Plot of Land for Five Shillings per Month, With immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 29 & 30 Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

How to Invest Money with safety at 4 1/2 per cent Interest, Apply to the Office of the BIRKBECK BANK.
All sums under £50 repayable upon demand. Current accounts opened similar to Ordinary Bankers. Cheque Books supplied. Office hours from 10 till 4 daily, on Mondays from 10 till 9, and on Saturdays from 10 till 2. A small pamphlet, containing full particulars, may be obtained gratis, or sent Post-free on application to FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN INDEX LIST

of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be let, and of Estates for sale in the South-west of London, is published Monthly by

MR. JAS. STEVENS, AUCTIONEER & ESTATE AGENT, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.
A useful work of reference for those seeking Residences, and saving much trouble in obtaining information of properties for disposal in the S.W. district.

Send post-card with your address, and a copy will be forwarded by return post.

THE LONDON MIRROR.

Published every Saturday; price 4d.
The object of this journal is to set forth the claims of the many Religions, Educational, Benevolent, and Prudential Institutions of the United Kingdom, and week by week to report their proceedings, whether as Meetings, Sermons, Anniversaries, or Elections, so as to present these National Institutions to the favour of the Public.
Office, 59, Southampton-row, Russell-square, London, W.C.

"THE FREEMASON" OF ST. LOUIS.

—The Largest Masonic Monthly in the World. Published at St. Louis, Mo., by George Frank Gouley, Grand Secretary and Recorder of the four Grand Bodies of Missouri.

The Freemason contains tidings from every quarter of the world, and will be found of great advantage to all Masons, especially those interested in American affairs. Terms 82 per annum, and to those who subscribe for the London Freemason the price will be 1 250 currency. Postage free.
Subscriptions received by the London "Freemason."

THE MASONIC TROWEL.—A Masonic

Journal, published on the 15th of every month, by H. G. Reynolds, Junr., Springfield, Illinois, United States of America. Sixteen pages, large quarto. Circulation 20,000 monthly. Terms to be obtained, and Subscriptions received at the Freemason Office, 2, 3, and 4, Little Britain, and forwarded free of charge.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE

Price Twopence.
OFFICE: 43 FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.

"TRUTH MUST PREVAIL."—Common Sense.
Lamps, Baths, Cutlery, Brushes, Fenders and Fire Irons, Electroplate and Nickel-Silver Goods.

R. D. PARR,

General House Furnishing Ironmonger,
42, BLACKMAN STREET, BOROUGH.

OFFERS nothing extraordinary, but REALLY GOOD Articles at fair and reasonable prices. He does not keep an "Immense Stock," but sufficiently large for any person to select from. He does not sell "cheaper than every other house in the Trade," but quite as cheap as any.
A visit will, at all times, be very much appreciated.

GLENFIELD STARCH

Is the only kind used in Her Majesty's Laundry.
Those Ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch, are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and, carefully follow out the directions printed on every package. It is rather more difficult to make than other Starches, but when this is overcome, they will say, like the Queen's Laundress, that it is the best Starch they ever used.
When you ask for the Glenfield, see that you get it.

GENERAL FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT, 81, City-road, E.C., opposite the Finsbury Schools, and 24, Southgate-road, De Beauvoir Town, N.

Bros. SINCLAIR & SON

beg to call the public attention to their Scale of Charges to suit all classes, to any of the Metropolitan Cemeteries, or other places. For further information, see Illustrated Book and Estimates, forwarded on application.

No connection with any other establishment.

W. MARCHANT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealer in Ghina, Glass, Earthenware, IRONMONGERY, TIN GOODS, BRUSHES AND BROOMS.

China Figures and Ornaments, Musical Instruments, Metal Goods, Japanned Ware, American Pails, and Importer of Foreign Glass.

Licensed Victuallers supplied with every description of Glass, &c. Goods Lent on Hire.

32, LOWER MARSH, LAMBETH, LONDON.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
(SNOW HILL STATION)
BIRMINGHAM.

"One of the most elegant, comfortable and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms.—*The Field*, July 31, 1869."
"From experience gained by repeated visits, we are happy to be able to testify to the exceeding comfort of this Hotel. We have much pleasure in recommending it."—*The Engineer*, October 14, 1870.
"An establishment remarkable for its able management, reasonable charges, and general comfort."—*Bell's Life*, June, 31, 1871.
Good Accommodation for Lodges, Chapters, &c.

The Alexandra Restaurant,
7, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET.

Public and Private Dining Rooms.
First-class Cooking and Wines.
Open for Suppers after the Theatres.
Bro. F. HILFREICH, Proprietor.

Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st., E.C

SPACIOUS Dining-rooms, Chop and Steak-rooms, Luncheon-bars, and Smoking Rooms. Rooms of all sizes, suitable for Auction Sales, Consultations, Arbitrations, Building Societies, &c.; also for Freemasons' Lodges and Banquets, Private Dinners, &c.
Guildhall Tavern Company (Limited), 32 and 33, Gresham-street, GEORGE CRAWFORD, Manager and Secretary.

City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, LONDON.

WELL adapted for Banquets, Balls, Amateur Dramatic Entertainments, Public Meetings, and Arbitrations. The large Hall is capable of seating upwards of Twelve Hundred people.
SYDNEY SPENCER, Manager.

Caledonian Hotel,

ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI TERRACE, STRAND.
GENTLEMEN and Families visiting London will find every accommodation, combined with comfort and moderate charges, at the above Hotel.
Beds from 2s.; Sitting Rooms from 3s.; Breakfasts from 2s.; Table d'Hote 6.30, 3s. 6d.
Every accommodation for Masonic Meetings and Banquets. A spacious and cheerful Coffee Room overlooking the Thames.
Bro. GEORGE STATES, Manager.

Masons' Hall Tavern,

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

REEVES, SON and CO., Printers, Wholesale Stationers, and Account Book Manufacturers, PLAYHOUSE YARD, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C. Next the "Times" Office.

REEVES, SON and CO., Publishers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Newspaper Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Magazine Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Law Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Commercial Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Show Card Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Label Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Ornamental and Colour Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Bankers' Cheque Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Copper Plate Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Lithographic Printers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Lithographic Artists.

REEVES, SON and CO., Map Printers and Colourers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Designers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Stereotypers.

REEVES, SON and CO., Engravers and Die-Sinkers.

REEVES, SON and CO., offer many advantages to Manufacturers and all persons requiring large quantities of Paper and Printing, as they possess the most approved machinery, as well as every other facility for executing orders entrusted to them in the cheapest and best manner.
As PUBLISHERS, their Offices are very central, and they render accounts monthly.