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NOTES ON THE "UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL."

A Lecture delivered before the *Fratres of the Prudence Encampment of Masonic Knights Templar, at Ipswich, on the 31st July, 1872.*

BY EMRA HOLMES, 31°,

Eminent Commander of the Encampment, Grand Provost of England, Provincial Grand Banner Bearer of the Royal Order of Scotland, &c.

(Continued from Page 772.)

Bro. Yarker says that "the History of the Jerusalem Encampment, the oldest in Lancashire, commences in 1786, but many old Freemasons believe that long prior to the issue of warrants the Chivalric Orders were practised under the sanction of the Blue Lodges." He seems to think that it is in 1686, under the sanction of the Scottish Chivalric Order of the Temple and St. John that our traditions point for the revival of the Knights Templar.

Dom Calmet records, that Viscount Dundee was at this period Grand Master of the Order of Templars in Scotland, and states that he had received from the titular Viscount the Grand Cross his brother wore when he fell at Killiecrankie in 1689. Certain it is, however, that the Grand Lodge of all England at York recognised the Order previous to 1780, and at the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, as I have elsewhere stated, it was expressly stipulated that the article referring to what should be considered pure Ancient Masonry was not intended to prevent any lodge or chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the constitution of the said Orders. This was no doubt in consequence of the Dukes of Sussex and Kent (both being heads of the Order, the one as Grand Master the other as Grand Patron) being also Grand Masters in the Craft. The present prosperous condition of the United Orders of the Temple and the Hospital is no doubt due to the great exertions of its present Grand Chancellor,

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, as well as to the support of noblemen like the Earl of Limerick, Lord Skelmersdale, Lord Eliot, and others, to whom we, as Knights Templar, owe a debt of gratitude we cannot easily repay. In Scotland the Order, which during the last century had accepted charters from the High Knights Templar in Ireland, whose origin I believe is not very well known, but who are now under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Leinster, and hold a high social position in their own country; but these charters were discarded, Laurie tells us when they accepted a charter from the Duke of Kent.

The United States Knights Templar owe their origin to England, tracing their descent from the Baldwyn and York, and other immemorial Encampments, I believe, as stated in Mackey's *Lexican and Cross Chart*.

The three independent bodies of Knights, in the United Kingdom are shortly, I believe, to be under one sceptre, that of the Prince of Wales, when we may confidently look for a new raising of the Beauseant, and the Templars will take their proper position as a great chivalric body before the world.

That we are the legitimate descendants of the Crusading Knights I have no manner of doubt and as, I have said before, both friends and enemies have admitted that great fact.

In Barruel's history of Jacobinism the author, citing the frightful charges against the Templars, which as a Jesuit of course he believes says, "Such nevertheless are the men from whom the Masons glory in being descended. Yes, and their descent is real. Their pretensions are no longer chimerical. Were they to deny it, we should force them to recognise as their progenitors not the whole of the Order, but that part whose ancient corruption and obstinate hatred against the altar and the throne, when added to their thirst of revenge, must render them still more formidable to both kings and pontiffs.

"Were we to trace the descent of the Freemasons by the Templars we should not have the assurance of those who suppose the Grand Master Molay, when in the Bastille creating the four lodges, that of Naples for the East, of Edinburgh for the West, of Stockholm for the North, and of Paris for the South. Yet following nothing but the Archives of the Freemasons themselves, and the apparent affinities which subsist between them and the Knights Templar, we are entitled to say to them :—Yes, the whole of your school and all your lodges descend from the Templars. After the extinction of their Order a certain number of criminal Knights, who escaped the general proscription, formed a body to perpetuate their frightful mysteries."\*

very insufficient grounds, but I have already, for the most part, disposed of that question. He says:—"Another reflection, which strikes me as being of weight, though I do not know that any one has made it, is that between thirty and forty thousand Knights not only survived the condemnation of the Order, but also survived Philip le Bel and Clement V. The greater part of these had only been condemned to canonical penance, to so many days fasting and prayer, or to a short imprisonment. They lived in different parts of

the world, where they had nothing to fear from their persecutors and tyrants."

Barruel thinks therefore that if they had been innocent they would have asserted their innocence after the death of Philip le Bel.

His argument, however, is in favour of the probabilities of our descent, whatever it may be as to our innocence, and when our brethren in the craft ridicule our pretensions I am reminded of what was said some time back in the *Freemasons' Magazine* touching the High Grades. Our venerable Brother, Charles Purton Cooper, who may be called the Martin Tupper of Masonry, in speaking of the High Grades to a brother says, "if, as you assert, the high grades are useless, valueless, how do you account for their having existed amongst us so many years, and for their being more flourishing now than at any former time? English common sense rarely tolerates, much less favours what has no value, no use \* \* \* \* \* you make obscurity of origin the foundation of an argument against the high grades. If you are consistent you must, as it seems to me, equally make obscurity of origin the foundation of an argument against modern English Freemasonry."\*

There is much wisdom in our learned brothers remarks.

(To be concluded in our next.)

GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

PRESENTATION OF BUST TO LORD DALHOUSIE.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., the Grand Lodge of Scotland met in their hall, George-street, the Earl of Rosslyn, Most Worshipful Grand Master Mason of Scotland, in the chair. There was a large attendance. The following office-bearers, who had been recommended for election by the Grand Committee, were elected accordingly, and duly installed into office, viz. :—

- Rt. Hon. Earl Rosslyn ... G. Master.
- Rt. Hon. Earl Dalhousie P.G. Master.
- Sir M. Shaw Stewart, Bart. D.G. Master.
- Henry Inglis, Esq ..... S.G. Master.
- Col. A. C. Campbell ..... S.G. Warden.
- Rt. Hon. Earl of Kellie ... J.G. Warden.
- Samuel Hay ..... G. Treasurer.
- Alex. J. Stewart ..... G. Secretary.
- John Laurie ..... G. Clerk.
- Rev. V. G. Faithful, M.A. G. Chaplain.
- Rev. Dr. Gray ..... "
- Major W. H. Ramsey ... S.G. Deacon.
- F. A. Barron ..... J.G. Deacon.
- David Bryce ..... Architect.
- Alexander Hay ..... G. Jeweller.
- John Coghill ..... G. Dir. of Cers.
- D. Robertson ..... G. Bible-Bearer.
- James Ballantine..... G. Bard.
- Right Hon. Lord Rosehill G. Sword-Bearer.
- C. W. M. Müller ..... G. Dir. of Music.
- R. Davidson ..... G. Organist.
- M. Mackenzie..... Chief G. Marshal.
- A. T. Apthorpe ..... G. Marshal.
- W. M. Bryce ..... G. Tyler.
- James Baikie ..... Outer Guard.
- F. S. Melville ..... Pres. G. Stewards.
- J. Haig ..... Vice-President.

During the installation of the M.W. Grand Master, the chair was occupied by the Past G. Master, the Earl of Dalhousie. The Earl of Rosslyn, on again taking the chair, briefly returned thanks for that renewed expression of their confidence. After this formal business had

\* History of Jacobinism, part 2, pp. 376—8. Barruel assumes the guilt of the Order from

\* *Freemason's Magazine* Vol. xvii. 90.

been gone through, the grand officers proceeded to the great hall, which was filled by a company of about 250 brethren, including deputations from all the lodges in the province, and several from a distance—Glasgow, Kilmarnock, &c. The National Anthem was played on the organ as the grand officers entered, and they were received with loud cheers. The chair was taken by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Rosslyn; on his right and left respectively being the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord James Murray, Lord Burleigh, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Mr. Whyte Melville of Mount Melville, Mr. Henry Inglis of Torsonce, Mr. Oswald of Dunnikier, Mr. Hope, Luffness, Mr. Mann, &c. Major Ramsay, and Colonel Campbell of Blytheswood, officiated as croupiers.

The banquet finished, thanks were returned by the Rev. A. S. Muir, of Leith. The toast of "The Holy Lodge of St. John" was then given from the chair, and drunk in silence, followed by that of "The Queen," which was cordially responded to, and followed by the National Anthem, played on the organ and by the string band in the orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. R. B. Stewart, while the chorus was heartily joined in by the company. In proposing "The Grand Steward of Scotland, Patron of the Grand Lodge," the noble Chairman said that he had recently personally asked his Royal Highness to become the patron of a History of Freemasonry in Scotland that was soon to be in the press, and to that request his Royal Highness had willingly acceded (loud applause). The M.W. Grand Master next gave "The Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the rest of the Royal Family," which was received with loud applause; followed by that of "The Navy, Army, Militia, and Volunteers"—Lord James Murray replying for the army, and Colonel Guthrie, Brechin, for the volunteers. "The Craft and Freemasonry over the World" was next given from the chair, and suitably received. "The Grand Lodge of England and Marquis of Ripon" having been proposed by the M.W. Grand Master, was cordially received, and responded to by the Earl of Dalhousie; and it was followed by "The Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Duke of Leinster," which was also received with cordiality.

The Earl of Dalhousie, on rising to propose "The Health of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Earl of Rosslyn," was received with prolonged cheering. He said he was quite certain he only required to name the subject of his toast to ensure for it an enthusiastic reception. They had that day re-elected their Most Worshipful Grand Master for the third time. (Cheers.) That, he said, is not only gratifying to me as a personal friend of the noble Grand Master, but it is also gratifying to me to find that he who succeeded me on the throne has received the same kindness, and that his endeavours to promote Masonry have received the same appreciation from the brethren as those of the Grand Masters that have gone before him. (Cheers.) I am quite certain that you could have elected to that office no other individual who had the interests of Freemasonry more sincerely at heart than he has—(cheers)—as an individual who might be supposed, from his

descent from the St. Clairs of Rosslyn—(loud cheers)—to have a determination to uphold the rights of Masonry, not only in Scotland but throughout the world. (Cheers.) That Lord Rosslyn has succeeded in gaining the respect and admiration of the Craft, is sufficiently shown by the fact of their having elected him a third time to the throne; and I add to my congratulations on his having succeeded for a third time to this office, my most earnest wish, as I am sure it is the wish of the brethren, that he will long be spared to be an ornament to Masonry, and an ornament, as he is, to society at large. (Loud cheers.)

The Earl of Rosslyn, who was received with prolonged applause, after returning thanks for the toast, said—I can assure you, brethren, from the bottom of my heart, that I was at one time loath to accept again this very high position. You have again done me the honour to place me in that position, my diffidence to occupy which arose partly from the fact that I have occasion to reside a great deal of the year out of Scotland, and have not, therefore, the opportunity of paying that attention necessary to the proper discharge of its duties; but during the last two years I think I have so far mastered the details of Grand Lodge and brought them prominently before your notice—(applause)—and I have no hesitation in saying that the cloud which at one moment seemed to overshadow our prospects has burst and disappeared. I think that the sunshine is breaking through, and that we shall see at no distant day a complete cessation of those difficulties that threatened us. (Applause.) And I believe I may almost say that before my reign is over, you will find that Grand Lodge is really on the high road to entire freedom from debt. (Cheers.) However closely we may be linked together, it is necessary that we should have our opinions ventilated and given utterance to, as that is done at the quarterly meetings of Grand Lodge; and while that is the case, it is my duty, as occupying the chair, to ascertain what is the voice of the greater number—to assist in ascertaining and declaring that the larger amount of sentiment shall prevail in the decisions arrived at. (Applause.) But I have to-day seen sentiments expressed in a public journal which, however kindly they have been meant towards myself, and however favourably they may have referred to my efforts, have been founded on misconception of the facts of the case. (Hear, hear.) I know that the charge of the Grand Lodge being the last to assist in working the Fund of Benevolence is wholly and totally unfounded, (applause) and it shows that the writer can have no acquaintance with the origin of our Fund of Benevolence. It owes its origin to the Grand Lodge; and those who best know its history are aware that the subscriptions it receives from it are given by office-bearers and by members of Grand Lodge in behalf of Scottish Masonry. (Applause.) And as to the charge that is made against us of spending our funds in festivities instead of giving them away in charity, I think that 3s. 6d. paid by us for a dinner scarcely calls for any fault-finding remark (hear, hear, and laughter), especially, as I am reminded by the Substitute Grand Master, when we pay that out of our own pockets. (Applause.) But

I will not longer trespass upon your patience. I do really like to bring the outer world into communion with Masonic sentiments as far as possible; and I do believe that the more that is done, the more reason will those in the outer world have to praise and uphold our institution rather than deery it. (Loud applause.) Let me turn from this subject to a subject that will be interesting to all the brethren. I have the honour to propose the health of a warm friend of Masonry, a Scottish nobleman and a Scottish landlord, Lord Dalhousie, (prolonged cheering) one who has endeared himself to all ranks and classes in the country, (cheers) one who has attended to and promoted Masonry in other ranks than our own, and whether we reckon him as a Masonic official or a great statesman (loud cheers) one you will find who has in his life realised the words of the Poet Laureate, and shown that the path of duty is the way to glory. (Applause, the marble bust of his lordship being uncovered amid a renewed round of cheering.) This work, continued his lordship, is presented by the committee who organised the subscriptions from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to be kept in perpetuity and handed down so long as Masonry itself shall exist. (Cheers.) This work is one that I feel sure will be greatly prized by us all, and I am allowed to inform you, that handsome as it is, and beautifully executed as we see it to be, yet the subscriptions raised for it have vastly exceeded the cost of the work. (Applause.) It is customary in such cases to present a replica of the bust, but in this instance the noble earl has declined to receive it, and is to devote the surplus funds to objects of benevolence—an example which I think is worthy of all praise and of imitation. (Loud applause.)

The Earl of Dalhousie briefly returned thanks for the gift, and, in reference to the surplus funds, said that his intention was that, instead of devoting them to obtaining a replica, he had decided on placing them in the hands of the Grand Committee, in order to be made into an annual fund for the relief of any distressed brother who might have failed in business through no fault of his own. (Loud cheers.)

A number of other toasts appropriate to the occasion were proposed and responded to, and in the course of the proceedings a song, composed for the occasion by Bro. James Ballantine, Grand Bard, was sung, and received with great applause.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

**STOCKWELL LODGE (No. 1339)** will meet next time and for the future at the Half Moon, Herne Hill.

**BREAKFAST.—EPPS'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 have 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.**

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.**—*Never neglect a Cold.*—From gross contravention of this very simple advice, thousands of persons contract chest complaints, which might be altogether prevented by the use of these harmless yet effectual and reliable remedies. It is painful to hear of the many fatal cases which commenced with the ordinary symptoms of a common cold. Holloway's Ointment rubbed upon the back and chest; after rubbing in the Ointment for a few days the pectoral irritation and the tightness of breathing diminish, the cough becomes looser and less frequent, and the phlegm is expectorated with less difficulty, till the lungs become free and respiration natural.—**ADVT.**

**W. ELLIS WALL, Esq., of Salcombe Hill House, writes, March 31, 1871:**—"I have used your Pain Killer for rheumatic gout inwardly, and on nearly every joint in my body. In about half-an-hour after I had used it I was perfectly free from pain. Taken internally, I have found it cure headache, griping pains in the stomach, and many other similar disorders. My only object in writing this is to express my gratitude, and with the hope that it may be for the good of the public.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C., Proprietors."

SO CALLED ANCIENT LANDMARKS.

I have read Bro. Norton's long communication in *The Freemason* of the 16th ult., but have failed to discover the slightest ground for his sweeping and mistaken charges against Anderson.

I admit that the actual term, "Ancient Landmarks," is not to be found in any of the early MSS., and supposing that its use may be limited to the beginning of the 18th century in our Masonic Parlance, there is in this fact no real innovation in the nomenclature and phraseology of Freemasonry.

Words often arise, "ex necessitate rei," as it is said, and it is just possible that this very convenient and appropriate expression may have been most frequently and extensively used by Anderson! I do not say that this is so, but even supposing it were so, how can it possibly affect Anderson's character for veracity and trustworthiness as a Masonic historian, or how does it support the charge that he "revolutionised Freemasonry?"

As regards the changes generally in the Constitutions, they are only such as the lapse of time and altered circumstances rendered necessary; above all, the necessary prevalence of the speculative element, and what we should, in truth, expect when we remember that in their main features, at any rate, those prose Constitutions are derived from the Poetic Formulary.

Bro. Norton bases a portion of his argument against the reality apparently of the Poetic, as well as Matthew Cooke's Constitutions, on the alleged illegitimacy of Athelstan. Now, modern researches and later study do not accept it as historically proved that Athelstan was illegitimate.

At least, a great deal may be said in favour of his legitimacy.

I am aware that Hume and Millar, and other writers say so, and, therefore, Bro. Norton is in very good company, but William of Malmesbury does not say so, and the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" does not relate it as a certain truth.

On the contrary, William of Malmesbury, from whom our later historians all derive their account, gives us the names of Edward's three wives, namely, Egwina, Elfreda, and Edgiva, with the names of all their children, but he places them all on the same level.

He mentions, indeed, that there was a popular belief to the contrary, and relates a very peculiar story, but he nowhere himself either assumes or asserts the fact. On the contrary, he mentions that Alfred the Great made Athelstan a knight, and had him educated at the court of his daughter Ethelfled, in the expectation of succeeding to the kingdom.

He records the opposition which arose on this very ground by some at his succession, but asserts that he had the unanimous assent of the nobility! As much, therefore, may be said in favour of his legitimacy as against it, and I am inclined to think that the story is a popular error.

But if it were so, it would not affect the customs of the guilds or their ancient regulations.

Bro. Norton alludes to the "morals" of our earlier brethren, a matter which has really nothing to do with the discussion, the more so when we call to mind the date at which these regulations were in force.

Bro. Norton "harks back" to "Freeborn." I think that our operative Masonic forefathers gave a very sensible reason for the law.

Unless a serf was "manumitted" in those days, his children were born "serfs" too, and the Lord had the same claim on the children that he had on the father.

Had the guilds received "serf" members, or "serf" apprentices, the consequence would have been that the Lord would have intervened at any moment, even in the midst of the most important works, and taken the "serf" away.

And hence the law, universal as far as Masonic Guilds were concerned, that no one should be admitted who was not "freeborn," and that no one should be taken as an "apprentice" who was not the son of free, emancipated parents. Whatever reason may have induced the English Grand Lodge, in this, our epoch, to substitute "freemen" for "freeborn," it is quite clear that historically and Masonically "freeborn" is the

universal law of the Craft, and Bro. Norton cannot produce the slightest trustworthy evidence to the contrary.

With regard to Dr. Oliver, I think that it is a great pity that Bro. Norton uses such derogatory language in respect of one who was an able writer, a good Mason, and a painstaking historian of our Order. It is impossible not to remark, and still more not to regret, Bro. Norton's wonderful proficiency in, and copiousness of, unworthy personalities, which are quite opposed to the genuine teachings of Freemasonry.

To call brethren "dreamers," and "credulous," and "ignorant," and "mendacious," and to employ constantly many other choice epithets to those who stand in the way of a fantastic hobby, is not to improve our Masonic literature, or advance the cause of Masonic inquiry! Neither does it even subserve the particular view Bro. Norton seems so anxious to put forward and proclaim. Angry vituperation, and puerile aspersions on the motives and character of others, never yet helped any good cause in the world, or advanced in any way the great claims of truth, *quâ* truth.

If Bro. Norton really wishes to give an impetus to archaeological studies and historical accuracy, let him eschew anything henceforth like those hopeless and unreasoning personalities which have reduced his essays to the low level of partizan theories and angry assertions. I am, like Bro. Norton, a simple "Craftsman," that is to say, I accept, "*ex imo corde*," the Universality of Freemasonry, and therefore adhere solely to the three degrees and the Royal Arch. But, though I cannot see my way clear to accept, either Masonically or historically, what are technically termed the "High Grades," I feel bound to protest once for all against Bro. Norton's violent and unjustifiable attack, especially on the Masonic Knights Templar. I know many very worthy men and most excellent Freemasons who do see their way, though, as I say, I do not, to accept the claims and the position of the "Christian Degrees," and they have as much right to their opinion as I have to mine. At the proper time and in the proper place I shall always be prepared to uphold what I deem to be the unchanging landmarks and "universal" principles of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry, but I utterly repudiate Bro. Norton's unwise complaints and unfounded assertions.

Indeed, Bro. Norton's communications too plainly evince that, while he is complaining of the intolerance of others, he has only seen the "mote" in their eyes and forgotten the "beam" that is in his own, and that he has got a good deal to learn, alike in courtesy of language and correctness of statement, before he can profess to become a teacher of our Order, or above all to level to the ground, with a sort of "Happy Despatch," the fair character and historical accuracy of our best writers, offering us nothing in their stead, as he seemingly does, but untenable assertions, illogical conclusions, and idle personalities.

A MASONIC STUDENT.

Dec. 2, 1872.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

On Friday, the 20th ult., a Provincial Grand Lodge was held of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Cumberland and Westmoreland, at Wigton, under the auspices of St. John's Lodge, No. 327.

From the fact that nearly thirty years have elapsed since such an occurrence took place in Wigton, it may be imagined that no little interest was excited in the neighbourhood. The Province of which the Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, *M.P.*, is the Provincial Grand Master comprises fifteen lodges, all of which are in a flourishing condition, and it speaks well for the progress of Masonry in the "sister counties" when we state that another lodge will shortly be opened at Harrington.

The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in the large room of the Mechanics' Institute, the whole of the spacious building having been kindly lent to the brethren for the occasion.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bective, *Prov. G.M.*, presided, and he was supported by numerous influential brethren of the Province, amongst whom were the following Past and Present Provincial Grand Officers:—

Bros. John Whitwell, *M.P.*, *D. Prov. G.M.*; E. Busher, *Prov. G.S.B. England*, and *Prov. G. Sec.*; John Lemon, *Prov. G.T.*; John Gate, 327, *Prov. G.R.*; W. Kirkbride, *P.M. 339, P. Prov. G.S.*; Thomas Richardson, *Prov. G.A. D.C., 327*; T. B. Arnison, *P.M. 339, P. Prov. G.S.B.*; S. W. Rowland, *P.M. 339, P. Prov. G.O.*; Aaron Routledge, *P.M. 1,220, P. Prov. G.T.*; J. Porter, *P.M. 327, 343, 1,256, P. Prov. A.G. Sec.*; John Pearson, *W.M., Prov. G.S.D. 1,002*; I. Nicholson, *P. Prov. G.S.W.*; E. Fearon, *P.M. 119, P.G.S.B.*; F. Hayward, *P. Prov. G.S.W.*; Martin, *W.M. 872, 1267, P. Prov. S.G.W.*

A vote of condolence, moved by Bro. Col. Whitwell, *M.P.*, *D. Prov. G.M.* and seconded by Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, *Prov. G. Chap.*, was passed to Bro. Busher, *P.G.S.B. England*, *Prov. G. Sec.*, on the death of his father.

The following is a list of the Grand Officers for the ensuing year:—

- Earl of Bective, *M.P.*, 1074 *Prov. G.M.*
- John Whitwell, *M.P.*, 129.
- 1074 ..... *Prov. D.G.M.*
- Lieut. A.C. Mott, *R.N.P.N.* *Prov. G. S. W.*
- E. W. Henry, *M.D.*, *P.M.*
- 119 ..... *Prov. G.J.W.*
- Rev. A. Curwen, *M.A.*,
- P.M. 962 ..... *Prov. G. Chaplain.*
- R. Rutherford ..... *Prov. G. Asst. Chap.*
- John Lemon, *P.M. 327*... *Prov. G. Treasurer.*
- Right Hon. Lord Muncaster, *M.P.*, 119..... *Prov. G. Registrar.*
- Edward Busher, *P.M. 129,*
- 962, 1074, *Prov. G.S.B.*
- England ..... *Prov. G. Secretary.*
- James Porter, *P.M. 327,*
- 343, 1256..... *Prov. G. S. D.*
- Jno. R. Tickle, *P.M. 371* *Prov. G. J. D.*
- W. Tattersall ..... *Prov. G. S. of W.*
- H. Fearon, *P.M. 119* ..... *Prov. G. D. of C.*
- P. de E. Collin, 371 ..... *Prov. G. A. D. C.*
- Roger Dodgson, 1390..... *Prov. G. Swd. B.*
- John Wood ..... *Prov. G. Organist.*
- Geo. Brooker, *P.M. 962*... *Prov. G. Purst.*
- A. Taylor, 310..... *Prov. G. Steward.*
- H. Bewes, 327..... " " "
- G. Shannon, *M.D.*, 327 ... " " "
- George Carrick, 327 ..... " " "
- John Mill's, 1390..... " " "
- J. Norman Hodgson, 327 " " "

On the closing of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the brethren met in proper form on the bowling green adjoining, and, headed by the excellent band of the Wigton Volunteer Rifle Corps, marched down West-street, through the Market Place and along King-street, turning at the Market Hill, and back to the Parish Church, along King-street, the whole way being lined with crowds of spectators, and the windows of the houses were well filled.

The Church was much crowded, the arrangement being that the brethren were to sit below and others in the galleries. The service was a full choral one, and was intoned by Canon Whitmore, of Carlisle Cathedral. The first lesson was read by Bro. Canon Porteus, and the second lesson by Bro. Rev. A. Curwen, of Harrington. The musical service was more than good; it was most impressive and effective, and Mr. Metcalfe, who presided at the organ, was much extolled for the very efficient style in which he played. The beautiful and appropriate anthem, by Clarke Whitfield, "Behold how good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," was capitably sung by the choir, and seemed to make a great impression on the brethren assembled. The sermon was preached by Bro. Rev. W. Williams, of Cocker-mouth, *P.G. Chaplain*, from the text Mark, chapter 15, verse 38, "And the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom," from which he preached a most appropriate and Masonic address, inculcating upon the brethren that they must be both material and spiritual builders.

The brethren, to the number of about 180, sat down to a very excellent banquet at about 4 o'clock. It was prepared by Bro. Martin, of the Lion and Lamb, and from the style in which it

was prepared and served, well deserved the commendations bestowed upon it. It took place in the Diocesan marquee, which was erected in the Fioshfield grounds, through the kindness of Mr. Carrick. The dinner tables were very elegantly decorated with flowers and evergreens from Fioshfield.

The Chair was taken by the Right Worshipful the Earl of Beattie, Provincial Grand Master, supported by Bro. Colonel Whitwell, the Rev. W. M. Schuibben, Bro. Canon Porteus, Bro. Iredale, Bro. Lemon, Mr. J. Carrick, Bro. Jackson Gillbanks, Bro. the Rev. W. Williams, Bro. E.H. Henry, M.D., Bro. Dr. Jones, Bro. Captain Mott, Minor Canon Whitmore, and the Rev. J. A. Scott.

On the withdrawal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed "The Queen," followed by the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family" after which the Chairman gave "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," each of which was received with much enthusiasm. After some of the speeches the band played appropriate airs. The Rev. W. M. Schuibben was the first called upon to respond for the Bishop and Clergy, and cordially welcomed the brethren to Wigton. He said he had had much pleasure in placing his church at their disposal, pleased to think that in their festivities they remembered the service in the Parish Church, although he did not expect that his church was to be turned into a cathedral. (Cheers.) The Chairman then proposed "The Army, Navy, and Auxiliary Forces," for which Colonel Whitwell, M.P., Lieutenant A.C. Mott, R.N., and Ensign Carrick returned thanks. Mr. Metcalfe sang his celebrated song "John Peel," with much applause. The room was then, in the language of the brethren, "close styled," and the various Masonic toasts were given, according to the toast list.

The weather throughout the day was all that could be desired, and contributed very much to the success which has crowned the labours of the brethren of No. 327.

#### THE EMULATION LODGE OF IMPROVEMENT.

The members of the Craft in London at the present day are so amply furnished with the means of attaining a correct knowledge of the ceremonies and lectures of Freemasonry, that it is difficult for brethren whose "eyes have fallen in such pleasant places" to realise the fact that Lodges of Instruction were all but unknown fifty years ago. It is true that the Grand Stewards' Lodge was generally recognised as the custodian of the authorized working, and to some extent the able brethren of that distinguished lodge supplied the Masonic wants of the metropolitan brethren. But the growing popularity of Freemasonry, and the consequent increase of the Craft, soon rendered it expedient to make further provision for teaching the members and officers of lodges those duties which they would be called upon to perform. Accordingly we find that about the year 1823, certain zealous brethren conceiving that the Masonic lectures were not worked upon a properly regulated system, resolved to meet together for mutual instruction. The names of these brethren deserve to be recorded, inasmuch as they were the founders of the now celebrated "Emulation Lodge of Improvement" for Master Masons. They were Bro. John Smyth, of the Burlington Lodge; Joseph Dennis and H. Widdington, of the "Unions;" John Wilson, of the "Percy," and Gervase Margerison, of the "Constitutional."

They advertised their intention to meet at a house in Wardour-street, Soho, and on the appointed evening the room was crowded. Many members of the Grand Stewards' Lodge, who fancied that their immemorial right to "rule and teach" was about to be infringed, and also many Grand Officers, including the Grand Secretary, attended to watch the proceedings. Every office in the new Lodge of Instruction was ably filled by experienced Masons, and so admirably were the lectures and ceremonial illustrated, that all

opposition, if such were intended, was at once and for ever silenced. Among the visitors at this inaugural meeting was the famous Peter Gilkes, who subsequently became the Preceptor of the lodge, an office which he held up to the time of his decease. It is almost needless to add that the Emulation Lodge of Improvement has not only sustained the high promise of perfection which it gave in 1823, but is now regarded as one of the great exemplars of Masonic ritualism in England, and with the "Stability," its sister Lodge of Instruction, the "Emulation" divides the allegiance of every earnest worker in the Craft. A practical proof of this supremacy was afforded at the anniversary meeting of the lodge, on Friday, the 27th November, when more than two hundred brethren assembled under its *ægis* at Freemasons' Hall, to listen to as perfect a rendering of the sections in the first lecture as it has ever been our good fortune to hear. The chair was occupied by Bro. John Hervey, Grand Secretary, who, in accordance with custom, put the questions to the sectionists, a duty which he discharged most ably and impressively. The first section was worked by Bro. J. F. Huggins, W.M. 18; the fourth by Bro. G. E. Wainwright, S.W. 370; the fifth by Bro. W. Smallpiece, S.W. 1395; the sixth by Bro. H. Wood, and the seventh by Bro. J. A. Rucker, P.M. 66. The earnest delivery and the elocutionary ability of these brethren were most marked, and richly deserved the enthusiastic applause with which their efforts were received, and the thanks which were awarded them at a later period. After the lodge had been closed, the brethren adjourned to the Freemasons' Tavern, where the festival was held under the presidency of Lord Tenterden, C.B., Senior Grand Warden, who was supported by Bros. R. Scott, Dist. Grand Master Trinidad; A.E. J. McIntyre, Q.C., G.R.; H. Lloyd, Q.C., Pres. B.G.P.; J. L. Evans, P. Pres. B.G.P.; J. Hervey, G. Sec.; J. F. Leith, Q.C., M.P.; J. B. Monckton, S.G.D.; E. E. Wendt, G. Sec. G.C.; T. Fenn, P.A.G.D.C.; C. A. Murton, J.G.D.; J. A. Rucker, V.P., B.G.P.; J. Brett, P.G.P.; J. Boyd, G.P.; C. A. Cottebrune, A.G.P.; R. Wentworth Little, Sec. R. M. Inst. for Girls; H. J. P. Dumas, J.G.D.; W. C. Bacon, P.G. Steward; A. A. Richards, P.G. Steward; H. Muggeridge, and other well-known brethren.

#### Original Correspondence.

##### ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I have read with much pleasure and interest a Master Mason's remarks in your edition of the 9th November, respecting the condition of the pensioners, and certainly felt surprised at Earl Percy's remark at the last Festival, for he is always considered a most benevolent man, and could not have fully considered the subject when he stated that £26 per annum, or 10s. per week was amply sufficient for a man and his wife to live upon. If the funds were low they might consider "a half loaf better than no bread," but when such liberal collections are announced, an increase might be made, particularly when food and coals are so frightfully dear, and age and infirmity render it impossible for a poor brother to earn a trifle to add to his annuity. I happen to know a case in point, a brother who was much reduced succeeded in being elected to the fund, at that time he could earn a little extra and so make it do, but now having had much affliction is unable to follow any employment being 72 years of age. His family, that might be supposed to assist him, have large families and feel the pressure of the times, and cannot. He is living in the country on account of being able to get house rent tolerably cheap, and better accommodation than the two rooms of the alms house afford, although the inmates have gifts of coal and other things which the out pensioners have not.

I cannot help thinking that as age advances, the pensions ought to be increased, a man naturally becoming more helpless and infirm.

Those who do not experience affliction many agree with his Lordship, but let us come to facts. Suppose a man and wife on an allowance of ten shillings weekly, their expenses on the lowest estimation say rent 3s. 6d., groceries, &c. 2s., bread, 2s., meat, 3s., coals, 1s. there is 11/6. then nothing is left for shoes, clothing and medicines. This shows the necessity of practically benevolent men doing something to promote an increase of the pension and render the close of their days happy and comfortable.

I remain your's fraternally,

P.Z. P.M.

#### UNITED GRAND LODGE.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I see by my last week's *Freemason* that the Most Honourable the Marquis of Ripon has been, on the motion of Bro. F. A. Philbrick, P.M., unanimously re-elected Grand Master for the year ensuing.

Now Sir, I want to know why the Provincial Grand Masters are not elected yearly by the Provincial Grand Lodges in a like manner.

I see by the report, that Bro. J. R. Stebbing, P.G.D., has made a very excellent motion, which (if carried, as I have no doubt it will be) will enable any lodge to get rid of an unworthy member in a very short and easy manner.

I should be very pleased if Bro. Stebbing, or some other member of Grand Lodge, would move that all Provincial Grand Lodges should annually elect their Masters, as all other Masters of lodges are annually elected, which I cannot think would meet with any opposition.

By giving this a place in your next paper you will oblige.

Yours very fraternally,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

#### BRO. MORTON EDWARDS AND THE GRAND MARK LODGE.

Office of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters,  
5, Red Lion Square, High Holborn,  
London, 5th December, 1872.

To the Editor of *The Freemason*.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

I am desirous to request the favour of the insertion of the enclosed letter in your next issue,

Yours faithfully and fraternally,

FREDERICK BINCKES, P.G. J.W.

Grand Secretary.

(COPY.)

To the President, Vice-President, and Brethren of the General Board of the Grand Lodge of Mark Masters, Masons of England and Wales.

Brethren,

Referring to the communication addressed to me by your authority by the Grand Secretary, under date 15th July last,

I hereby express my regret for having conferred the degree of Knights Templar, and promise not to confer such degree again, unless with the authority of the Grand Conclave of K.T. of England, and Wales, &c.

I also hereby withdraw the Resolution No. 3, as printed at page 41 of the Statutes of Royal Ark Mariners, and purporting to have been adopted unanimously at a meeting of that body, held on the 9th August, 1871. "That having the power by Royal Warrant of 1793, to confer the original and genuine degrees of Mark Man, Mark Master, Excellent and Super Excellent Master, these be at once added to the working of any lodge of Royal Ark Mariners that may desire to work them," and promise and undertake to insert such withdrawal in any future edition of the Statutes that may be published, at the same time exonerating the brethren named in the minutes of the said meeting from having knowingly taken part in passing such resolutions. I also disclaim all power, from and after this date, to grant warrants for the degrees of Mark Man and Mark Master.

I further authorise the publication of a copy of this letter in the next number of *The Freemason*.

I am, brethren,

Yours obediently and fraternally,

(Signed)

MORTON EDWARDS.

THE VOTE OF THANKS TO BROTHER L. EVANS.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,

Permit me to make a slight correction in your report of my few remarks at Grand Lodge. I said that "few brethren," and not "some brethren," were more competent than myself to speak of Bro. Evans's services, the fact being, as I stated, that I not only have served on the Board of General Purposes with him for several years, but during the last three years of his Presidency was his Vice-President. To have assumed to second the resolution of the Grand Registrar on any less ground than this would have been the reverse of complimentary to Bro. Evans, and for this reason I ask the favour of your inserting my note.

I am, faithfully yours,

BRO. B. MONCKTON,  
Senior Grand Deacon.

NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Freemason.

Dear Sir and Brother,—

As Bro. Holmes would make it appear that he is still sceptical as to the accuracy of my statements anent the Grand Mark Lodge report, and states that he holds by Bro. Kerr's remarks until he can judge with his own eyes, perhaps you will kindly oblige by forwarding to Bro. Holmes for his inspection the enclosed rubbing which I have just taken of the Masonic emblems slightly cut or scratched on the stone sill of one of the windows in Glasgow Cathedral. As this rubbing will distinctly prove that I have been correct in certain particulars, I do not consider it necessary to take any special steps in the meantime to prove that I have also been correct in other particulars.

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

Multum in Parvo, or Masonic Notes and Queries.

MASONIC SUMMONSES, NOTICES, &c.

One of my oldest and best Masonic friends, Bro. Capt. F. G. Irwin, Brisslington-crescent, Bristol, has been making a collection of everything interesting relating to Freemasonry—in fact, I may say an indiscriminate collection of Masonic documents—which has been increasing rapidly of late, and is fast becoming a curious and valuable record of the Craft in a way not usually attempted. Bro. Irwin is anxious to add still more to his store, and will be glad to receive any contributions of lodge circulars, certificates, &c., &c., from members of the society, and will reciprocate such kindness to the best of his ability. Of course the whole of his collection will eventually become the property of the Fraternity, so that the brethren who add to Bro. Irwin's Masonic Museum will, after all, be benefiting the Order. Any expenses attending the transit of packages will be most willingly defrayed by our friend, or by Bro. W. J. Hughan.

GRAND COMMANDERY OF MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND (KNIGHTS TEMPLAR).

We commend the following to the notice of those who are always exclaiming against the gustative propensities of Freemasonry, and who think we are only brethren for the sake of eating and drinking.

No doubt there is a deal too much of the latter often at banquets, and we only wish that every lodge would pass a resolution to prohibit the funds being used for any purpose other than connected with the necessary expenses of the meetings and charitable bequests.

The paragraph in question we extract from the "Proceedings of the Grand Commandery of Minnesota, U.S.A." (our Bro. G. D. B. Porter, being the Grand Recorder). Nov. 18th, 1870. Resolved:—

"Whereas, Templarism is an institution founded upon the Christian religion, and the practice of the Christian virtues: and

"Whereas, Temperance is one of the chief Christian virtues, and is enjoined upon us by the Christian religion: and

"Whereas, The spreading indiscriminately before the companions who assemble at the banquets customary in our Order, wines and intoxicating liquors, may tempt to excess and intemperance,

"Be it therefore Resolved, 'That henceforth no wines or intoxicating liquors shall be furnished, or permitted to be introduced, at our banquet, given by this Grand Body.'

We say all honour to the framers and passers of such a law.

NOTES ON THE UNITED ORDERS OF THE TEMPLE AND HOSPITAL.

In last week's paper you have it that Bro. Buchan asserts that "so far, as the song (Professor Aytoun's raising of the Beauseant) is concerned it rather goes to show *more* belief" &c., instead of *non* belief, &c., which is required to make sense of the context. Further I am made to say that I prefer my own *authority*, instead of my own *authorities* (a very different thing) to taking Bro. Buchan's *ipse dixit*.

Masonic Tidings.

The Supreme Grand Council, 33° A. and A. Rite, have issued instructions to the Recorders of the various Rose Croix Chapters to inform the E. and P. Princes that, in consequence of the death of the Most Illustrious Brother, Dr. Henry Beaumont Leeson, 33°, F.R.S., Past M.P. Sovereign Grand Commander of the Order, the members are requested to appear in mourning, for a period of sixty days, as a mark of respect for that illustrious brother.

We understand that a grand Masonic ball is to be given at Bury St. Edmunds during the ensuing month, and that Colonel Sir Shafto Adair, the Provincial Grand Master of Suffolk, has granted a dispensation to appear in full Masonic clothing. The ball is to be under the auspices of the Royal St. Edmund's Lodge (No. 1008), and the Worshipful Masters of the whole of the lodges in the province are invited to act as Stewards. There is every promise, as the affair is in good hands, to make this the county ball of the season.

By the death of his half-brother, the Marquis of Londonderry, without issue, Bro. Earl Vane, Past Grand Senior Warden of England, succeeds to the marquisate. The deceased nobleman had been for a long time in a precarious state of health.

Our enterprising and well-informed contemporary, the *Civilian*, announces that the Earl of Zetland, our excellent and esteemed East Grand Master, is to receive the Order of the Garter, but that he gives up his rank as Knight of the Thistle. This, the *Civilian* says, is not intended to convey that the former Order ranks higher than the latter (though, by the way, it undoubtedly does), but that the Order of the Thistle is to be for Scotland what the Garter is to England, and Her Majesty wishes it to be so understood. We presume by this it is intended that no one shall be a knight of both Orders at one time, though it is something new in the annals of chivalry to give up one knighthood to take another. We await further light from our antiquarian and heraldic brethren.

PANMERE LODGE OF INSTRUCTORS (No. 720).—The fifteen sections will be worked by the members of this lodge, on December 10th, at the Balham Hall, Balham. Bro. Poore W.M., and Assistant Preceptor, will open the lodge at 6 o'clock, and will be glad to receive the visit of brethren seeking instruction. This lodge is held every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

After a long and anxious search, the author has discovered the unique system of printing which...

WILLIAM PRESTON LODGE (No. 766).

PERMANENT LOCATION IN LONDON.

The above lodge met at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st., on Thursday, the 28th ult., under very interesting circumstances. This lodge, originally held at Putney, was consecrated in 1859, by the present G. Secretary, Bro. John Hervey, who installed its first W.M., Owen Bowen, a great benefactor to the lodge and to the craft. Bro. Hervey's name has ever since been retained on the books as Hon. Member, and he occasionally favours the lodge by attending. It was called the "Preston Lodge," so named after a great and well known masonic luminary. It being afterwards found that his surname without his Christian name, gave rise to some confusion, there being a well known town of that name in Lancashire, the M.W.G.M gave his consent to the alteration of name. From a combination of untoward circumstances the lodge gradually dwindled away until the autumn of 1868, when the only acting members left were Bro. John Newton, its then W.M., Bro. Benjamin Abbott, the I.P.M.; Bro. Dr. Whiteman, one of its earliest and most energetic W.M.'s; Bro. Kain, a Past G. Sec. of Warwickshire, who acted as W.M. in the halcyon days of the lodge; and Bro. George Cox, P.G.D., who was for many years the Treasurer. Under these adverse circumstances a proposal was made by a number of energetic brethren, residing at Norwood and Anerley, to remove the lodge to the Clarendon Hotel, in that neighbourhood. Accordingly, the following brethren joined the lodge; viz., Bros. Dr. Eachus Wilkinson, W. J. Miller, W. H. Harper, G. Jackson, G. Newman, Braun, and others. The lodge increased and multiplied in its new locality, but unfortunately the proprietor of the hotel came to grief, and again the lodge had to seek fresh fields and pastures new, which was a matter of very great difficulty, there being no other house suitable. The M.W.G.M. then gave permission to hold the lodge temporarily at the City Terminus Hotel, where it gained a great accession of members from other parts of London, and lost some of its old members. The local tie thus loosened, the members unanimously petitioned the M.W.G.M. to allow the lodge to remain, which petition was ultimately granted, under the very peculiar circumstances of the case, it being well known that the powers that be decline to permit urban lodges to remove to London unless very strong reasons be shewn. The meeting, therefore, was held under joyous circumstances, the members feeling that at length they had a local habitation, as well as a name, well worthy of the lodge. Three gentlemen were initiated, two of them were sons of that worthy Bro. Roberts, who is so well known as the successful caterer at the Crystal Palace; the other was Dr. Cutmore, of Norwood. The ceremony was most perfectly and most impressively rendered by the well-beloved W.M., Bro. G. Newman. Two brethren were passed, Bros. Ewins and Drake. After such labour, nearly forty brethren sat down to a much needed and well served banquet, which did credit to the proprietor of the hotel, Bro. Sidney Spencer, who was one of the fifteen invited guests of the evening. Another of the visitors was the W. Bro. George Cox, P.G. Deacon, one of the founders of the lodge before mentioned. The loving cups (which were presented by Bro. Owen Bowen, the first W.M.), were passed round. The usual toasts were eloquently given and responded to. The charities were not forgotten, a liberal collection have been made; and the W.M. consented to become a Steward of the Boys' School at the approaching festival, on the 13th March. Altogether a most enjoyable evening at length came to a happy conclusion. Happy did the brethren meet, happy did they part, and happy they hoped to be in meeting again. It should be added that the William Preston Lodge is one of the few banner lodges; each W.M. on his installation sitting under his own banner, on which is emblazoned his arms, crest, and motto, and which banner he presents to the lodge on his retiring from office. The room was ablaze with heraldic devices of its Past Masters, amongst which were the banner of the Craft itself, and the banner of the before-named great illustrator of Freemasonry, William Preston.

## NOTICE.

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

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.

## Answers to Correspondents.

EMMA HOLMES.—Answer from "Masonic Student," next week.

J. B.—1. As I.M.'s five times. 2. As M.M.'s three times. 3. As F.C.'s five times. 4. As E.A.'s three times.

M. H. F.—Enquire at the Grand Secretary's office, Freemasons' Hall, Gt. Queen-street, and if your name is registered in the Colonial Lodge, and you can give proof of your identity, you will be furnished with a F.C. certificate.

F. M.—The W.M. cannot take rank as a P.M. unless he has served the chair; neither will the J.W. be eligible for the Mastership under the circumstances, presuming that he has not been a Warden previously. Infringements of the Book of Constitutions are not lightly passed over now by the authorities.

Report of Lodges 1010, 1283, 1248 and 1389, stand over till next week.

## Public Amusements.

## Sadler's Wells Theatre.

On Saturday and Monday, December 14 and 16, DEBORAH. Messrs. Sennison, Sidney, Bousfield, Leigh, Hudspeth, Evans, and Power; Mesdames Henderson, Farrer, Hayes, and Stephenson. To conclude with LOST IN LONDON. Messrs. Sennison, Evans, Leigh, Roberts, Power, Bousfield, Hudspeth; Mesdames Henderson, Hayes, and Bramah. On Tuesday, December 17, for the benefit of the Lessees, RICHELIEU. Messrs. T. C. King, Sennison, Rainbow, Hudspeth, Leigh, Sidney, Power, and Georges; Mesdames Bessie King and Stephenson. After which, a Grand Miscellaneous Entertainment. To conclude with TWO TO ONE. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

## Victoria Theatre.

On Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, December 14, 16, and 17, BEN THE BOATSWAIN. Captain Acton, Mr. Parkes; Ben Bowling, Mr. C. Sennett; Edwin Gage, Miss Allen; Mark Rediff, Mr. Shepherd; Wilford Somerton, Mr. Dudley; Hans Kelt, Mr. Rainbow; Dionysius Dabbleton, Mr. J. Fawn; Rose, Miss Hastings; Dame Oatfield, Mrs. Burleigh. To conclude with THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Messrs. Sennett, Shepherd, Leigh, Hudspeth, Evans, Bousfield, and Power; Mesdames Allen, Kerridge, Hastings, and Burleigh. Stage Manager, Mr. C. T. Burleigh.

## Royal Polytechnic.

Open at 12 and 7. Admission 1s. New Ghost, THE WHITE LADY OF AVENEL, THE SLEEPING BEAUTY, by Mr. George Burkland, assisted by Misses Alice Barth and Florence Hunter. COAL AND HOW TO SAVE IT, by Professor Gardner. Lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. King; the Diver and Diving Bell; and many other Entertainments.

## Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.

On view a Magnificent Marriage Group of H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE and the MARQUIS OF LORNE, also a new portrait Model of DR. LIVINGSTONE, the great AFRICAN EXPLORER; the "Claimant," Sir Roger Tichborne; Hudson, the "Railway King;" and H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES in the Robes of the Order of the Garter. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 1s., Children under 10, 6d. Extra Rooms 6d.

## LIVERPOOL THEATRES, &amp;c.

Week commencing December 16.

ROYAL ALEXANDRA THEATRE, Lime-street.—Lessee, Bro. E. Saker. Mr. James Bennett in "Louis XI," "Richelieu," "Merchant of Venice," &c.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, Great Charlotte-street.—Lessee Mr. H. Leslie; Manager, Mr. Arthur Garner. "The Octoroon," and other Popular Dramas.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE, Clayton-square.—Lessee Mr. Seton Parry. "Le Petit Faust."

THEATRE ROYAL, Williamson-square.—Lessee, Bro. De Freece. Miscellaneous Entertainment, and "Canaan Caravan."

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Lime-street.—Proprietor, Bro. S. Hague. Closed for re-decoration.

CIRCUS, William Brown street.—Now Closed, but will be re-opened in a few weeks for Holden's Marionettes.

NEWSOME'S CIRCUS, Whitechapel.—Proprietor, Mr. James Newsome.

NEW STAR MUSIC HALL, Williamson-square.—Manager Bro. Saunders. Miscellaneous Entertainment by a talented Company.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC, Camden-street.—Professor Anderson and Family.—World of Magic.

QUEEN'S HALL.—Gillard's Great American Panorama.

## The Freemason,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

## UNITED GRAND LODGE.

(Continued from page 777.)

Bro. Stebbing in proposing the motion standing in his name, continued:—

It had been said that he (Bro. Stebbing) would fix a stigma upon some brother by removing him from a lodge without a distinct charge. Why in most lodges one member, and in any lodge two or three members, could fix that stigma now upon a gentleman who sat down with them. One or two unhappy spirits might do so by blackballing; but if they admitted him, and had had him with them six months, and knew him, this motion provided that only a majority of two-thirds of the members should do it. So zealous was Masonry as to the admission of a candidate that he must be proposed in open lodge, his name inserted in the summonses, and be balloted for at the next lodge meeting. So careful was it that they should not have a disagreeable brother among them, that he could not be admitted a member without a nomination; and yet having taken these precautions before having him as a member, when in six months his conduct had become intolerable, the whole lodge could not remove him unless he did some scandalous act which came within the Book of Constitutions. Now, it was only when a brother put his legs under their mahogany, as the phrase went, that they got really acquainted with him; it was only by mixing with him some time that they knew what manner of man he was. How constantly did a lodge find itself taken in! In the most important step in life, a man taking a wife, he was often mistaken. Before marriage he thought her a divinity, and within twelve months he had reason to wish that she was a divinity in heaven. Not to weary Grand Lodge with instances, he would yet give reasons why a brother should be removed. Lodges had to put up with many disagreeables because they could not get rid of a brother without fixing on him a specific or general charge. He knew of two or three instances in which it was very difficult, or at all events inconvenient to bring a general charge. It was not a very pleasant thing to mention, but they had better have the truth if they were to apply a remedy. There was a brother, who was worth £20,000, entered a lodge and was incapable of conducting himself respectably; he was not indeed fit to sit in proper society; and when banquet came on table, if he had anything on his plate which he did not like he would spit it out on his plate before the whole company. That brother would not hesitate to use his fork for a purpose which he (Bro. Stebbing) would not refer to; and his ablutions were so seldom performed that no one could sit near him in any comfort. How were they to frame a law to meet such a case as that? (Interruption.) He might state his case as he thought proper, and begged he might not be interrupted. These were disagreeable things to utter, and it was not very pleasant to have to refer to them; but he could tell the brethren that in entering the Grand Lodge that night he had

dozens of kind expressions made to him, with requests that he would persevere in his motion, and he intended to do it. The things were true, and truth was like gold refined, which was still gold. They could not get rid of the truth. There was another case, where a brother was so exceedingly active and zealous on behalf of Masonry that he liked the law, observed to a tittle; the ceremony must be exact; "by" must not be used where "with" is prescribed; and everything must be conducted strictly according to pattern. Such a brother was a perfect nuisance to a lodge. He would not give all the instances where this had occurred, but he would give one in the presence of a Right Worshipful brother who could himself vouch for the fact. In a lodge within 100 miles of London the brethren were desirous to celebrate the conclusion of the W.M.'s year with some extra splendour, and invited the Prov. G.M. and the Masters of all the lodges in the province to a grand entertainment. The Master who had distinguished himself during the year by his working thought to do so again by performing the ceremony of initiation, in which he was exceedingly skilful. The lodge assembled in goodly numbers, and the Provincial G.M., who was much loved, was there among them, to meet the brethren from various parts of the country. In this lodge was a brother who was a precise man. He came into the lodge, and when the candidate's name was read over before being balloted for, he rose and expressed his great sorrow and regret that he should make any observation that should interfere with the arrangements; he had no objection to the ballot taking place; but he thought it right to draw the attention of the Master to the fact that the Book of Constitutions had not been followed, as although the brother's name and profession had been given, his residence had been omitted; all the brethren looked at one another in blank astonishment and despair. The brother said he would not urge the objection, but would allow the ballot to take place. The Master consulted with the Provincial G.M., and the magnates from different lodges consulted together, and they could not, it appeared, advise the Master to break the law. He (Bro. Stebbing) did not object to men observing the law, but to men who picked out the time and the opportunity to press forward a thing of that kind. The candidate could not be initiated under those circumstances, according to law, and the brethren had no work to do, and there was yet an hour to spare before the banquet would be ready. The ballot was not had, there was nothing to do for an hour; they looked at one another and wished the precise brother anywhere but a member of the lodge, and there was a miserable evening instead of an agreeable one. Would any of the brethren like to have such a brother in their lodges? Would not it be a most intolerable nuisance? Yet how should they get rid of him? How could they charge him with an offence? How could they frame the indictment against him? Yet they would all wish him out of the lodge, if those were the tricks he played. One more instance, a gentleman is admitted a member of a lodge, who thinks more of himself than others think of him. He wanted promotion, did not get it, became disagreeable, and took the coward's revenge by

blackballing every candidate, taking care not to say he should, because that would be considered a Masonic offence, but he took care to let it be known that every new candidate ought to be blackballed. How was an indictment to be preferred against such a brother; or even a general charge to be made: It had been urged as an objection that it seemed an unfair thing that 20 men should be able to ballot out 12 men; but he was prepared to say that rather than the whole 30 should be made miserable together, and what was too often the case, the success and happiness of the lodge completely destroyed by the quarrel going on from year to year, he would have it so. There was a lodge within 120 miles of this place where there were 13 men on one side and 12 on the other. They had been like the Kilkenny cats, and he really believed that before long, like them, there would be nothing left but their tails. Would it not be better for the good of the lodge that the 13 should be able to turn out the 12? Or if they expelled one only, the remainder would see what would soon be their fate, and would conduct themselves differently. He (Bro. Stebbing) proposed that only one brother should be removed at a time, and when the ringleaders were got rid of, depend on it the others would come to a sense of their duty. When the people on the hustings were tormented by some one in the crowd if they got him to come on the platform how quiet he became! He was immediately a man of order. To compare Masonic with political matters, there were brethren on the dais in Grand Lodge who were quite well conducted and quiet while there, but who had been rather turbulent before they had Grand office. Since he had been in Grand Lodge a letter had been placed in his hands, concerning a lodge at Liverpool. A man in a seaport town, who had been convicted of felony, received 12 months' imprisonment; he was afterwards proposed in a lodge, but objected to and blackballed. The matter was persevered in, and some friends of his proposed him in another lodge, where the same result occurred. He was brought to another lodge and by some adroitness—he (Bro. Stebbing) had seen a similar thing done at a punctual meeting, where the business was done quickly—he was passed in. The brethren of that lodge had to sit with a convicted felon. That lodge ought to have the privilege of appealing from "Philip drunk" to "Philip sober;" they ought to have the opportunity of rehearing and reconsidering the case, and by a decided majority remove a brother, if his conduct was of that kind that he ought not to be associated with them. Then, as to the majority, although he thought two-thirds was sufficient to compel the removal of a brother, the brother who wrote from Liverpool thought two-thirds too much, it ought to be a majority of one-third. He was not wedded to his own proposition; let it be three-fourths or five-sixths, but let it be a substantial and decided majority. He was sure no injustice would be done, because in all cases where expulsion was endeavoured to be effected for personal feelings, there would be found a sufficient number of brethren to stand by an oppressed brother. It was our weakness to stand by those who were unjustly charged, or charged with offences in general terms; and a man must be a very black character indeed to

get three-fourths of his brethren to vote for his exclusion. There was a feeling of sympathy among people for the oppressed; we could not even see two boys quarrelling in the street without sympathising with the little one. He would give one more case, in which he had had to sit in judgment upon a man who got the Treasurer's books, the Secretary's books, and blackballed every one. He would call on Grand Lodge to be masters of the position; not to be a body of slaves, but to take the power into their own hands: they were strong enough to do it. In their lodges, as in their houses, let them be masters, and if there was a disagreeable fellow in a lodge that ought to be turned out, let them rise in their majesty and do it. (Great cheering.)

Bro. Raynham W. Stewart, P.G.D., in order to give the brethren an opportunity of discussing the question, seconded the motion.

Bro. James Mason, P.G.S.B., opposed it, and felt that Bro. Stebbing had made out no case. His facts were exceedingly weak, and if they tended at all to anything, it was to convince the brethren that they were wrong. The speech was altogether illogical and most inconclusive. The Book of Constitutions provided for many of the evils Bro. Stebbing had pointed out. It said that no lodge should exclude any member without giving him due notice of the complaint made against him, and of the time appointed for its consideration. The name of every brother excluded, with the cause of exclusion, shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, and if a country lodge, also to the Prov. G.M. It was a high privilege to be a Freemason, not to be foregone at the whim and caprice of any private member. (Hear, hear.) He for one would be very sorry to be excluded from any lodge by such whim and caprice. Many men, he knew, had taken wrong views, and it was not always the case that the majority were right. (Hear, hear.) It was not always the majority in a private lodge that took a sound and proper view of the conduct of an individual, or of the propriety of his proceedings, of its consistency with the bye-laws of his lodge, or with the Book of Constitutions. It had, indeed, been his experience to find it quite otherwise. He had never, in this Grand Lodge, heard of anything so monstrous or unconstitutional as to turn a brother out of a lodge without bringing a specific charge against him. If they could bring a specific charge against a man, there was the Book of Constitutions, and let them do it. Bro. Stebbing had brought forward a case where the brethren, he said, had been compelled to sit down with a felon. Now, there was no such compulsion. The brethren had a right to exclude such a brother, and he had the right to appeal to Grand Lodge. He begged Grand Lodge to reject the motion.

Bro. John Havers, P.G.W., opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment "That it should be referred to the Board of General Purposes to examine and report," on the ground that the matter required careful consideration, that no injustice might be done. He reviewed the cases brought forward by Bro. Stebbing, and contended that they really proved the soundness of Lord Zetland's circular, advising brethren to be very careful about men whom they initiated.

Bro. L. Alexander, P.M. 188, seconded the amendment:

Bro. Col. Cole, acting J.G.W., supported the amendment, and argued that where a brother found the feeling of the lodge against him, if he were a right-thinking brother, he would resign. He would not be deprived of Masonic privileges, he could join another lodge. But at the same time he thought that lodges should have more power than they now have of getting rid of offensive members.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, Prov. G.M. for Stafford and Worcester, said that in his Province a matter was brought to his attention, and he took counsel with Masons of position and influence, and they came to the conclusion to recommend the recalcitrant brother to send in his resignation to his lodge. If a brother was contumacious, some power should be given to a lodge to exclude him, and he thought the matter might be referred to Grand Lodge in the metropolis. Let the brother retire from the lodge, but God forbid that there should be an arbitrary power of getting rid of a man. Happily, politics were not recognised in Masonry, but in some country places there might be a feeling against a brother on account of some step he had taken politically. Do not let a lodge have the power of turning a brother out on this account. Bro. Stebbing's instance of the man whose digestion was bad might have been got over by the lodge subscribing to purchase him a set of false teeth. (Laughter.)

After a few words from Bros. H. J. P. Dumas, G.J.D., and Bro. F. A. Philbrick, P.M. 18,

Bro. Horace Lloyd said that neither himself nor the Board would at all shirk any duty Grand Lodge might impose on them, and if Grand Lodge thought it was one of their functions to lick into shape this crude and ill-digested proposition, in which there might be a grain of good sense, some suggestion of improvement in Masonic legislation to find out for themselves what that was and recommend it to Grand Lodge, all he could say was the Board would cheerfully undertake that duty; but he would ask permission for a few minutes to suggest to them that that scarcely fell within the fair ordinary class of their duties, and that the way to deal with the ill-considered motion was to dismiss it altogether. At the same time they were properly prepared to conduct any reasonable alteration in the same direction when it was brought forth. He had used strong words, "crude and ill-digested," but he thought they were deserved. Bro. Stebbing talked of lodges as if they were clubs, places in which they would blackball a man for the way he tied his cravat, or for the cut of his coat. It was an old joke that standing the blackball of a club when you wanted to become a member was nothing; but what a good thing it was that members had not got to come up for ballot three years after, for how little chance they would stand of going in again! A man had to go up for ballot, and he was successful; he was afterwards excluded from his lodge. What did exclusion mean? Exclusion from that lodge only? A great deal more than that. No brother excluded from a lodge could enter another lodge without a certificate as to the circumstances under which he left the first; and, therefore, a brother would be

absolutely excluded from entering another lodge. The same rule would apply to a Master or Past Master of a lodge, so that he might be excluded from being a member of Grand Lodge by the improper action of a clique who happened to get an accidental majority in his own lodge against him. It might naturally apply to a Past Grand Officer, a member of the Colonial Board, or Board of General Purposes, or Board of Benevolence; and for what? For no cause assigned at all. He quite agreed it might be sometimes impossible to put one's finger upon the one single action complained of, and one that you might not be able to make a specific complaint of; but you could always make a definite complaint; you could say what it was you found fault with, which made a man not fit or worthy to be a Bro. Mason in your lodge; and yet this precious proposition suggested that in an underhand sneaking way, without the mention of a name, for it was supposed that it would be a sort of thing that would not bear the light, and the name might not be mentioned on the summons, you were to whisper away a man's character, and find it bad, and on that he was to be brought before his lodge. You were to get hold of a brother, and say

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell;  
The reason why——"

—not "I cannot"—but "I will not tell," and then you were to turn him out, without any knowledge on his part that certain influential members of the lodge bore him a grudge, and they used that influence over others. He ventured to say it was an ill-considered motion, as Grand Lodge would entertain appeals already from the decision of lodges. The motion afforded an opening for improvement. The amendment would give an opportunity to the Board to bring a report to Grand Lodge on this subject. That was not its office. Its office was to enquire into all matters of detail to obtain information, to work a thing accepted on principle into satisfactory shape, but not to take up any motion that might seem to have in it some opening for improvement, and so become the law makers of the Craft. He hoped Grand Lodge would reject both the motion and amendment.

Bro. Havers said the resolution which he had ventured to move was not that this resolution be referred, but that the subject be referred. Those were the words, which they would find he used "that the subject be referred to the Board to examine and report upon."

Bro. John Symonds, P.G.D., and Bro. Macrae Moir, having addressed a few words to Grand Lodge.

Bro. Stabbing replied, and complained of the very scant courtesy he had met with at the hands of the President of the Board of General Purposes. He did not think it was kind or wise to treat him so, when he had brought forward his motion in good temper and good spirit. He strongly expressed his dissatisfaction at such treatment, but said he should bring forward his motion again. In the meantime he accepted the amendment.

The M.W.G.M. advised the brethren to be very cautious whom they initiated, and then put Bro. Havers' amendment, which was carried.

Bro. Bennet, P.C.S., moved "That the question of the propriety of reducing the rent of the

Tavern be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider and determine;" to which Bro. McIntyre moved an amendment, "That this matter be referred to the Board of General Purposes to consider, and report to Grand Lodge," which amendment was carried, and Grand Lodge was formally closed.

## REPORTS OF MASONIC MEETINGS.

### Craft Masonry.

**BOLTON.**—*Anchor and Hope Lodge* (No. 37).—The regular meeting of this lodge was held in the Freemasons' Hall, Bolton, on the 2nd Dec., when there were present: Bro. R. W. Knowles, W.M.; Bros. Jas. Pilkington, S.W.; Wm. Slater, J.W.; G. P. Brockbank, Prov. S.G. Deacon, Sec.; Jno. Sharples, Treas.; Jas. Walker, S.D.; Wm. H. Horrocks, J.D.; Saml. Isherwood, P.M., D. of C.; R. K. Freeman, I.G.; Thos. H. Winder, P.M., P. Prov. G.P.; Robinson and Newton, P.M.'s; Brown, Crowther, F. A. Winder, E. Ainsworth, and Visiting Brother Bridson, of Lodge 357. The lodge being opened the minutes were read and confirmed. This being the meeting for the election of Master, a ballot was taken, the result being the unanimous election of Bro. Jas. Pilkington, the present S.W. Arrangements were made relative to the ensuing festival of the lodge. Two brethren were proposed as joining members of the lodge, and the business being then concluded, the lodge was closed, and the brethren adjourned to refreshment.

**BEDFORD LODGE** (No. 157).—On Friday, the 8th November, at Freemasons' Hall, this select and prosperous lodge held its usual meeting. Bro. W. Holland, North Woolwich Gardens, W.M., opened the lodge. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballot for the candidate for initiation was unanimous in favour of his admission, and he being in attendance was in an admirable manner admitted to the privileges of Ancient Freemasonry. The ancient ceremony having been gone through in all its details, and business being ended, the lodge was closed. The banquet and dessert were served, the W.M., who proved his devotedness to his lodge by coming up from Nottingham, presided with his usual grace and urbanity at the festive board. There were present, Bros. T. Cubitt, P.M., as S.W. Briggs, P. Prov. G.D. Middlesex; J. W. Levander, P.M. Treasurer; Hill, P.M. Secretary; J. Hills, I.P. M.; Millis, P.M.; and other members. The visitors were Bros. F. Walters, P.M. 73, and G. S. Ayres, P.M.

**KENDAL.**—*Union Lodge* (No. 129).—A private meeting of a few brethren of this lodge was held on Saturday last in the lodge-room, by the kind permission of the W.M., to present Bro. John Holme, P.M. 129, P.G.J.W., with a Past Master's jewel, as a small token of their regard and high appreciation of his worth as a Mason, and the talents he displays in performing the work of the lodge. The presentation was made in suitable and appropriate terms by Bro. R. J. Nelson, S.D. 129, a young Mason, who had been put through the degrees by Bro. Holmes during his year of office, and by whom the testimonial had been got up. Bro. Holmes briefly responded, and the brethren separated.

**LEICESTER.**—*St. John's Lodge* (No. 279).—At the ordinary meeting of this lodge, held at the Freemasons' Hall, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst., under the presidency of Bro. E. J. Crow, Mas. Bac., W.M., P.G.S.D., there were present Bros. C. Stretton, I.P.M., P.G.J.W.; J. M. McAllister, S.W.; H. Deane, J.W., P.P.G.J.W.; W. Weare, P.M., Treasurer; T. A. Wykes, 523, as Secretary; J. T. Thorp, Secretary, 523, as S.D.; J. Halford, J.D.; C. E. Stretton, I.G.; L. A. Clarke, P.M.; A. Palmer, J.W.; S. Tebbutt, Organist, pro. tem.; H. T. Kirby, G. W. Statham, R. Blankley, S. Cleaver, and G. Toller, Jun., P.M., P.P.G.S.; S. S. Partridge, J.W., P.G.S.; F. J. Baines, S.W.;

A. M. Duff, P.M. of 523; also R. Waite, P.M., 1330, and A. Chamberlain, J.D.; E. Mason, and B. Moore, of the Commercial Lodge 1391. The usual lodge forms having been complied with, and other unimportant business transacted, the W.M. proceeded to pass Bro. Billings to the degree of Fellow Craft, and to raise Bro. Marshall to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The W.M., who is thoroughly conversant with the established forms and customs of the order, conducted the ceremonies in a manner impressive to the candidates, and interesting to an auditory of eminent and experienced Masons. It was, therefore, with a feeling of regret that the brethren received the intimation that, owing to professional engagements, he must decline to be nominated for re-election. In consequence of the recent lamented death of the Junior Warden, and the resignation of the Senior Warden, owing to a change of residence, the brethren had to look to the Past Masters for one to preside over them, and direct their labours. Their combined solicitations met with a gracious response from Bro. C. Stretton, I.P.M., P.G.J.W., who kindly consented to accept the honoured seat which he vacated only a year ago, after completing a term of office, remarkable for an unusual accession of members to the Craft, and the harmony and geniality which pervaded all the communications of the lodge under his régime.

**CARLISLE.**—*Union Lodge* (No. 310).—We are glad to be able to report favourably of the progress of our Order. Our last regular meeting, on the 26th ult., was very encouraging. The members assembled well, and considerable business was gone through. Bros. Hetherington and Thorpe were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason; the former by the P.M., Bro. Slack, and the latter by the W.M., Bro. A. Taylor. Afterwards the balloting took place for the W.M. and Treasurer, for the ensuing year; the result being almost unanimously in favour of Bro. Court. P. Prov. G.P., for both offices.

**WHITTINGTON LODGE** (No. 862).—This prosperous lodge held its installation meeting on the 18th ult., and was numerously attended, sixty members and visitors being present. The business of the evening comprised three initiations, and the installation of the W.M. Elect, Bro. W. J. Hargrave Jones, both which ceremonies were performed by W. Bro. James Brett, P.M.P.G., Pursuivant, with his accustomed ability. The officers for the ensuing year were then appointed or invested as follows:—Bros. W. F. Smith, P.M. 177 S.W.; B. Seeleg, J.W.; W. F. H. Quilty, P.M., Treasurer; J. Weaver, P.M., P. Prov. G.O. Middlesex, Treas. Benevolent Fund; R. Wentworth Little, P.M. 975, 1293, Prov. G. Sec. Middlesex, Secretary; A. Rhodes Haley, S.D.; T. Kingston, J.D.; W. M. Anderson, I.G.; F. M. Whitehead, D.C.; G. C. Pritchard, Organist; J. Gilbert, Tyler. Bro. Brett resumed his post as Wine Steward. The audit report of the lodge, shewing a balance of £103 in hand, exclusive of the Benevolent Fund, Bro. Weaver proposed, Bro. Brett seconded, and it was unanimously resolved, that the sum of ten guineas be voted to constitute the W.M. for the time being a Life Governor of the Masonic Institution for Girls. Invitations having been sent to all the Grand Officers to attend this meeting, the Secretary reported that several had by letter regretted their inability to be present. A candidate was then proposed, and the lodge was closed. After an excellent banquet, the cloth was cleared, and the usual loyal and fraternal toasts were given. Bro. Hyde Pullen, P.G.S.B., responded for the Grand Officers; Bro. J. C. Parkinson, P.M., 181, for the Visitors, and every toast was proposed and welcomed with truly Masonic cordiality.

**ROYAL OAK LODGE** (No. 871).—On Thursday, 28th November, at the White Swan Tavern, 217, High-street, Deptford, the usual monthly meeting of the lodge was held. The chair was occupied by the W.M., Bro. J. W. Reed, and during the evening there were present Bros. W. Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; F. Walters, P.M., Sec.; H. A. Collington, P.M.; J. Hawker, P.M.; W. Myatt, S.W.; George Andrews, J.W.; S. A. Lewin, S.D.; H. J. Tuson, J.D.;

J. J. Pakes, I.G.; R. Harman, D.C.; and a numerous attendance of brethren. The usual large number of visitors were present. They were Bros. J. J. Pitt, 147; J. Alford Smith, 548; H. Collett, 548; James Porter, 548; C. H. Porter, 147; F. F. Allison, 825; J. Hayward, S.D. 946; W. B. Smith, 1326. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The ballots, taken separately, were declared to be unanimous in favour of the admission of Messrs. George Porter (son of the hostess and a Lewis), and Charles Henry Stables. Bros. Dr. John Baxter Langley, Edward Good, and Captain William Henry Hawkins were raised to the third degree. Messrs. G. Porter and C. H. Stables were initiated into Freemasonry. It was, on proposition duly made and seconded, unanimously resolved that three Stewards be sent from this lodge to represent it at the festivals to be held in 1873—viz., Bros. Henry Alfred Collington for Royal Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and the Widows of Freemasons, on Wednesday, January 29th, 1873, when H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will preside; John William Reed, W.M., for Royal Masonic Institution for Boys; William Andrews, P.M., Treasurer; and Dr. John Baxter Langley for the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls. The news of the election of Bro. Robert Wentworth Little by such a large majority was received with unbounded delight and enthusiasm, that event having taken place on the same day as the lodge was held. One proposition for a joining member, and two for initiates, were given. Five guineas were voted from lodge funds to help the daughters (who were in distress) of a deceased member. The usual banquet was served under the superintendence of the Bros. Porter. Songs and recitations were given between the toasts. The members separated at an early hour.

CARDIFF.—*Bute Lodge* (No. 960).—A regular meeting of this lodge was held on Tuesday, December 3, 1872. Present, Bros. S. Weichert, W.M.; Jas. Hurman, I.P.M.; I. C. Shelper, S.W.; W. H. Davies, J.W.; W. H. Martin, P.M., Treasurer; S. W. Hurford, Sec.; J. Tamplin, S.D.; T. W. Jacobs, J.D.; E. Quelch, D.C.; F. Atkins, Organist; W. Ellis, J.D.; and a large number of brethren. Bros. M. J. Almond, W.M. 36; S. Cooper, P.M. 36; Fisher, P.M. 36; Blessley, J.W. 36, and Bro. Rogers, Indefatigable Lodge, were among the visitors. The lodge was opened at 7.30 p.m., and Messrs. Thomas Matthews and Thos. Thomas having been duly balloted for and accepted, were initiated in due form. The brethren then proceeded to elect a W.M. for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of Bro. T. C. Shelper, S.W. to that honourable office. Bro. Shelper returned thanks for the great confidence reposed in him, and declared his intention of following as nearly as possible in the steps of those who had preceded him, and trusted that, with the assistance of his I.P.M. and P.M.'s, he might be enabled to discharge the duties of that high office with credit both to the lodge and himself, and concluded by again thanking the brethren for the unanimous vote in his favour. The W.M. then said "Worthy and Worshipful Past Masters, Officers, and Brethren, twelve months ago when, owing to your choice and confidence, I found myself elected W.M. of this lodge, I accepted that very honourable position not only without evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation of any kind, but also with a firm determination to discharge the important duties of that office to the best of my ability, in perfect harmony with all our laws and regulations, and abiding by the ancient usages and customs of our Order, I will further add that I had the honourable ambition to perform such duties with credit to myself and brethren, as far as possible, to your entire satisfaction. How far I have succeeded in my endeavours it is not for me to say, but, brethren, it is a fact respecting which there cannot be any difference of opinion—viz., that my best endeavours, my untiring zeal and earnestness to uphold the honour and promote the prosperity and reputation, and also the perfect harmony of this our lodge must have been in vain had I not been aided by your kind co-operation; it is, therefore, my privilege to thank you now most heartily and sincerely, not

only in my own name, but what is more important still, in the name of Freemasonry in general, and of this lodge in particular, for your prompt attendance, and the kind and fraternal assistance you have rendered me upon all occasions. Brethren, we have, during the year, had 29 lodges, at which we have initiated 28 gentlemen, passed 23, and raised 17 brethren, and have received, exclusive of subscriptions, the sum of upwards of £152. The number of distinct ceremonies performed were, initiations, 19; passing, 11; raising, 7; total, 37. I trust the day is not far distant when we shall have, conjointly with our sister lodge, the Glamorgan (No. 39), a temple of our own, worthy of the Craft, and in conformity with the general progress our town has made; we must, therefore, brethren, be strictly economical, but at the same time faithfully discharge all claims made upon us in the name of charity. In conclusion, I beg you to give our W.M. elect the same cordial support, so that at the expiration of his year of office he may be able to declare, as I now do most emphatically, that I shall never cease to remember this year, to look back upon it with feelings of great pleasure, as being the year (1872), in which I had the honour to occupy the chair of the Bute Lodge (No. 960). Thanking you again, brethren, accept my most fraternal salute." The W.M. was then elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Bro. H. Wills as Tyler. A cordial welcome was given to the visiting brethren, and responded to by Bro. Almond, W.M., Glamorgan Lodge. The lodge was closed at 10.15 p.m.

LANCASTER.—*Rowley Lodge* (No. 1051).—The regular meeting of the Rowley Lodge was held on Monday, the 2nd December, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum, Lancaster. There were present the W.M., Bro. Wilson Barker; Bros. Dr. J. Daniel Moore, P.G.S.B. England, I.P.M.; William Hale, P.M.; W. J. Sly, S.W.; E. Airey, as J.W.; James Taylor, S.D.; J. L. Bradshaw, as J.D.; Richard Taylor, I.G.; Thomas Jackson, J. Sly, R. Harger, H. Longman, E.A.P.; G. Sutton, E.A.P.; J. Watson, Tyler. Visitor, Bro. John Hatch, P.M. 281. After the general business of the lodge had been transacted, the ballot was taken for the election of a Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, which resulted in the unanimous election of Bro. William J. Sly to that important office; the installation was decided to take place on Friday, 20th December, the ceremony to be conducted by Bro. Dr. Moore. Bros. W. Barker, W.M., and J. Watson, were respectively elected to fill the office of Treasurer and Tyler. Bros. H. Longman and G. Sutton, were duly passed to the degree of F.C. by Bros. Moore, P.M., and Hall, P.M.; the working tools being presented by the S.W. A candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry was proposed, and the lodge closed in due form.

ALDERSHOT.—*Aldershot Camp Lodge* (No. 1331).—The regular monthly meeting of this lodge was held at the Royal Hotel on the 5th inst. The Chair of K.S. was filled by Bro. Captain Richardson, R.E., W.M.; who was supported by the following officers:—Bros. C. Carnegie, P. Prov. G. Pursuivant, Hants, P. M.; A. Mc. Kenzie, S.W.; A. W. Edmond as J.W.; U. Lucas, Secretary; R. Bennett S.D.; H. Anderson, J.D.; J. Smith, as I.G.; J. Marversly, O.G. The lodge was opened in form, and the minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bros. Kirker, 300, and Mason, 1245, as joining members, and for Sergeant D. McSweeney, 7th Hussars; Quarter-Master-Sergeant Collett, A.S. Corps; and Sergeant W. Brown, 46th Regt., candidates for initiation; which was unanimous in each case. The lodge was opened in the second degree, and Bro. Drew, a candidate for the Sublime Degree was questioned respecting his knowledge of the F.C. degree, which proving satisfactory he was entrusted, and retired. The lodge was opened in the third degree, and Bro. Drew was raised to the M.M. degree. The lodge was closed to the second and first degrees. Quarter-Master Sergeant Collett, and Sergeant Mc. Sweeney, were then initiated into masonry. Some other business having been transacted, the lodge was closed with solemn prayer about nine p.m.

### Royal Arch.

CAVEAC CHAPTER (No. 176).—Installation meeting on Thursday, the 7th November, at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, City. This well-established chapter was opened by Comps. P. A. Nairne, P.Z., as M.E.Z.; M. Scott, H.; J. Lacey, P.Z., as J.; and F. Walters, P.Z., Treasurer, was also present. The companions were then admitted, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and unanimously confirmed. The report of the audit committee was read, it showed, after every liability had been met, that a good balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer. The ballot proved unanimous in favour of Bro. T. White, P.M. 102, and he being present, was, in an admirable manner, exalted into Royal Arch Freemasonry. The Comp. Frederick Walters, P.Z., installed Comp. M. Scott, M.E.Z. The other Principals were absent. The officers for the ensuing year were Comps. R. T. Foreman, H. elect; T. Quilhampton, J. elect; F. Walters, P.Z., Treasurer; J. Hills, S.E.; J. C. Hall, S.N.; W. S. Wyman, P.S.; W. A. Hinde, 1st A.S.; T. White, 2nd A.S.; C. T. Speight, Janitor. The M.E.Z., in an excellent speech, presented, on behalf of the chapter, to Comp. P. Browne a splendid P.Z.'s jewel, which had been unanimously voted to him from the chapter funds. The jewel was made by Comp. George Kenning. Some brethren were proposed for exaltation at the next meeting. The chapter was closed. The work was well done by the two P.Z.s. who undertook it. The usual banquet and dessert followed. Visitors, Comps. George Kenning, M.E.Z. 162; and H. R. P. Hooton.

THANET CHAPTER (No. 329).—The regular quarterly convocation of this chapter was held at the Royal Hotel, Ramsgate, on Thursday, the 5th instant. The companions assembled at 5 p.m., and the chapter was opened by Comp. T. H. Grove Snowden, P.Z. as. Z.; Comp. Neall, H.; and Comp. J. J. Darby, J., in the presence of the following P.Z.'s—viz., Comps. Lewis Finch, H. Curtis, J. C. Twyman, Bedford L. Hiscocks, and the Rev. Sir John Hayes, Bart. The other companions, numbering about twenty, were then admitted, the offices of Scribe E., Scribe N., P.S., and the A.S. being filled respectively by Comps. B. L. Hiscocks, W. Winch, J. C. Cunningham, W. Bowler, and R. T. Rolfe. The minutes of the last regular chapter held in June, and of the chapter of emergency (at which four companions, who had been initiated, passed, and raised together in the Lewises' Lodge, 1209, were exalted), held in July, were read and confirmed. A ballot was then taken for Bro. Jarman, S.D. 428, the well-known gallant ex-coxswain of the Ramsgate lifeboat, and the result was unanimously favourable. After some little delay, owing to Bro. Jarman having been unexpectedly called away to London on business, and unable to return by as early a train as he had anticipated, the candidate attended the chapter, and was duly exalted to the supreme degree of the H.R.A. The historical lecture was delivered by Comp. Twyman, P.Z., and the mystical lecture by Comp. Finch, P.Z. The chapter was closed in ancient form, and the companions adjourned to the banqueting-room, where an excellent dinner was served by Comp. Hiscocks. The three toasts peculiar to R.A. Masonry were drunk with the usual ceremonies, and Comp. Sir John Hayes proposed the health of the Three Principals of the chapter, complimenting the officers in the excellent manner in which the ceremonies of the evening had been performed. The acting Z. rose to respond, and announced, with deep regret, which was shared by all the companions, that their M.E.Z., Comp. Ath. Isaac Harvey Boys, was in bad health and had been obliged to go Cheltenham for change of air. They all knew that, if he had been well, nothing would have given him greater pleasure than to be among them. The health of the other officers of the chapter, of the newly-exalted Comp. Jarman, and a few other toasts, were drunk, and the companions separated. The Royal Spring Chapter of Perfect Friendship (No. 376) met at the Masonic Hall, Ipswich, on Wednesday, the 4th inst.; present, Comps. F. B. Marriott, M.E.Z.; P. Long, H.; and Wright, J.; J. Franks, P.Z.

Scribe, E.; N. Tracy, Scribe N.; P. Cornell, S.B.; King, P.Z.; W. A. Smith, P.S. Visitors, Comps. Emra Holmes, St. Luke's Chapter, and Sidgwick. The chapter having been formally opened, the following were appointed as officers for the ensuing year, all who were present being invested accordingly:—F. Long, M.E.Z.; S. B. King, H.; P. Cornell, J.; N. Tracy, P.S. s J. Franks Scribe E. Comp. Emra Holme; brought forward a proposition to hold a grand Masonic County Ball, at Ipswich, shortly, but on learning from Comp. Wright that it was contemplated to hold one at Bury St. Edmunds during the ensuing month, he immediately withdrew his proposal. The companions afterwards retired for refreshment, when, after the usual loyal and Masonic toasts, the M.E.Z. proposed the P.Z. in flattering terms. Comp. Marriott very modestly responded. Other toasts followed.

VANE CHAPTER (No. 538).—The new chapter attached to Lodge La Tolerance, 538, held a convocation at Freemason's Hall, on Thursday, 5th Dec. inst. There were present the M.E.Z., the Marquis of Londonderry (late Earl Vane), Comp. James Kenet, H., and Comp. Lindus, J., the other members of the chapter, and many distinguished visitors, among whom were Comps. James Brett, P.G.P.; John Boyd, G.P.; Merze, K., &c. Several brethren were exalted to the R.A. degree in a very able manner, three of the candidates being members of Loge La Tolerance. This being the first meeting since the consecration of the chapter, the M.E.Z. invested Comp. Burmeister as Treas., and appointed Comp. Reed Scribe E., and Comp. Underhill, P.S. Comps. W. J. Thicke and Flower were also appointed S's. The M.E.Z. then rose, and in handing the Treas. a cheque for £100, expressed the great gratification he derived from being placed in the position of 1st Principal, and said he should always remember with pride the small share he had been privileged to have in the formation of a chapter named after himself, and which he believed would attain a large amount of prosperity, and reflect honour on the lodge to which it was attached. He thanked the companions for the distinction they had conferred upon him as one of the founders, and would watch with great interest the progress of the Vane Chapter. A vote of thanks was moved by Comp. Kenet, H., duly seconded and carried unanimously, to his lordship for his munificence, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes. Propositions were made for the exaltation of several brethren at the next convocation, and the chapter was then closed, and adjourned to the first Thursday in February next; after which the members sat down to a banquet in the Freemasons' Tavern.

LANCASTER.—Rowley Chapter (No. 1051).—The regular meeting of the Rowley Chapter was held on Monday, 18th Nov., 1872, at the Masonic Rooms, Athenaeum. The three Principals occupied their various chairs as follows:—Comps. William Hall, L.R.C.P. M.E.Z.; Edmund Simpson, H.; and J. L. Whimpray, J. There were also present Comps. Dr. Moore, P.Z., Prov. G.H., G.S.B. of England; W. Herald, N.; W. Barker, Treas.; E. Airey, P.S.; R. Taylor, Janitor; J. Watson, Serving Comp. After the chapter had been opened and other business transacted, the ballot was taken for Bro. James Taylor, S.D. 1058, who was declared to be unanimously elected. This brother, with Bro. Geo. Kelland, P.M. 281, were duly exalted to the Royal Arch degree by the M.E.Z., after which the mystical, symbolic, and historical lecture were delivered by the Principals.

### Obituary.

#### BRO. THOMAS ANSLOW.

Bro. Thomas Anslow was born December 22nd, 1804, and died November 19, 1872. He was interred at Nunhead Cemetery, December 2nd. He was initiated in the Lodge of Faith, No. 141, in 1842; was Secretary to the lodge for the last twenty years, and a member to the date of his death. He was well-known in the Masonic world for his knowledge of Masonry, and was an honorary member of many lodges. At a meeting of his lodge, held on the 26th ult, the lodge-room was draped in black, and all the brethren appeared in Masonic mourning.

An inaugural banquet was given at the opening of Bro. S. Friend's Tavern, "The Cock," at the Highbury Station of the North Railway, on Thursday, 28th ult, under the Presidency of Bro. Ex-Sheriff Sir John Bennett, F.R.A.S., the Vice-Chair being occupied by H. J. Brown F.R.C.S., supported by nearly one hundred gentlemen of rank and influence in the locality. Bro. Friend, who is a Past Master of the Albion Lodge, No. 9, was well supported by many members of the Craft. The toast of "The Chairman," was in very eloquent terms proposed by Bro. Binckes, the energetic Secretary of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, and responded to by the worthy knight, in his usual cheerful and jocose vein of humour. The new and magnificent tavern thus inaugurated forms the southern end of the front of the station (one of the most beautiful intermediate stations in the kingdom), erected by the North London Railway Company at the junction of the Holloway and Islington Roads, in lieu of the ancient and celebrated "Cock" Tavern of which Bro. Friend and his father were, in succession, owners for upwards of fifty years.

### METROPOLITAN MASONIC MEETINGS.

For the Week ending Friday, December 20, 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, Dec. 14.

Lodge 108, London, Ship and Turtle, Leadenhall-street.  
 " 173, Phoenix, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 1328, Granite, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 1361, United Service, Swan Hotel, Wimbledon.  
 Star Lodge of Instruction (1275), Marquis of Granby, New Cross-road, at 7; Bro. C. G. Dille, Preceptor.  
 Mount Sinai Chapter of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-street, at 8; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.  
 Manchester Lodge of Instruction, Yorkshire Grey, London-street, Fitzroy-square, at 8; Bro. Ash, P.M., Preceptor.  
 Sphinx Lodge of Instruction (1329), Castle Tavern, Camberwell-road, at 7; Bros. John Thomas and E. Worthington, Preceptors.

#### MONDAY, Dec. 16.

Lodge 1, Grand Masters', Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 8, British, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 21, Emulation, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-st.  
 " 58, Felicity, London Tavern, Bishopsgate-st.  
 " 185, Tranquility, City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-st.  
 " 720, Panmure, Balham Hotel, Balham.  
 " 862, Whittington, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.  
 " 907, Royal Albert, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 1201, Eclectic, Freemasons' Hall.  
 Strong Man Lodge of Instruction (45), Old Jerusalem Tavern, St. John's-gate, Clerkenwell, at 8; Bro. Beckelt, Preceptor.  
 Sincerity Lodge of Instruction (174), Railway Tavern, Fenchurch-street Station, at 7. Ceremony of Installation by Bro. C. Lacey, P.M.  
 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. Dille, P.M. 1155, Preceptor.  
 St. John of Wapping Lodge of Instruction (1306), Gun Tavern, High-street, Wapping, at 8; Bro. T. Mortlock, Preceptor.  
 West Kent Lodge of Improvement (1297), St. Saviour's College, Stansted-road, Forest-hill, at 7.30; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

#### TUESDAY, Dec. 17.

Board of General Purposes at 3.  
 Lodge 30, United Mariners, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.  
 " 73, Mount Lebanon, Bridge House Hotel, Southwark  
 " 95, Eastern Star, Ship and Turtle Tavern, Leadenhall-st.  
 " 162, Cadogan, Freemasons' Hall.  
 Chapter 7, Royal York of Perseverance, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 11, Enoch, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 19, Mount Sinai, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.  
 " 186, Industry, Freemasons' Hall.  
 Sydney Lodge of Instruction, Cambridge Hotel, Upper Norwood.  
 Metropolitan Chapter of Instruction, Portugal Hotel, Fleet-street, at 7; Comp. Brett, Preceptor.  
 Domestic Lodge of Instruction, Palmerston Tav., Grosvenor-park, Camberwell, at 8; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.  
 Faith Lodge of Instruction, Refreshment Rooms, Victoria-st (opposite Westminster Palace Hotel), at 8 Bro. C. A. Cottebrune, Preceptor.

Yarborough: Lodge of Instruction, Green Dragon, Stepney, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, P.M., Preceptor.  
 Prince Fredk. William Lodge of Instruction (753), Knights of St. John 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.  
 Florence Nighthungale 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.  
 Constitutional Lodge of Instruction, (50), Wheatsheaf Hotel, Hand-cour, Holborn, at 7; Bro. J. R. Stacey, P.M., 180, Preceptor.

#### WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Lodge of Benevolence at 6 precisely.  
 Lodge 140, St. George's, Trafalgar Hotel, Greenwich.  
 " 174, Sincerity, Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-st.  
 " 700, Nelson, Masonic Hall, William-st., Woolwich.  
 " 969, Maybury, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 1044, New Wandsworth, Spread Eagle Hotel, New Wandsworth.  
 " 1349, Friars, Cheshire Cheese, Crutched Friars.  
 " 1365, Clapton, Old Town Hall, Hackney.  
 Chap. 217, Stability, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.  
 Mark Lodge, Bon Accord, Freemasons' Tavern.  
 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's-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, at 8; Bro. David Rose, Preceptor.  
 Temperance in the East Lodge of Instruction, George the Fourth, Catherine-street, Poplar.  
 Stanhope Lodge of Instruction, Thicket Hotel, Anerley, at 7.30 p.m.; Bro. H. W. Lindus, Preceptor.

#### THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

House Committee Girls' School at 4.  
 Lodge 23, Globe, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 49, Gihon, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-st.  
 " 169, Temperance, White Swan, High-st., Deptford.  
 " 179, Manchester, Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-st.  
 " 657, Canonbury, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
 " 1139, South Norwood, South Norwood Hall, South Norwood.  
 " 1287, Great Northern, Great Northern Hotel, King's Cross.  
 " 1339, Stockwell, Duke of Edinburgh Tav., Stockwell.  
 Chap. 79, Pythagorean, Ship Hotel, Greenwich.  
 Mark Lodge, Camarvon, Freemasons' Tavern.  
 Knights Templar Encampment, Observance, 14, Bedford-row.  
 The R.A. Chapter of Improvement, Freemasons' Hall-Fidelity Lodge of Instruction (3), Yorkshire Grey, London-st., Tottenham Court-road, at 8; Bro. T. A. Adams, Preceptor.  
 Panmure Lodge of Instruction (720), Balham Hotel, Balham, at 7.30; Bro. John Thomas, Preceptor.  
 Finsbury Lodge of Instruction, Jolly Anglers' Tavern, Bath-street, City-road; Bro. Stean, Preceptor.  
 United Mariners' Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.  
 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.  
 Doric Chapter of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Comp. T. J. Barnes, Preceptor.  
 Ebury Lodge of Instruction, Bro. Palmer's, 12, Ponsonby-st., Millbank.  
 House Committee Boys' School.  
 Lodge 6, Friendship, Willis's Rooms, St. James.  
 " 201, Jordan, Freemasons' Hall.  
 " 813, New Concord, Rosemary Branch Tavern, Hoxton.  
 Chap. 176, Caveac, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street.  
 Knights Templar Encampment, St. George's, Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street.  
 Rose Croix Chapter, Invieta, Masonic Hall, William-street, Woolwich.  
 St. George's Lodge of Instruction, (140), for Master Masons, Globe Tavern, Royal Hill, Greenwich.  
 Stability Lodge of Instruction, (217), Guildhall Tavern, 33, Gresham-street, City, at 6; Bro. Henry Muggeridge, P.M. 192 and 715, Preceptor.  
 Robert Burns Lodge of Instruction, Union Tavern, Air-s, Regent-st., at 8; Bro. W. Watson, P.M.  
 Unions Emulation Lodge of Improvement for M.M's, Freemasons' Hall, at 7.

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.  
 Westbourne Lodge of Instruction (733), Horse and Groom, Winsley-street, Oxford-street, at 8.  
 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; Bro. Pulsford, Preceptor.  
 Doric Lodge of Instruction, Three Cranes Tavern, Mile-end-road, at 8; Bro. Isaac Saqui, Preceptor.  
 Burgoyne Lodge of Instruction, Grafton Arms, Prince of Wales's-road, N.W., at 8.  
 St. Luke's Lodge of Instruction (144), Two Brewers, 33, 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; Bro. D. S. Potts, Preceptor.  
 St. James's Lodge of Instruction, Gregorian Arms Tavern, Jamaica-road, Bermondsey, at 8; Bro. Howes, P.M., Preceptor.

MASONIC MEETINGS IN LIVERPOOL, &c.

For the Week ending Saturday, December 21, 1872.  
 MONDAY, DEC. 16.

Jerusalem Chapter, Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 5.  
 Independence Lodge (721), Barr's Hotel, Chester, at 6.  
 Everton Lodge of Instruction (823), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 7.30.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.

Lodge of Antiquity (178), Royal Hotel, Wigan, at 6.30.  
 Alliance Lodge (667), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.  
 Warren Lodge (1276), Stanley Arms Hotel, Seacombe, at 6.  
 Merchants' Lodge of Instruction (241), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.  
 Downshire Lodge of Instruction (594), 90, Duke-street, Liverpool, at 7.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.

Zetland Lodge (537), 1, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead, at 5.  
 Everton Lodge (823), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.  
 Walton Lodge (1086), Masonic Hall, Kirkdale, Liverpool, at 6.  
 Duke of Edinburgh Lodge (1182), Coffee House, Waver-tree, near Liverpool, at 5.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.

Ancient Union Lodge (203), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.  
 Combermere Lodge (603), Seacombe Hotel, Seacombe, at 6.  
 Pembroke Lodge (1299), West Derby Hotel, West Derby, at 5.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

Fermor-Hesketh Lodge (1350), Masonic Temple, Liverpool, at 6.

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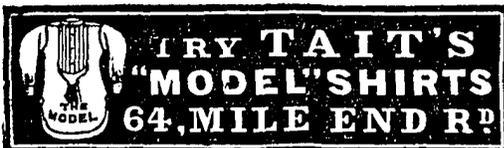
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## SHOW-MASONS.

By BRO. W. BURROUGHS, A.M., M.M.M., S.E., R.A.

EDITOR *Masonic Herald*, CALCUTTA.*Fruges consumere nati.*—HOR.

Sterne in his "Sentimental Journey" gives an account of different kinds of travellers, each moving with an object in view. In religion there are also different kinds of thinkers, each impelled by notion of his own. According to Plato there are "three sorts of Atheists," one class absolutely denying the existence of God; another while admitting existence, deny interference, consequently disbelieve Providence; the third class while admitting existence and Providence are independent of wrong on the ground of absolution—"the greatest crime for the smallest supplication" being remissible upon consideration. The strangeness of these doctrines fortunately does not require much acumen to discover that they are fallacious.

In Masonry we have also a similar classification. It is composed of the *live-mason*, the *show-mason*, and the *dead-mason*. The live-mason is actuated by two lofty principles—FAITH and WORK; by these he establishes his worth. The show-mason is vain and ostentatious. He is the barren fig tree. His heart is in show and not in usefulness. We shall exhibit him here as gibbeted criminals are exhibited, not in revenge, but for example. At a future time we shall endeavour to describe the live-mason, who like gold possesses a virtue which envy cannot detract nor calumny traduce. The dead-mason has already been described by a better hand.\*

The show-mason is a *rara avis*. He is not an ordinary being, yet he is not extraordinary. He is sham without a particle of substantiality in him. To the wants of the poor he gives regret—not relief. He has alms on his tongue, but none in his bosom. The fountain there is dry; no milk of human kindness flows from it:—

"A man like this within his heart provides  
A filthy corner where the fiend resides;  
If to this saint some wretch presents his suit,  
Out starts the fiend and strikes the suppliant mute."

If there is a charity to be bestowed, the show-mason sends in his quota with a long note of regret saying, that owing to a sudden call he could not give more, but at some other time he will not fail to do so. Thus anticipating evil which is an evil. Were he however present, he could not say half as much and for good reason, that it would awaken a titter against him. Charity by flourish of trumpet is reprehensible.

If there is a demonstration, bedecked in hues of the rainbow with pendants of degrees as numerous as there are signs in the zodiac, the show-mason is foremost in the van. These "blushing honours thick upon him" he has purchased and not earned, and the meaning of which he does not know, and if told, he could not understand; his head like frosted glass is opaque, no light of knowledge can come out of it or penetrate into it. He is the veritable "Mundane Egg" with primeval darkness around him; nothing "dove like" can sit "brooding o'er his vast abyss," and make it pregnant.

The show-mason is a pretender. He is the claimant of a right, without a right to it. To gain suffrage as the conceited pay for mourners,

\*London Freemason, No. 125, July 29th, 1871.

he scatters money, and on the plea of supporting the liberal arts he has his photo taken in Masonic costume, which he pays for in silver, frames it in gold, and with brass on his face exhibits it to all around, telling them that it is himself and none other, and so it is. It is the show-mason and not the *bonâ fide*.

Masonry is the perpetual talk of the show-mason, and talk only. His doors and windows, books and papers, even clothings and ornaments, are marked with, or covered over, with symbolic representations. These are what they are and no more—the visible signs of something without, but of no invisible grace within. There is no reality or materiality in him. He is a mere nominal; but were we to dive deeper we should see better—we would see him in his true character—a traitor in the camp—a wolf in the fold.

In private life the show-mason is as strange. His table groans inside, and the poor outside, yet he neither eats himself nor gives it to others. The game he delights in is a scouted one. It is that of "the dog and the manger." He cannot eat because he is a dyspeptic; he will not give to others because he is selfish.

The show-mason keeps sometimes a library. A book with a sounding title or written by a blazing character, is his hobby. Though on the subject it is written he may not understand, still he buys it for show; and keeps it for show; but an organ of the Order which he should support, he does not, because it does not come up to the standard of his mind, which is grovelling. He is all for gossip. He likes to know what takes place here and there, and nothing more. History and philosophy have no value in his estimation; they are to him as the gem was to the cock which he had found on a dunghill—a bauble at best. He entered the Order with an object—morbid curiosity; that satisfied, he cares no more for it. Such a person should be shunned. He is "a wilfully perjured individual, void of all moral worth, and unfit to be received in the society of men who prize honour and virtue above all the external advantages of rank and fortune."—*Masonic Record of Western India, July, 1872.*

## MARK MASONRY IN CHESHIRE.

On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst., an interesting ceremony took place in connection with the periodical meeting of the Joppa Lodge of Mark Masters, which was held at the Masonic Chambers, Hamilton-square, Birkenhead. The proceedings embraced, amongst other items of business of a pleasant nature, the Installation of Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P., R.W.P.G.M.M., Cheshire, designate, as W.M.M. of the Joppa Lodge. The brethren assembled in the lodge-room shortly after three o'clock, and amongst those present, besides the Hon. brother, were the following:—Bros. T. Ambler, R.W.M.; W. Bulley, P.R.W.M.; S. Mattison, P.M.; W. P. Mills, P.M.; J. Sillitoe, S.W.; E. Friend, J.W.; G. H. Wilson, J.O.; H. Platt, Treas.; P. J. Pearson, Sec.; T. E. Hignett; T. W. Lightband, J.D.; G. Morgan, J. M. Radcliffe, T. Fozzard, F. K. Stephenson; and amongst the visitors were Bros. C. F. Matier, G.J.W. of England and P.D.P.M.M. Lancashire; R. W. Morrell, P.M., 721; G. Owen, S. Spratley, &c. After the lodge had been duly and solemnly opened by the R.W.M., and the minutes of the previous meeting confirmed, Bros. Demetrius, Jones, Worrall and Davies, were advanced to the rank of M.M.M. Bro. C. F. Matier, then proceeded to instal Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton as W.M.M., the ceremony being per-

formed in a highly effective and deeply impressive manner. The W.M.M. subsequently invested the following brethren as his officers for the ensuing year:—Bros. J. Sillitoe, S.W.; E. Friend, J.W.; J. M. Radcliffe, M.O.; G. Morgan, S.O.; G. H. Wilson, J.O.; P. J. Pearson, Sec.; J. Platt, Treas.; T. E. Hignett, Reg.; T. H. Mills, S.D.; J. W. Peters, J.D.; — Hughes, T.K.; and — Gracie, Conductor. Bro. Roden was unanimously re-elected Tyler. Before the lodge closed, a very handsome Past Master's jewel was presented to Bro. Ambler, in the name of the lodge, by Bro. Stevenson, who referred in eulogistic terms to the excellent services which had been rendered by Bro. Ambler during his year of office. The gift having been suitably acknowledged by Bro. Ambler, the lodge was closed.

At the conclusion of the business the brethren adjourned to Thomas's, Woodside Ferry Hotel, where they sat down to an excellent dinner under the presidency of the R.W.M. Bro. the Hon. Wilbraham Egerton, M.P. Ample justice having been done to the repast, the following toasts were given:—"The Queen and the Craft," by the R.W.M.; "The Earl and the Countess of Chester and the rest of the Royal Family." In proposing this toast the R.W.M. said, in Cheshire they always liked to recognize Brother the Prince of Wales by the more familiar title of the Earl Chester, but on the present occasion they would drink his health also as a brother whose interest in the progress of Masonry had never flagged since the day he was first initiated into its mysteries by another illustrious brother whose death they had recently to deplore, and although they hoped the day was far distant when he would be called on to reign over this mighty empire, till they feel confident that he would do so to the satisfaction of the public generally, and the Craft in particular. (Applause.) The W.M. then gave "The Grand Mark Lodge of England, and Bro. Portal, M.W.G.M.M., and Earl Percy, the W.M.-Elect."

He said it had been his good fortune to be personally acquainted with Bro. Portal for a long time, and was well assured that no man could more worthily fill the post he now occupied. Bro. the Earl Percy was he was sorry to say obliged to go to a warmer climate to spend the winter, but he sincerely trusted he would return restored to health, and then he had no doubt he would continue to take that active interest in Masonry he had hitherto evinced. With this toast he would couple the name of Bro. Matier, Grand Mark Junior Warden. Of him he need say very little; his name was well-known, and they had all an opportunity that day of witnessing the admirable manner in which he had performed his work. The toast was drunk with all the honours. Bro. Matier replied.

Bro. John Platt then proposed the health of the W.M., in doing which he reviewed the history of the Joppa Lodge, from the time of its first formation till the present, when it had the honour of being presided over by the future Provincial Grand Master of Cheshire—whom he felt satisfied would be a credit to the Craft, and an honour to the Joppa Lodge. The W.M. in reply, thanked Bro. Platt and the other brethren present for the flattering manner he had spoken of him, and the manner in which they had received it. He was also very much indebted to the Joppa Lodge for appointing him W.M., and thus enabling him to qualify for the important office of Prov. G.M.M. Whatever he could do for Mark Masonry he would do, and if at any time he was not present with them, they might rest assured some of his other multitudinous duties had detained him. He felt satisfied that Mark Masonry would flourish in Cheshire, but there was one thing he should like, and that was that they should always be careful whom they admitted to this degree. He would prefer quality to quantity, but from what he had seen of the Joppa Lodge he was well pleased, and he hoped that the other lodges of the province would follow their example. "Cheshire Masonic Educational Institution," was proposed by Bro. Stevenson. Songs were given by Bros. Hignett, Friend, Smith, Stevenson, &c.

## AIDS TO STUDY.

By BRO. WM. CARPENTER, P.M. &amp; P.Z. 177.

No. XVI.

It has been written, not more eloquently than truthfully, that on entering the temple of revelation one of the first objects that has attracted the attention of all ages, and which constitutes a grand support, is the pillar of prophecy. Like the celebrated obelisks of Egypt, it is covered with hieroglyphics, which the wisdom of man, and the skill of science, in their combined efforts attempt in vain to decipher. There is one interpreter, however, whose elucidations never fail to render the inscriptions intelligible. It is Time. His hand retraces all the figures before the eyes of succeeding generations; this interpretation is recorded by the pen of faithful, impartial history; and by comparing the commentary with the original, we are able to comprehend both the one and the other. This pillar is adamant, and resists the impressions of age. Its inscriptions were written by hands which have long since mouldered into dust; and by persons who did not themselves always understand what they wrote, nor were able to explain the characters which they formed; but the substance of them was dictated by God Himself, and the column is His own workmanship. There have been many fruitless efforts made to shake this monument of infinite wisdom, and to erase the lines of inscrutable knowledge; but the pillar remains unmoved; the lines unimpaired, and the whole uninjured either by malice or by years. The parts of this singular elevation which stand nearer the roof of the temple, are covered by an impenetrable cloud. The whole pillar was once equally involved: but Time, who has rolled away the mist from its base, shall, at the destined period, unveil the remaining part of it; and while we shall be able to read the writing, he shall announce, with unerring perspicuity, the interpretation.

We have seen how far this description of Scripture prophecy has been realised in the histories of Egypt and Assyria, both mighty and civilised, but poisoned with the dregs of idolatry, and deeply infuted with its cruelties. Egypt was renowned for its learning and opulence; Assyria for its conquests and the magnitude of its dominions. They have both passed away, and their glory is trodden in the dust, as was written when nothing seemed more unlikely. So, in like manner, with Babylon—the “Great Babylon”—“the glory of kingdoms,” “the beauty of the Chaldee’s excellency.” When in the plenitude of its power, and, according to the most accurate chronologers, 160 years before the foot of an enemy had entered it, the voice of one had made itself heard there—the voice of prophecy pronounced the doom of the mighty and unconquered Babylon. A succession of years brought it gradually to the dust, and the degradation of its fall is marked till it sinks at last into utter desolation. At a time when only magnificence was around the great city,—emphatically called “THE Great” fallen Babylon was delineated by the pencil of inspiration, exactly as every traveller now describes its ruins. It departed not, however, on its first conquest, nor on the final extinction of its capital; one metropolis of Assyria, rose after another in the land of Chaldea, when Babylon had ceased to be “the glory of kingdoms.”

It seems almost undeniable that the vast region known as Babylonia, and as described in modern times, should have been, at one time, the most fertile region of the whole East. It was one vast plain, adorned and enriched by the Euphrates and the Tigris, from which, and from the numerous canals that intersected the country from the one river to the others, water was distributed over the fields, giving rise in that warm climate and rich apparently exhaustless soil, to an exuberance of produce over so extensive a region without a known parallel, in either ancient or modern times. Herodotus says he knew not how to speak of its wonderful fertility, which none but an eye-witness would credit. And we have the like testimony from Strabo, Ammianus, Marcellinus, and others; the latter of whom states, that from the point reached by Julian’s army to the shores of the Persian Gulf, there was one continuous forest of verdure. What is it now? Many modern travellers have supplied the answer. I quote one (Loftus) “Long lines of mounds mark the courses of these main arteries which formerly diffused life and vegetation along their banks; but their channels are now bereft of moisture, and choked with drifted sand; the smaller offshoots are wholly effaced. All that remains of that ancient civilization—that ‘glory of kingdoms,’ ‘the praise of the whole earth,’—is recognisable in the numerous mouldering heaps of brick rubbish which overspread the surface of the plain. Instead of the luxuriant fields, the groves and gardens, nothing now meets the eye but an arid waste—the dense population of the former times has vanished, and no man dwells there.” As to the former greatness of the empire or of its capital, the only real traces to be found of it are in the large mysterious-looking mounds which meet the eye of the traveller, as he wanders over the plain. Each mound has a name, handed down from ancient times, and preserved by the country people; and some of them are to be identified with names found in the Bible. But no certain remains of the walls of Babylon have hitherto been identified so as to indicate their precise limits, though assiduously sought for. Nebuchadnezzar, having shaken off the fear which seems to have possessed him for the time given to him to “break off his sins by righteousness, and his iniquities by showing mercy to the poor, if it might be a lengthening of his tranquility,” (Daniel iv., 27,) became repossessed of his arrogance and defiant will, and dwelling upon the great works he had accomplished towards rendering Babylon impregnable, exclaimed, “Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom, by the might of my power, and for the honour of my majesty!” (Ibid.) Similarly he exalts over the works he had thus accomplished, in the famous inscription which modern research has recovered from the ruins:—“I strengthened the city. Across the river to the west I built the wall of Babylon with brick. . . . Behold, besides the *Ingur-Bel*, the impregnable fortification of Babylon, I constructed on the eastern side of the river, a fortification such as no king had ever made before me. . . . Against presumptuous enemies who were hostile to the men of Babylon, great waters, like the waters of the ocean, I made use of abundantly. . . . Thus I completely made strong the defences of Babylon.”

But it was all in vain. Babylon was doomed, because of its idolatry, tyranny, oppression, pride, covetousness, drunkenness, falsehood, and

other wickedness. More than a century before the country had attained to the meridian of its glory—a time, therefore, when human sagacity would have foretold her increasing greatness, rather than her complete desolation, Isaiah uttered his “burdens of Babylon,” (chaps. xiii., xiv., xlv.,) in the former of which he names the Medes as the victorious enemies, and in the latter, Cyrus as the victorious commander, as did also Jeremiah (chap. li.); and both of them its utter overthrow, and perpetual desolation, (Isaiah xiii., 4, 5; xiv., 23; Jeremiah l., 13, 15,) also the means and the manner in which it should be taken (Isaiah xlv., 1-3; Jeremiah li., 31.)

There are many other and very expressive predictions that I might cite, but time and space fail. The Student may easily refer to time, by the aid of a concordance; and one only conclusion can he come to—that which is intimated at the commencement of this paper. The fulness and simplicity of the Bible, as therefore recording the facts of history, cannot fail to impress a thinking mind more deeply than the littleness visible in the inflated records of mere mortal men. The unadorned truth is less doubted, more unreservedly depended upon, than it is when dressed up in the needless ornaments of human eloquence. The record is felt to be true, and we receive it as a substantial and super-human reality. To the sceptic and the infidel the whole case is abundantly monetary.

## ON FREEMASONRY.

By BRO. HENRY T. BOBART, P.P.G.S.B.

Dr. Watts says, “religion or virtue includes duty to God and our neighbour; religion then is a system of *practical* duties and thus stands opposed to theology which is a system of *speculative* truths. The moral duties, which a man commits to practice in this probationary state with a view to pleasing his Creator, are acts of pure religion. Freemasonry was revealed by God himself to the first man; placed in the garden of Eden, Adam would certainly be made acquainted with the nature of his tenure, and taught with the worship of his Maker, that simple science of morals which is now termed Freemasonry. This constituted his chief employment in Paradise, and his only consolation after his fall; for speculative Masonry is nothing else but the philosophy of the mind and morals founded on the belief of a God, the Creator, Preserver and Redeemer, which instructs mankind in the sublimities of science, inculcates a strict observance of the duties of social life, and inspires in the soul a veneration for the author of its being, who would reveal nothing but what had a tendency to encourage the practice of those precepts which were given to preserve the newly created man in the strict line of moral duty, therefore, Masonry must be closely interwoven with the practice of religion. Its operative portion proceeded from the effects of human necessity after the fall, so far as was conducive to man’s comfort and convenience in this life. Hence originated the two great divisions of Masonry; operative Masonry was of human institution, speculative Masonry of Divine. It is for want of bearing in mind this distinction that so many errors arise respecting the nature and tendency of Freemasonry.

Before the introduction of the Art of Printing, it is evident the preservation of Eternal

Truth in the family of man, pure and unadulterated, was a more precarious task than it can ever now be.

But it was guarded by type, figure and allegory, its essence lay concealed in parables, the most incomprehensible truths were shadowed forth under similitudes; in order that the mind might lay hold of them, and that the impression of common objects might be stamped upon the memory without danger of erasure. The teaching of religious truth was necessarily *oral*, it was preserved for the most part by the tradition and the maintenance of this system is the Masons' Craft. We teach in the same way, we inculcate doctrine by the same method. We work out our moral virtues in the same pleasing form; our science however, under whatever name and in whatever country it has been known, has always been understood to have reference to the worship of the one living and true God, and to the moral and intellectual improvement of the human race.

A very common objection urged against the ancient and honourable institution, is the secrecy entailed upon its members, it is stated that if our objects are indeed right and proper, if our tendencies ate to make men wiser and better, everything ought to be made public, so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number.

At first sight this appears sound and feasible, but it is evident, this would destroy our unity as a body, and that while we have many traditional histories which are not disclosed to the external world; many of the reserved points consist merely of recognition and of testing membership which is clear must be kept sacred. I may also add that according to the obligations which all must take on their admission; no Master of a lodge can initiate a person without administering the same obligation, and hence it is impossible that any one since the establishment of the institution, in the early ages of the world, could reveal that which he had solemnly sworn to lock up in the safe repository of his heart, in fact, that there can be no one willing to take on himself the awful responsibility of the first step in violation of his serious promises and engagements.

We have Scripture authority for the injunction. "Discover not a secret to another lest he that heareth thee put thee to shame, and thine infamy turn not away." It is much to be lamented that the causistry of the present day should be used to sever the connection between Freemasonry and Religion. It arises out of the mistaken notion that Freemasonry entertains the ambition of superseding Religion altogether, which is as wide of the truth, as the poles are asunder.

Its most enthusiastic defenders never dreamt of such a result. That which Christianity cannot effect will in vain be attempted by Freemasonry. It is not in itself religion but the handmaid and assistant to religion. It is a system of morality inculcated on scientific principles, and morality is not the ground work but the result and fruit of religion. Freemasonry recommends the practise of morality to its members, and illustrates the respective duties which they owe to God, their neighbour, and themselves, and these duties constitute an evidence of religion which the adversaries of Freemasonry can neither gainsay nor resist; therefore let the moral and intellectual atmosphere of our Order be proclaimed by the course of our lives, while we pass through the intricate

windings of our mortal existence, regulating our actions by the rules of rectitude, squaring our conduct by the principles of morality, guiding our reflections, even our very thoughts, within the compass of propriety, in meekness, humility and resignation, in fidelity to our God, our country and our laws; in peace and goodwill towards all mankind, and, lastly, let us invariably act as having a practical sense that we are at all times and in all places under the immediate superintendence of that "All-seeing eye," whose emblem forms so prominent a feature in our Masonic lodges.

#### LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Every instrumentality designed to promote a knowledge of, and increase the interest of the members in, Freemasonry, merits encouragement. Experience proves that the more men know of the Order, the better its members understand its nature, its peculiar aptitude for good, and the power of its mystical influence over men, the more do they appreciate its benign principles. Its magical powers is not alone in its ritualism, but in its peculiar form of social organism, and the means by which it gathers men around a common altar, and moves them by a common interest. The chief reason why some do not take a deeper interest in Masonry, why they are not more frequently at the Lodge, why they do not more extensively patronize its literature and study its philosophy, is because they know so little about it. Ignorance, gross, wilful and inexcusable ignorance, is the great difficulty.

Either they do not know of the rich mine they may work, and from which they may gather rarest gems, or they are so absorbed in more *material* matters that they have no desire for purer and better things, or they are too indolent to endure the labour, or too penurious to make the small needed expenditure.

But, whatever the *cause* the *fact* is apparent to the most casual observer; many of the members *know* but little about Masonry, and as a consequence *are* but little about it. Rarely at the Lodge, they are ignorant of its internal workings; fond of grosser enjoyments, the excitement of passion and pleasure is more congenial than the higher and nobler influences of Masonry. This is lamentable, and yet it is true; if it were not, our lodges would be filled with earnest, interested members; instead of which, frequently not half, and often not one-fourth of the members of the lodge attend its meetings regularly. They prefer the theatre, the club-room, or the political caucus, rather than the pure teachings, exalted fellowship, and noble charities of the lodge-room.

The question is presented—how may this evil be remedied? And this question is worthy of consideration by all who wish well to the Order, and especially by those who govern and influence our lodges. Men must be *thorough* Masons, or they will be very *indifferent* ones. In this Institution we must

"Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian Spring;  
Here small draughts intoxicate the brain,  
But drinking largely sobers us again."

In this city we have what is called a Lodge of Instruction for the special benefit of our younger members, who desire to become familiar with the ritualism of the Order. It has been in operation for a number of years, but suspends its meetings during the summer months. By invitation we recently attended its closing meeting for the summer, and found, greatly to our surprise, not over thirty members in attendance, out of some fifteen hundred Masons in the city. The labours of the organization are chiefly directed to acquiring a knowledge of the work, and the ability to perform properly the duties of the several offices of the lodge. In this, the members have realized success, and our best workmen in the lodges are found among its members. There is a laudible ambition among them to excel in this accomplishment, and the Lodge of Instruction furnishes the means and opportunity for success.

It is not enough, however, to have the *verbiage* of the work committed to memory. The manner of doing the work is of far more impor-

tance than mere verbal accuracy; a parrot can be taught to utter words and phrases, but it requires human intelligence and human culture to utter them *properly*. The time, circumstances, surroundings, style, manner, emphasis—all enter into the estimate of excellence, and all combine to make the work effective and impressive. All this requires study and practice,—such as the actor on the stage, or the vocalist on the boards, requires to attain eminence. Every Mason has not the ability—the natural talent—to secure success in these duties; but many have, and in such especially, the gift should be cultivated and improved by study and effort. The presentation and working of the different grades should be easy, graceful, serious, impressive and above all, *natural*. There should be as little of the fanciful or imaginary about the work as possible; and in the legend of the third degree, especially, it should appear to be reality. It is this which makes the degree impressive; without this, it is all a failure, if not a farce.

But these Lodges of instruction are capable of more extended usefulness, as a means of Masonic culture. There is no reason why their efforts should be limited to the knowledge of the rituals. The philosophy of the rituals, the reasons for them, and the objects to be attained by them; the symbolism of the degrees, its origin and end; the history of the Order in different countries, and its different Rites; the nature and power of Grand, as well as subordinate Lodges; the jurisprudence and government of the Order; the constitutional or fundamental law; the Old Charges and Regulations; the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of Masonic government—all these, or most of them, should be on the curriculum of the Lodge of Instruction. The Lodge should be a *thorough school* for Masonic culture; and the best minds and ablest Masters in the Royal Art should furnish the instruction. By the law of most Grand Lodges, candidates for our mysteries are required to be examined in the degree taken, before they are allowed to advance to higher positions. But when the candidate has mastered all that is required in such examinations, he has only attained the rudiments of a Masonic education. He has the alphabet, and may blunderingly read, but he has not yet penetrated beyond the surface.

In ascertaining the results of these efforts, there should be tests and examinations. The members should be required to write essays on different subjects connected with the Order—and *read* them. How few—*very few* of the Masters of Lodges can read or repeat the charge in conferring a degree. Those charges are beautiful, appropriate, impressive, and full of meaning and instruction; but as they are often delivered, they are a jingling mass of unmeaning verbiage. We have listened to some with positive agony, and wondered that the candidate had patience to "endure to the end."

The Lodge of Instruction should be encouraged and sustained by the approval and frequent presence of the Masters and officers of the different Lodges, and especially by the old and more influential members. The Masters of each Lodge should frequently call the attention of his members to this means of acquiring Masonic knowledge, and urge the younger brethren, especially, to attend it. In fact he should go with them, and give attention himself to the objects of study.

The government of the Lodge of Instruction should be in competent hands—a learned, experienced and zealous craftsman. He should watch over it as a Master watches over his lodge, or the President of a college guards the interest of the school and labours for the improvement of his scholars. No outside matter should be permitted to intrude; no dogmatism should be allowed. Over the East should be written, "WHO CAN BEST WORK AND BEST AGREE." There should be fostered among its members an *esprit du corps*, and an honorable ambition to excel in a knowledge of Masonry. There should be monthly examinations, when "specimens of work" should be presented, essays and dissertations read, and a general examination as to improvement and progress.—*Review, Cincinnati.*

### Mark Masonry.

**MANCHESTER.**—*Union Mark Lodge, No. 46.*—The usual quarterly meeting of this lodge was held at the Masonic Hall, Manchester, on Thursday, the 28th ult. There was not so large a gathering as we should have wished to see, in consequence of other attractions in the city. In the absence of the W.M., Bro. John M. Wike, who was unable to be present, the chair was occupied by Bro. Thomas Hargreaves, P.M. 113. The principal business of the evening was the installation of the W.M. for the ensuing year. After the lodge had been opened and the minutes of last lodge read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for Bro. the Rev. Augustus A. Bagshawe, of the time Immemorial Mark Lodge, Nottingham, which proving unanimous in his favour, and he being present at the time, he was accordingly affiliated a member, under the English Constitution of the Union Mark Lodge. A Board of Installed Masters having been formed, the S.W., Bro. John Gibb-Smith, was then duly installed into the chair, Bro. Hargreaves being the Installing Master. Bro. John Duffield having been duly elected as Treasurer; the officers for the year were then appointed and invested, and included amongst other well-known Bros.; Bro. G. A. Birch as S.W., and Bro. Robert Mc D. Smith, as J.W. The lodge was shortly afterwards closed, and the brethren adjourned to banquet. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts were gone through and a pleasant evening spent.

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—*The Skelmersdale Lodge of Mark Masters.*—On Monday, the 2nd inst., the above lodge met to celebrate their annual festival. The lodge was opened at 4 p.m., and the minutes of last lodge, and lodge of emergency, having been read and confirmed, the ballot was taken for four brothers to be advanced, and three to be affiliated from the Ashton Old Mark Lodge, which was unanimous in their favour. Only two of the latter being present, they were duly affiliated by Bro. T. Hargreaves, P.M. 113, who also acted as Installing Master. Bro. Joseph T. Lancashire, the S.W., was afterwards duly installed as Master for the ensuing year, when he proceeded to appoint and invest his officers. The lodge being duly closed, the brethren afterwards sat down to dinner. The various toasts being given and received in true Lancashire style.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—*St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 63.*—The brethren of this lodge held their annual meeting on the 29th ult., the W.M. Bro. W. Hickman, presiding. Bro. Sheppard, P.M., having taken the chair, Bro. J. P. Payne, S.W., the W.M.-Elect for the ensuing year, was presented to him for installation, and a Board of Past Masters having been formed, Bro. Payne was installed into the chair of Adoniram. The brethren having been re-admitted, the W.M. was saluted by them in the manner customary amongst Mark Masters. The W.M., then appointed, invested the following brethren as his officers:—Bros. Le Feuvre, S.W.; Weston, J.W.; Coles, M.O.; Watson, S.O.; Dyer, J.O.; Cross, Reg. of M.; Abraham, Treas.; Pearce, Sec.; Stroud, S.D.; Wilkins, J.D.; W. J. Hickman, I.G.; Bemister, D.C.; and Biggs, Tyler. The lodge was then closed and the brethren sat down to a banquet, after which the usual toasts were ably proposed and responded to.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—*Bedford Lodge of Mark Masters, No. 115.*—The members of this lodge met on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., in the Masonic Hall, New-street, the following officers and brethren being present:—Bros. E. Worrall, W.M.; H. Sanderson, W.M.-elect, S.W.; J. L. Kennedy, M.O.; F. N. Leyde, S.O.; A. Hodgetts, J.O.; Horrocks, Sec.; D. Rose, S.D.; Belcher, O.; J. B. Hall, E. A. Webster, W. White, J. G. O'Leary, A. Harris, J. Lakin, T. Parkes, J. Norris, J. Stevens, &c. The lodge was opened in due form at 5 o'clock prompt. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Bro. Partridge, W.M. of the Fowke Lodge, Leicester, accompanied by several brethren, then entered the lodge and were greeted by the W.M. and members of 115, and

according to their respective rank were saluted under the able direction of Bro. E. A. Webster as D.C. At the request of the W.M., Bro. Partridge, W.M. (Fowke,) then occupied the chair, and Bro. Sanderson was presented and duly installed as W.M. for the ensuing year according to ancient custom. Under the able and experienced Mastership of Bro. Sanderson, we are sure that the prosperity and stability of the lodge, which is only in the third year of its existence, will be fully maintained and increased. After the appointment and investiture of his officers, the following brethren Silveston, Levi, Pringle, Sale, Matthews, Ferguson and Powell, being in attendance were admitted and duly advanced by the W.M., ably assisted by his officers. A vote of thanks was cordially passed to Bro. Partridge for his kindness in conducting the installation ceremony. The W.M. then, in feeling terms, presented to Bro. Worrall a P.M.'s jewel as a slight token of esteem from the members of the lodge, and in recognition of his able services during the two years he ruled over the lodge. Bro. Worrall (evidently taken by surprise) thanked the brethren for their handsome present, and assured them he should always look back with pleasure to his two years of Mastership, he had received so many kindnesses from them that it was a labour of love, and if called upon they would always find him ready. Several brethren were proposed for advancement, and the W.M. being greeted with hearty good wishes by the distinguished visitors present, the lodge was closed in due form and the brethren adjourned to refreshment. The Stewards, Bros. White, Webster, Rose and Parkes, had made ample provision for the comfort of the brethren. The usual loyal and Masonic toasts being given and received with applause. Bro. Partridge, W.M., Fowke Lodge, proposed the health of Bro. Sanderson, W.M. and success to the Bedford Mark Lodge. The W.M. responded and in feeling terms, alluded to the great kindness shown towards him by the officers and members of the lodge, and hoped the same feeling might exist at the close of his year of office. The W.M. proposed the health of the Visiting brethren from the Fowke Lodge, No. 19, Leicester, and expressed the pleasure enjoyed by the members of the lodge in entertaining such esteemed visitors, he was proud of the brotherly feeling which existed between the two lodges, regretting the distance between them, and thanking them for their presence, assured them the members of the Bedford would always be proud to see them, and would exert themselves to promote their comfort. The toast was enthusiastically received, and followed by Bro. Pringle singing in admirable style, "Auld Lang Syne." The toast was responded to by Bros. Partridge, James, Colthurst, Wilkinson, &c., all speaking in the highest terms of the fraternal greeting accorded to them. The Installing Master, proposed by the W.M., stated the members of the Bedford fell under a deep debt of gratitude to Bro. Partridge for undertaking the work at very short notice, notwithstanding which the ceremony was conducted throughout in a perfectly faultless style. Bro. Partridge in returning thanks said, he had accepted the invitation with pleasure, and was glad to think he had been enabled to assist Bro. Worrall who was unfortunately daily expecting the loss of a dear relative. The final toast terminated a truly happy and delightful evening.

### LANCASHIRE.

**BOLTON.**—*Rose and Thistle Lodge No. 158.*—The regular meeting of this lodge was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., in Freemasons' Hall, Bolton, when there were present; Bros. Thos. Entwisle, Prov. G. Superintendent, Lancashire; G. S. Brockbank, Past G. Warden, W.M.; John Turmah, P. Prov. G. Overseer, S.W.; T. H. Winder, J.W.; Gilbert, M.O.; Sharplis, Treas.; Robt. Harwood, P. Prov. G. Deacon, Reg. of Marks; James Newton, Sec.; Brown, Conductor; J. Horrocks, S.D.; Ferguson, J.D.; Thos. Morris, Inner Guard; also two visiting brethren, viz.: Bros. Chas. Fitzgerald Matier, Junior Grand Warden of England, and Bro.

Wm. Hamer, W.M.-Elect, St. John's Mark Lodge. The lodge was opened in form with prayer at half-past six o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The ballot was taken for eleven candidates for advancement and one joining member, the whole being unanimously elected. Bro. the Rev. Geo. Raymond Portal, M.W. Grand Mark Master, and Bro. Chas. Fitzgerald Matier, R.W. Grand Junior Warden, were unanimously elected honorary members. Five of the candidates for advancement, viz.: Bros. W. H. Horrocks, R. K. Freeman, Samuel Crowther, Frank Ainsworth, and F. A. Winder being in attendance, were duly advanced to the honourable degree of Mark Master by Bro. Matier, J.G. Warden. It was agreed that the regular meetings of the lodge for 1873 should be held on first Thursday in April and October. A committee was appointed to frame Bye-laws for the government of the lodge. The lodge was closed in form at nine o'clock.

### RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

#### ORIGINAL AND PREMIER CONCLAVE OF ENGLAND.

This conclave met at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, on Monday the 2nd inst., Sir Kt. G. Kenning, M.P.S., presided, supported by Sir Kts. J. T. Moss, V.; E. Sillifant, S.G.; J. T. Barret, I.G.; R. Wentworth Little, P. Sov., Recorder; W. H. Hubbard, P. Sov.; J. G. Marsh, P. Sov.; G. Powell, P. Sov.; W. R. Woodman, M.D., G.R.; H. Parker, Org., J. S. Banning, Prefect; W. H. Scott, Herald; Col. Burdett, G.S.G.; Rev. Dr. Brette; P. R. Hobson; H. C. Levander, G.H.A.; H. A. Dubois; J. L. Thomas, G.A.; F. Walters, P. Sov. 3; and C. Parker Ward, M.D., V. 2.

The conclave having been duly opened and the minutes confirmed, Bros. the Rev. Arthur Bruce Fraser, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of England, and William Le Hunte Doyle of the Burdett Lodge, (No. 1293) were dubbed Knights of Rome, and subsequently installed with the usual formalities as Knights of the Red Cross Order. Owing to the absence of Sir Kt. Cubitt, Treasurer, the Audit report was not read. It was intimated that a noble brother, holding the rank of Marquis in the peerage, would probably be a candidate for installation at the next meeting. A committee was then appointed to report as to future place of meeting, and the conclave was closed. The Knights then set down to an excellent dinner, and the evening passed in the enjoyment of the kindly and social feelings which so eminently distinguish the meetings of the Premier Conclave.

#### SKELMERSDALE CONCLAVE, No. 77.

An assembly of the Masonic Order of the Knights of Rome and of the Red Cross of Constantine, connected with this conclave, was held on Monday evening last, the 2nd inst., at the Masonic Hall, 22, Hope-street. The throne was occupied by Em. Sir Knight Thomas Ashmore, M.P.S., and amongst the others present were Ill. Sir Knight G. Turner, Int. Gen. for West Lancashire; Em. Sir Knight H. Nelson, V.E.; Sir Kts. J. T. Callow, J.G.; Jesse Banning, H.P.; W. Cottrell, Rec.; M. Mawson, S.B.; W. Bradshaw, H. Burrows, J. Atkinson, J. McCarthy, C. Leighton, T. Ramskill, W. M. Elliott, &c. After the records of the previous conclave had been read and confirmed, the heavy installation business of the evening was proceeded with. The following approved candidates being in attendance, the M.P.S. proceeded to

instal them in a highly effective manner:—Bros. W. Corbin, No. 673; P. Forshaw, No. 1403; J. H. Plaw, No. 823; H. Jones, No. 1094; Eben. Clements, No. 673; H. Morris, No. 673; and T. Lawrence, No. 673. Sir Kt. Edward Dutch, of the Liverpool Conclave, No. 55, was also admitted as a joining member. After the transaction of some routine business, the conclave was solemnly closed, and the Sir Knights adjourned to refreshments.

#### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE.

PALESTINE CHAPTER, ROSE CROIX, H.R.D.M.

This chapter met for the first time at the new Masonic Hall, Golden Square, on Tuesday, the 26th ult., Bro. R. Wentworth Little, 30° M.W.S., duly opened the chapter, which was attended by Ill. Bros. Capt. N. G. Phillips, 33°, Lieut. Grand Commander; Hyde Pullen, 33°; E. Hamilton Shaw, 33°, Grand Prior S.C. Southern Jurisdiction, United States; I. D. Bateman, 33°, S.J.U.S.; R. Costa, 32°; Major Shadwell H. Clerke, 32°; John Hervey, 30°, Past M.W.S.; George Kenning, 30°, First Gen.; H. Dubosc, 30°; J. Read, 30°, G. Org.; H. C. Levander, 18°; J. T. Moss, 18°; J. W. Barrett, 18°; T. B. Yeoman, 18°; C. Hammerton, 18°; E. Stanton Jones, 18°; P. J. Marin, 18°; S. Leith Tomkins, 18°; W. R. Woodman, M.D., 18°; T. Lewis Fox, 18°; T. Cubitt, 18°. The ceremony of perfecting Bro. Edwin Sillifant, P.M. 217., Prov. G.D. Middlesex, was ably performed by Ill. Bro. Hervey, assisted by Bro. Pullen, and Bro. Read as Organist, the other officers also sustaining their various parts. The M.W.S.-elect, Colonel Burdett, being in France, was unable to attend for installation—but having authorised the appointment of officers they were named accordingly—Bro. Kenning, being H.P., and Bros. Levander and Fox, Gens. Votes of thanks were then passed to the distinguished brethren who honoured the chapter with their presence, and upon the conclusion of the business, the brethren adjourned to a banquet at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, where they spent a pleasant evening.

#### ROSE CROIX.

CANUTE CHAPTER, SOUTHAMPTON.

A highly successful meeting of this newly established chapter was held on Monday, the 25th November, at the Masonic Hall, Bugle Street. The brethren present were Ill. Bros. W. Hickman, 30° M.W.S.; J. E. Le Fenore; J. N. Pocock; G. Harpe; R. Welch; H. W. Ball; J. R. Stebbing; R. Sharpe. Visiting brethren, G. Langley, 18°, P.M.W.S., Royal Naval Chapter; P. H. Newnham, 30°, P.M.W.S., Vigne chapter. The chapter having been opened in ancient and solemn form, the M.W.S. requested Ill. Bro. Rev. P. H. Newnham, 30°, to assume the chair, in order to conduct the ceremonies of the evening. Bros. T. P. Payne, P.M. 130, P.P.G.R. Hants, and R. S. Pearce, P.M., 394, P.P.G.R. Hants, were then balloted for as candidate for perfection; and having been unanimously accepted, and having duly received the Intermediate Degrees, were admitted to the solemn rites of perfection; the acting M.W.S. also discharging the duties of H.P. Ill. Bro. Hickman, on resuming the chair after the ceremonies, proposed a cordial vote of thanks to Bro. Newnham for his kindness in travelling some distance in order to assist him in the duties of the evening. The Rev. Bro. in acknowledging the compliment, took occasion to make a few observations upon the genuineness and antiquity of the Rose Croix Degree; and argued that if, as he believed, modern Freemasonry was an attempt to collect together all the ancient religious symbols under which one God; then Craft Masonry was imperfect without the Rose Croix, and other Cross degrees, to supplement its symbolism; not merely because the faith of the Cross was an integral portion of the religious belief of the world, but

rather, from a *purely Masonic* point of view, because the Cross was essentially a Masonic symbol, and was used as a religious emblem hundreds, or even thousands of years, before Christianity existed. Bro. J. R. Stebbing begged to thank the Rev. Bro. for the interesting remarks which he had made, and expressed himself entirely prepared to yield his general assent to the truth of the statements brought forward. Four brethren were then balloted for, and accepted, as joining members; the third point was given, and the chapter closed at 7. 30 p.m. The brethren afterwards dined together, and after a pleasant conversation, separated at an early hour, apparently much impressed and delighted with the working of the degree, and determined that the Canute Chapter shall be "second to none" in the South of England.

#### KNIGHT TEMPLARISM.

GLASGOW.—The St. Mungo Encampment met on the 6th inst., in the St. Mark's Masonic Hall, Robert Bell, Most Noble Commander, presiding, assisted by T. Clanachan, P.C.; G. W. Wheeler, Recorder, Acting Prelate; J. Balfour; W. N. Nolan, 1st A. de C.; T. Perkins, 2nd A. de C.; J. Dindabor, Marshal; A. Mc Taggart and B. Adams, 1st and 2nd Capt. of the Line. Captain D. McKenzie, who was about to proceed to South America, and Comp. T. Potter having been unanimously appointed by the Knights present, were created Knights of the Temple in due form. At the special request of the newly created Knight, McKenzie, the Sir Knights adjourned to Comp. McKenzie's at the Athol Hotel, to an excellent repast, after the cloth was cleared the usual Knight Templar toasts were done full justice to, and the company separated, wishing a successful voyage to Captain Sir Knight McKenzie.

#### VALUABLE PRESENTATION TO A WORTHY BROTHER.

For a period of nearly six years, Bro. Daniel Saunders has occupied the post of Manager of the New Star Music Hall, Liverpool, and by his energy, zeal, tact, and courtesy, he has not only raised it to be one of the best—if not the very best—places of entertainment of the kind in the provinces, but he has also made it one of the most prosperous and popular. Wisely making good music the strong point in his programmes—operatic selections, with talented *prima donnas* invariably occupying a chief place. Bro. Saunders has done that which very few Provincial Managers have unwisely neglected, and therefore the "Star," in Williamson-square, occupies a very high reputation for the substantial character of its entertainments. Moreover, Bro. Saunders has earned an excellent name for his professional integrity, and by his suavity and kindness of disposition he has secured the warmest friendship of an extensive circle. As an evidence of the estimation in which he is held, his friends crowded the New Star Music Hall to its utmost capacity on Thursday evening, the 27th, on the occasion of his Sixth Annual Benefit. Doubled and trebled prices of admission did not deter one of the largest audiences ever present in the hall, from honour of Bro. Saunders on the occasion, and the proceedings were invested with more than ordinary interest, by the fact that his friends availed themselves of the opportunity of presenting Bro. and Mrs. Saunders with a very handsome and valuable testimonial, to prove the reality of the esteem in which he is held by both private and

professional friends. The presentation to the Manager consisted of a solid silver tea and coffee service, valued at 140 guineas, and an illuminated address; while Mrs. Saunders received a very handsome gold necklet, with pendant and locket, set in diamonds, turquoises and pearls, which will be supplemented in the course of a few days by splendid earrings *en suite*. The massive solid tea and coffee service is designed in the Grecian style of art, the outline being excessively classical and ornamented with bas reliefs repoussé in frosted silver from original frescoes discovered at Pompeii, representing leopards and cupids entwined with foliage, treated in a conventional manner. It is in all respects a beautiful and chaste specimen of silversmith work. The address was as follows:— "This address, together with a solid silver tea and coffee service valued at 140 guineas is presented to Daniel Saunders, manager of the New Star Music Hall, by a few of his private and professional friends, in recognition of his invariable courtesy, superior business talents, professional integrity, Masonic worth, and fine spirit of charity which he has shown so frequently in connection with local benevolent institutions for the last 20 years, and especially during his six years' management of the above-named establishment. (Signed) Bro. J. R. Goepel, chairman; Bro. A. Collins, vice-chairman; Bro. J. Busfield, treasurer; and J. Golding, secretary." The illuminated address was executed by Mr. J. O. Marples, of the Liverpool and London Chambers, Dale-street, Liverpool, and deserves a first place as a genuine work of art. The illuminations are in strict harmony with the spirit of the address, while the pictorial illustrations, symbolical of pastoral and lyric music, charity, the Masonic lyre, &c., are exquisitely executed, the colouring being exceedingly artistic. The presentation of the testimonial was made on the stage by Bro. J. R. Goepel, chairman of the committee, who referred in eulogistic terms to the high character for courtesy, charity, and good business talent which Bro. Saunders had so long possessed, concluding by a reference to the excellent qualities, possessed by Mrs. Saunders. In acknowledging the testimonial, Bro. Saunders expressed his heartfelt thanks, and assured the audience that the presentation of that evening would still further incite him to make the "Star" one of the best Music Halls in the kingdom. The programme provided for the occasion was of the most attractive character, the specially engaged artists being M. Prevost (whose cornet playing was artistic and finished), Jolly Nash, Dan Lowrey, Mackney, Mrs. Phillips, and Mark Alberts, all of whom were received with enthusiastic applause. A selection from "Maria Stuart" was the chief musical feature, with Madame Tonnelier as the prima donna; and the present strong "Star" company also contributed a varied and interesting selection of amusements. An excellent champagne supper was provided on the establishment by Bro. R. Abrahams, Mount-pleasant, for the committee and their friends.

#### ROYAL MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR AGED FREEMASONS.

At a meeting held on Wednesday the 11th, Bro. Terry was selected Secretary in the place of Bro. Farnfield, resigned. Bro. Lane was also elected collector in the place of Bro. Terry, resigned.

CONSECRATION OF A KNIGHT  
TEMPLARS ENCAMPMENT AT  
LIVERPOOL.

The progress of Masonic and kindred Orders within the province of West Lancashire, during the past two or three years, has been both marked and encouraging. The Consecration of several new Lodges, two Red Cross Conclaves, more than one Chapter, &c., giving evidence of this interesting progress. The solemn and imposing ceremonial of Consecration of the Alpass Encampment of the Royal, Religious, and Military Order of Knights Templars, which took place at the Masonic Temple, Hope-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 4th inst., attended as it was by an imposing muster of great K.T.'s, gave another proof of the vitality and enthusiasm cherished by those in West Lancashire, who are attached to the Craft and kindred Orders. The ceremony had been anticipated with considerable interest, and as the new Encampment was to bear the name of a brother who has done good service for years to the Craft as P.G. Sec.; the compliment of title was still further enhanced by a numerous attendance of those who also deserve "honourable mention in Masonry, Knight Templarism, &c. From the *clat* attending the initiatory ceremonial there is no doubt that the new Encampment will prove worthy of the name which it bears.

Amongst the Provincial Grand Officers and others present were Sir Knights A. H. Royds, V.E.P.G.C. for West Lancashire; W. M. Wright, D.P.G.C.; G. P. Brockbank, P.G. Chancellor; W. Ashworth, E.C. and Prov. G. First C.; A. C. Mott, G. St. B. and E.C. 36; T. Berry, P.E.C.P. Third G.S.B., and P.P.G. Captain; J. W. J. Fowler, P.G.S.C. and E.C. of William de la More Enc.; H. Bulley, P. First E. of Eng., and First P.G.C. of Cheshire; S. Morris, First S.B.; T. R. Williams, P.G. Hospitalier; W. Blain, W. of Regalia; W. H. Hopkins, P.G.D.C.; W. H. Prince, G. Ex.; R. H. Hutchinson, G.S.B.; E. Pierpoint, P.E.C., and P. Second G.C. of L.; R. C. Radcliffe, P.G. of L.; T. Beswick Royds, Prior; J. T. Tweedale, Sub-Prior; W. A. Clayton, Jacques de Molay Enc.; G. Turner, E.C.-Elect, William de la More Enc.; S. Spratley, 2nd H., Jacques de Molay Enc.; W. H. Grimmer, Almoner, do.; J. M. Johnson, Second C. do.; C. H. Hill, do.; W. Crankshaw, do.; J. T. Hall, P.G.C., William de la More Enc.; R. Young, Prelate, do.; J. C. Lunt, J. Procter, Hugh de Paynes, Enc.; W. C. Connell, No. 37 (I.C.); J. K. Smith, A., William de la More Enc.; J. Wood, do.; G. de la Perelle, Jacques de Molay; J. Maybrick, do.; C. Leedham, St. John of Jerusalem; G. Hutchin, S.C.

The Sir Knts. assembled in the Conclave Chambers, at 3 o'clock, and received the P.G.C., his D.P.G.C. and the other Prov. Grand Officers under the Arch of Steel. The P.G.C. ascended the throne, and shortly addressed the Sir Knights on the nature of their auspicious and interesting gathering. The D.P.G.C. then took his place on the throne, and called upon the members of the new Encampment to approve of the selection of E.C. This call having been responded to, he proceeded to constitute the encampment. The P.G.C. went round the conclave with corn, wine, and oil, and when the consecration ceremony had concluded all Sir Knights below the rank of E.C. and P.E.C. were requested to retire. Sir Knt. H. S. Alpass, First G. St. B., and P.P.G. Supt. (after whom the new Encampment is named) was then duly presented

by Sir Knights Mott and Balley, and installed E.C. by the P.D.G.C., and upon the general body of Sir Knights being readmitted they saluted their newly enthroned chief according to ancient form. The E.C. then appointed the following as his staff of officers:—Sir Knights J. E. Jackson, Prelate; T. Clark, First C.; W. Doyle, Second C. and Treasurer; M. Mawson, Reg.; J. Lloyd, Expert; J. T. Parkinson, C. of L.; while Sir Knight P. Ball was unanimously elected Equerry. Previous to the solemn close of the conclave, Bros. Shakespeare, Bullen, F. Jeffery, Shortis, W. Crane, Dobson, and Kenyon were duly proposed for exaltation.

It may be interesting to know that the petitioners for the new Encampment were Sir Knights Alpass, Berry, Clark, Parkinson, Lloyd, Doyle, and Jackson. The V.E.P.G.C., Sir Knight A. H. Royds presented a very handsomely bound set of books for the use of the Encampment, consisting of By-laws, Treasurer's, Registrar's, Declaration, Almoner's, Subscribing Members', Prelate's and Equerry's books; and in making the presentation Sir Knt. Royds expressed his warmest desire for the prosperity of the new Encampment. Sir Knight Doyle, Second C., also presented a very beautiful Cup, in case, for the use of the conclave, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Alpass Encampment of Knights Templars, by W. Doyle, on the day of the Consecration, 4th Dec. 1872.

The Sir Knts. afterwards adjourned to a sumptuous banquet, at the Adelphi Hotel.

Sir Knight Alpass, E.C. presided, and he was supported by nearly all the Illustrious Knights who had assisted at the ceremonial of the afternoon. After full justice had been done to the splendid banquet, provided by Mr. Ludlow, Manager of the Hotel, the E.C. gave in short and apposite terms the toasts of "The Queen," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," and "The Grand Conclave," the last named being replied to by Sir Knight T. Beswicke Royds, Jun., 1st Captain. "The V.E.P.G.C., and P.G. Officers" was also given by the E.C., and E. Sir Knight Royds, in responding, expressed the great pleasure he had had in being present at the consecration of the new Encampment, to which he desired the greatest prosperity and harmony. He also paid a high compliment to Sir Knight Wright, D.P.C., to whose assistance in connection with the ceremony he felt himself greatly indebted. He also referred in highly eulogistic terms to the efficient manner in which the P.G. Reg. had fulfilled the duties of that office. "The E.C., Sir Knight Alpass," was given by E. Sir Knight Royds, P.G.C., and in replying to the toast Sir Knight Alpass, said, he did so with more than ordinary diffidence and difficulty, because the fact of that Encampment being named after him, made him somewhat shy in speaking of it. The promoters of the conclave, however, had insisted upon it being so named, and this having been done, he assured the Sir Knights that the Encampment would have all the greater claim upon his time and attention as long as he lived—in fact, would demand the whole of his sympathy and support. The E.C. then gave the toast of "The Officers of the Encampment," and referred with much satisfaction to the energy which had been displayed by the promoters of the Encampment. Sir Knights Clark, Doyle, Jackson, Mawson, Parkinson, and Lloyd responded, and after the usual closing sentiment had been given the pleasant proceedings terminated.

Original Correspondence,

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

2, LEIGH TERRACE, ANFIELD,  
Liverpool, 11th Dec., 1872.

SIR AND BROTHER,—I am pleased to find in your publication of Saturday last, a statement, that the money collected some time ago for the "Masonic Life Boat Fund" has at last been appropriated to the purpose for which it was so generously given. Having interested myself in the matter at the time, by collecting, and remitting to the Trustees £24 3s., viz.: £7 10s. on the 5th April; £5 15s., 29th April, 1869; and £10 18s. on the 10th April, 1870. Receipts for which I am in possession of, and acknowledgements with list of subscribers inserted in the *Freemasons' Magazine*, April 10th, and 1st May, 1869, and 16th April, 1870.

I shall feel obliged by your inserting the above in the next issue of the *Freemason*, in order that the subscribers may be relieved from further anxiety.

I am, Sir and Brother,

Yours fraternally,

JESSE BANNING, P.M., 822.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—The cutting from our local paper containing the history of the Dimsdale family and the notice of the death of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, was most accurately reprinted in the *Freemason*. but as you omitted to print the note I sent with it, the history fails to be so interesting to the fraternity as it might have been. The late Baron was *not* a Freemason, but the present Baron *is* and was initiated by me in the Hertford Lodge last year. I may add that on the same occasion Bro. Abel Smith, *M.P.* and Bro. the Rev. Lewis Deedes (now Prov. Grand Chaplain for Herts), were initiated, and the Hertford Lodge and the Craft generally have just reason to be proud of those three gentlemen as Masons.

Fraternally yours,

P.M. HERTFORD LODGE.

Saturday, Dec. 7th, 1872.

(To the Editor of the Freemason.)

SIR,—I have just picked up an old engraving in good condition, representing a tall elderly person with grey hair, in a standing position, dressed in a frock coat, over which is a long cloak with large cape and fur collar, fastened with a thistle, suspended by a long chain from the shoulders over these is a square and compass with the letter G in the centre. Under the print is the following inscription of which I send an exact copy—

W. Mathews, Scupt. CHRISTOPHORUS LEE SUGG,   
Professor of Internal Elocution.

This Print is (by permission) dedicated to His Grace the Most Noble George Duke of Marlborough, &c.

By His Grace's most grateful and most humble servant,

THE PROFESSOR, C.L.S.

Would any of your readers be good enough to inform me, through the medium of your next issue, what history (if any) is attached thereto. By so doing they would greatly oblige

Yours fraternally,

C. DUFFELL FAULKNER,

P. Prov. G.D., Oxon; P.M. 1036, Bowyers.  
Hon. Mem. de la Loge Esperance et  
Cordialeté a l'ir. de Lausanne, Suisse.

Deddington, Oxon,

St. Andrew's Day, 1872.

## GRAND LODGE OF SCOTLAND.

The letter which we published from a "Past Master" brings to the surface a very important point in connection with Scottish, and also particularly with English, Freemasonry. To many persons the mysteries of the craft are but another means for occasional opportunities of extra self-indulgence. There is, indeed, a too common heresy abroad that Freemasonry has no other meaning than the inauguration of fanciful shows and secret festivities, the true nature of which are hidden under the pretence of a wide-spread spirit of benevolence. The opinions of people who are not Masons have, naturally and very properly, not the slightest influence with those who, besides being members of the Mystic Brotherhood, hold—some from personal experience, others from convictions based upon well and easily-ascertained facts—that the vulgar belief is very far from being well founded. Writing simply as journalists, and without any pretence to previous or future initiation in Masonic secrets, we believe that a society which has so long existed with the special object of spreading abroad a love of philanthropy and a desire to benefit unfortunate, though well deserving members, of society cannot but have founded an immense claim on the respect of the world in these particulars. We may perhaps put aside remarkable anecdotes, the staple commodity of which consists in the manner in which on the battle-field, and in other scarcely less probable circumstances, the mere revelation of brotherhood has unnerved the arm of the assailant, and, as a consequence, caused the life of a gallant soldier to be spared even *in extremis*. We do not deny the truth of these evidences in behalf of the all pervading influence of Freemasonry. But without rejecting these, we believe that the simple annals of every day life will suffice to prove, if proof were necessary, that Freemasonry is a vast and beneficent power in the community.

That being so, we regret to find that in Scotland, at least, the Grand Lodge, and, as such, the Grand Centre or very Mecca, of Freemasonry, is likely to lose its hold upon the affections and loyal feelings of the "daughter lodges." That the Grand Lodge is, and has for some time been, deeply, if not hopelessly, in debt, appears to be undeniable. Indeed, in so far as the provincial lodges are concerned, the fact has made itself painfully and materially apparent. We have not the slightest desire to accuse "Grand Lodge"—(we understand that in Masonic parlance the definite article is seldom, if ever, used)—of over-indulgence in social or ceremonial observances. We quite admit that a vast and powerful society such as that of Freemasonry must have certain well defined centres, from which not only the authority but the dignity of the Craft emanates. We do not in any sense desire to accuse "Grand Lodge" of neglecting the interests of Freemasonry as an above all charitable institution, in favour of mere display and extravagance. On the contrary, we believe that, especially under the *regime* of the present noble Grand Master, the real objects of Masonry are being steadily kept before the brotherhood, even perhaps to a greater extent than has hitherto been the case. But the question for immediate consideration, and that which is raised by the letter of a "Past Master," is whether the obligations of "Grand Lodge," for whatever purpose they

may have been incurred, form necessarily a legacy of debt to be discharged by the participation of every Freemason throughout Scotland? No doubt the problem for the decision of Lord Rossllyn and his advisers was a difficult one. It is right to be just before you are generous, and although charity and philanthropy are virtues eminently characteristic of Freemasonry, it was clear that before they could be indulged in with a clear conscience, the weight of debt must be got rid off. We believe that the amount of debt standing for clearance is something like £13,000, which, in one shape or another, falls to be liquidated by 30,000 Scotch Freemasons. Now, if the payment of debts incurred by "Grand Lodge," for the incurrence of which, be it observed, provincial masons are in nowise responsible, being, indeed, for the most part entirely ignorant of the fact that they are responsible for any debts but their own, were the only impost placed upon individual Freemasons throughout Scotland, we should have little or nothing to say. But this is not the case, as appears from the following sentence quoted from a Past Master's letter:—"At the last quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, it was enacted that the registration and diploma of entrants shall be 10s. 6d. each, instead of 8s. as hitherto; also that on the 24th of June annually the contribution of one pound sterling must be remitted in addition to the fee of 5s. for the annual certificate. This has been done with a view to the extinction of the debt of the Grand Lodge and the application of its surplus revenues to charitable purposes." Now, we take leave to say that such an impost as this—every penny of which must, in one shape or another, come out of the pockets of individual masons, many of whom are poor, hardworking men—colliers, weavers, artisans, and so on—must tend not only to diminish the influence of "Grand Lodge," but of Freemasonry generally. As a matter of fact, in half the villages of Scotland, especially those remote from the capital, "Grand Lodge," is but a myth, or, if something more, then another name for a gigantic debt which poor Freemasons, who profit nothing from processions and banquets, are expected to pay. The first idea of "Grand Lodge" which presents itself to the neophyte is that she is a beneficent mother; the second, that instead of, like the pelican, wounding her own breast to sustain her young, she freely bleeds her progeny in order to clear herself of her pecuniary difficulties.

Provincial lodges are asking very freely—and it is as well that the truth should be known—where does the money which we annually send to Edinburgh go to? We agree with our correspondent, "A Past Master," in holding that whatever work has to be done by "Grand Lodge" in a purely business direction, should be well and duly paid for. But we cannot help thinking, without the least reflecting on last night's proceedings, that if "Grand Lodge" has lived beyond its income in times past, a circumstance which, if true, clearly shows that the true and pious objects of Freemasonry have been strangely neglected, it is rather hard that innocent working men throughout Scotland should be expected to pay the expense of feasts and ceremonies in which they have never participated except in the most vaguely vicarious manner. Considering that there are some 30,000 Masons throughout the length and breadth of Scotland, all paying not only their own lodge fees but those of "Grand Lodge"

into the bargain, it is evident that the latter must be a corporation which may fairly be called rich. It is certainly high time that some distinction should be drawn between expenses in the benefits arising from which *all* Freemasons participate and those which are purely personal to the holders of office in Grand Lodge. That Freemasonry in Scotland should not suffer in comparison with the Craft in England or elsewhere, in the matter of suitable accommodation, *et cetera*, we cordially admit. But even on this point "A Past Master's" letter affords little satisfaction. He says—"The foundation-stone of the Masonic Hall was laid on the 24th of June 1858, and at what cost the structure was raised, or what may be the present amount of debt upon the property, are matters on which I regret to find 'the Grand Lodge of Scotland's reporter, April, 1872,' is singularly silent." Thus at last the real question presents itself, and will not suffer evadement. The debt exists—who is to pay it? We answer without scruple, those persons, or their immediate representatives, who incurred it. The idea of spreading the debt over a wide community, and thus making it appear smaller than it really is, was an ingenious one, but it has failed to deceive the vast majority of workingmen Masons throughout the country. Retrenchment may no doubt do much, but if Grand Lodge is to start with a clean slate, it can only be by the richer members of the Craft paying off the debt, assisted by such contributions as provincial lodges may be in a position voluntarily to subscribe without unduly visiting the sins of unknown fathers upon equally unacknowledged children. We speak in the interests of Freemasonry itself, and we trust that under the truly wise rule of the present Grand Master, other means of extinguishing Grand Lodge's debt may be devised than that which is at present pressing so unfairly upon Freemasons in every corner of Scotland.—*Edinburgh Courant*.

## SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW.—*Thistle and Rose*, No. 73.—This old and flourishing lodge held their annual meeting on Tuesday last; the chair being occupied by G. McDonald, R.W.M., who proceeded to initiate, in his usual careful manner, three candidates, Messrs. James McCulloch, Alex. Cammen and Thomas Yule. The election then took place, when the following brethren were unanimously chosen to fill the respective offices:—Bros. George McDonald, R.W.M.; W. Donaldson, S.W.; A. McLeod, J.W.; W. Walton, Treas.; J. Ambridge, Sec.; J. Kay, S.D.; J. Richardson, J.D.; S. Young, Chaplain; W. Cullen, S.S.; J. Hamblug, J.S.; J. Amsden, Jeweller; J. McGregor, Standard-Bearer; T. Murray, E.G.; John Kay, Tyler. The W.M. then appointed Bro. McHie as D.M., and Bro. Balantine as S.M., the lodge being resumed in the second degree, Bro. Halket, P.M. of 102, took the chair as Installing Master, when Bro. Jordan, P.M. of 73, presented the re-elected Master for obligation, thereafter a board of Installed Masters was formed, and afterward the Master was regularly proclaimed in the East, West and South. The ceremonies were very impressively rendered by Bro. Halket, to whom great praise is due for his careful rendering of the ceremony; this being the first time that the chair degree has been given in the lodge by the authority of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the ceremony being adopted after a conference with the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland. The newly-installed Master thanked the brethren for having thus for the third time placed him in that chair, and this time with reverend solemnity. A hearty vote of thanks to the Installing Master concluded the business.

DUNBLANE.—On Friday evening a meeting of lodge No. 9, St. John's, was held in the Stirling Arms Hotel, here. There was a very large attendance of brethren from Bridge of Allan, which is in this district. The business consisted principally in affiliating and initiating members, and in nominating a Deputy Master for the ensuing year—Gilbert Farie, Chemist, Bridge of Allan, being re-elected. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition at present, having received a large accession to its roll of members during the past year.

LAUDER.—The centenary of the lodge of Freemasons at Lauder was celebrated on Friday last, by a large assemblage of members of the craft from various districts. The lodge was opened in due form in the ball-room of the Black Bull Hotel; and after the transaction of business, a procession was formed, which proceeded through the town, and passed Thirlstane Castle. In the evening, a banquet was held in the Volunteers' Hall, at which about 150 of the brethren dined together. Bro. Hinks, of the Black Bull Hotel, was the purveyor. The banquet was presided over by the acting G.M.M. of Scotland, Bro. Officer, who was supported by his Grand Office-bearers, and several influential craftsmen. After the banquet a ball took place, which was numerously attended. The music was furnished by the band of the volunteer corps.

KESWICK.—*Bective Lodge, No. 147.*—A meeting of the above lodge was held on the 9th inst. at the Keswick Hotel. Bro. George Hayward of the Cumberland Lodge, No. 60, P.M., P.G.I.C., taking the chair in the absence of the W.M., supported by Bro. Hinks, S.W.; Bro. Wood, J.W., and other officers of the Bective Lodge. Bro. Robert Bailey of the Skiddaw Lodge, No. 1002, was ballotted for and accepted as a candidate for advancement. Bros. T. F. Taylor (Skiddaw Lodge, 1002), John Pearson (Skiddaw Lodge, 1002), Frederic Gadsby (Pomfret Lodge, 360), and R. Bailey were then regularly advanced to the degree of Mark Master. Bro. Wood proposed a vote of thanks to Bro. Hayward, for the very able and impressive manner in which he performed the ceremony of advancement. Bro. Hinks seconded the proposition. Bro. Hayward briefly responded; and the newly advanced brethren wishing to return to their homes by the evening train, the lodge was closed at an early hour.

#### A FREEMASON'S ADVENTURE ABROAD.

FREEMASONRY has, we are glad to say, been steadily advancing in the estimation of the world, notwithstanding the opposition it has from time to time received from those unacquainted with its principles and beauties. There cannot be the slightest doubt that as the masses become more enlightened, the prejudices against the art will be gradually removed and fully appreciated. The benefits the Order has conferred upon mankind in general, no one, unless governed by a cynical mind, can call in question. Its moral doctrines and charitable tendencies have, times out of number, been amply illustrated in the innumerable deeds of its members in all parts of the globe. The area of its operations is indeed great, and is unequalled by that of any other institution. Freemasonry, it must be allowed, has considerably modified the sufferings of poor humanity, succoured the disabled and unfortunate, and given other substantial proofs

of its goodness. Whether in the almost impenetrable depths of an Australian bush, the deep jungles of an Indian forest, upon the arid plains of the desert, in the wilds of South America, in the snowy tracts of Siberia, or, in fact, in any remote part of the earth, Freemasonry has made itself known, and exercised its mystical and kindly influences. It would be a task pleasing to the writer to prepare from authoritative sources an account of a few of the many interesting incidents associated with the Masonic profession, and would be a graceful tribute to an art with which royalty has not thought it *infra dig.* to identify itself. The following will, we think, be read with interest by the fraternity at large, and by the friends and acquaintances of the unfortunate adventurer:—Bro. A. F. Forrest, who is a member of the Vitruvian Lodge, No. 87, in travelling recently through France and Spain met with a serious mishap, which nearly involved the loss of his life. It appears that our brother was compelled by professional engagements to undertake a journey with his two sons in a diligence from Gerona to Pampeluna in Spain, between which places many lawless characters are pursuing with impunity their nefarious practices upon travellers and others. Having passed the second station on the road from Gerona the diligence was stopped by an armed band of Carlists, and the passengers plundered of everything they possessed. The remonstrances of the travellers were in vain, and only aggravated the case, for the ruffians in the most cowardly manner threatened them with violence if they did not quietly submit to the indignities to which they were subjected. Bro. Forrest endeavoured to conceal a large amount of money with which he had provided himself for personal expenses during his tour, but was detected in his design, for one rascal seized the property instantly and conveyed it to his own pocket. He pleaded hard for a part of the sum to assist him on his way, but to no purpose, for the plunderers were too eager to secure every article they could discover. Deeming silence to be the most prudent course to adopt in getting out of the dilemma he ceased to parley any further with the insolent robbers. Bro. Forrest did not estimate the great danger he was in, for one of the band suddenly taking hold of the barrel of a gun aimed a terrific blow at our brother's head. The butt end struck Bro. Forrest upon his forehead cutting a frightful wound and felling him to the ground. He was thereby rendered insensible for a time. The ruffian offered no further violence and soon after retired with his comrades. Bro. Forrest managed to reach Pampeluna, and found himself in a very unenviable position—with no money or friends except his family. Pained by the wound, and perplexed by events he scarcely knew how to surmount the difficulty that had so unexpectedly overtaken him. Having been informed of the benevolent character of the mayor of the town, he determined to make application to him for advice and assistance. He went. Judge the thrill of joy he experienced upon discovering that this official belonged to the "mystic tie." The result was that his newly-found brother behaved in the most handsome manner possible by rendering him such pecuniary aid as enabled him to discharge a greater part of the expenses incurred by his return to England, besides giving him words of good counsel. Our brother during his temporary stay in the town, was introduced to several members belonging to the lodge of which the mayor is a member. The name of the lodge is

Les Amis de la Parfait Union. His reception was cordial in the extreme, and will never, so he informed us, be effaced from the tablet of his memory. Well done! good Mayor! we say. Your kindness has already been communicated to the lodge to which Bro. Forrest belongs, and is appreciated as it deserves to be by every member. Our brother on his way to England secured an audience with Lord Lyons, the English consul in Paris, and was treated by that functionary with great courtesy. Bro. Forrest having narrated his misfortunes, received very material assistance in a financial point of view from his lordship. Such is a Englishman's Masonic experience abroad.—*Norwich Argus, Dec. 7, 1872.*

#### P o e t r y .

##### LINES

*Presented to the Right Worshipful District Grand Master, BRO. ROBERT SCOTT, on the eve of his departure from the Island of Trinidad for Europe, 8th November, 1872, by BRO. JAMES FRASER.*

You're leaving us now, Right Worshipful Sir,  
To some may appear at first a disaster;  
But reflection and patience must show you intend  
To act for your Craft, as a brother and friend.

Your mission at home (at least so we judge)  
Will be an appeal to England's Grand Lodge;  
For assistance to erect our Temple again,  
On a site most convenient, within Port of Spain.

Your Brothers of Scotia all wish you God's  
speed—

Who are ruled by Brothers John Tench and  
James Reid—

And unattached brothers too, wish you success;  
That your zeal in our cause may kind Providence bless.

To him who you leave here, in charge of your  
flock,

The brethren will stand by him firm as a rock;  
And many a sheep, which has strayed from the  
fold,

In returning amongst us in lodge you will  
behold.

Circumstances, o'er which I could have no  
control,

Have disturbed of late my true Masonic soul;

But let that descend to the Capulet's tomb:

That utter forgetfulness may be its doom.

May the Great Architect take you under His care,  
That you meet naught but friends on the Level  
or Square;

May our noble Grand Master be pleased with  
his choice;

That your Trinidad brothers in their hearts may  
rejoice.

Right Worshipful Master, I bid you adieu;

Final, perhaps, for my days are but few:

I soon may be where the wicked from troubling  
cease,

And where weary souls there may rest in peace.